Частное профессиональное образовательное учреждение «Колледж цифровых технологий и бизнеса»

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

К РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЕ

учебной дисциплины

ОУД.06 Иностранный язык по специальности 43.02.16 Туризм и гостеприимство направленность: Гостиничные услуги

квалификация: специалист по туризму и гостеприимству

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1 ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1.1 Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки уровня освоения обучающимися планируемых результатов по учебной дисциплине. В ФОС раскрыта типология оценочных ситуаций и заданий текущей и промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения разделов основного содержания учебной дисциплины и вариативной (прикладной) части содержания учебной дисциплины. ФОС включает материалы для проведения входного контроля, текущего и рубежного контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета.

ФОС разработан на основе требований Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования (далее - ФГОС СПО) 43.02.16 Туризм и гостеприимство, направленность Гостиничные услуги, квалификация: специалист по туризму и гостеприимству, Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования (далее - ФГОС СОО), на основе положений Федеральной образовательной программы среднего общего образования (далее - ФОП СОО), Примерного фонда оценочных средств по общеобразовательной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (далее ПФОС ООД) с учетом профессиональной направленности.

1.2 Требования к результатам освоения программы учебной

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения дисциплины раскрываются через дисциплинарные результаты, усвоенные знания и приобретенные обучающимися умения, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций (при наличии) и направлены на оценку достижения образовательных результатов обучающимися:

Предметные результаты освоения программы учебной дисциплины на базовом уровне в соответствие с ФГОС СОО:

1) овладение 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:

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;

монологические создавать устные связные высказывания повествование/сообщение) с изложением (описание/характеристика, мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного содержания передавать основное тематического речи; содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;

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;

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;

письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

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 проектной работы объемом до 180 слов;

2) овладение 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, соблюдением интонации; правил чтения овладение И 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;

3) 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;

- 4) овладение 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;
- 5) овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей;
- 6) овладение 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;
- 7) овладение 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;
- 8) развитие умения сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические);
- 9) приобретение опыта практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера использованием материалов c 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 в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме.

Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины обучающимися сформированные на основе взаимосвязи образовательных результатов дисциплины на уровне СОО и общими (профессиональными) компетенциями на уровне СПО

Код и наименование	Планируемые результат	ы освоения дисциплины
формируемых компетенций	Общие	Дисциплинарные
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам	В части трудового воспитания: готовность к труду, осознание ценности мастерства, трудолюбие; готовность к активной деятельности технологической и социальной направленности, способность инициировать, планировать и самостоятельно выполнять такую деятельность; интерес к различным сферам профессиональной деятельности, Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями: а) базовые логические действия: - самостоятельно формулировать и актуализировать проблему, рассматривать ее всесторонне; устанавливать существенный признак или основания для сравнения, классификации и обобщения; - определять цели деятельности, задавать параметры и критерии их достижения; - вносить коррективы в деятельность, оценивать соответствие результатов целям, оценивать риски последствий деятельности; - развивать креативное мышление при решении жизненных проблем б) базовые исследовательские действия: - владеть навыками учебноисследовательские действия: - владеть навыками учебноисследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; - выявлять причинно-следственные связи и актуализировать задачу, выдвигать гипотезу ее решения, доказательства своих утверждений, задавать параметры и критерии решения; - анализировать полученные в ходе решения задачи результаты, критически оценивать их достоверность, прогнозировать	Досуг молодежи. Природа и экология. Технический прогресс,

изменение в новых условиях;

- -- уметь переносить знания в познавательную и практическую области жизнедеятельности;
- уметь интегрировать знания из разных предметных областей;
- выдвигать новые идеи, предлагать оригинальные подходы и решения; и способность их использования в познавательной и социальной практике

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/запрашивае мой информации;

- 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 содержание проникновения В текста: с пониманием основного содержания, c пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашивае информации, с полным мой пониманием прочитанного; читать несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики) и понимать представленную информацию;

письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

- писать электронное сообщение личного характера объемом до 140 слов, соблюдая принятый речевой этикет; создавать письменные высказывания объемом до 180 слов картинку, опорой на план, таблицу, графики, диаграммы, прочитанный/прослушанный текст; заполнять таблицу, кратко фиксируя содержание прочитанного/прослушанного

текста или дополняя информацию в таблице; представлять результаты выполненной проектной работы объемом до 180 слов;

- владеть фонетическими навыками: различать на слух и адекватно, без ошибок, ведущих сбою коммуникации, произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с ритмикособлюдением ИХ интонационных особенностей, 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 отношении изученного лексического материала; овладение пунктуационными навыками: использовать запятую при перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный восклицательный знаки; не ставить точку после заголовка; правильно оформлять прямую речь, электронное сообщение личного характера; знать и понимание основных значений изученных лексических словосочетаний. единиц (слов, речевых клише), основных способов словообразования (аффиксация, словосложение, особенностей конверсия) И структуры простых и сложных предложений И различных коммуникативных типов предложений; выявление признаков изученных грамматических И лексических явлений по заданным основаниям; - владеть навыками распознавания и употребления устной В письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного образования; общего навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных c помошью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии: - владеть навыками распознавания и употребления В устной речи письменной изученных форм морфологических синтаксических конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей; владеть социокультурными знаниями умениями: И знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального

неофициального общения в рамках

тематического содержания речи и использовать лексикограмматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать R устной И наиболее речи письменной употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику реалии И страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете 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 межкультурном В общении;

- 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;
- уметь сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические);
- иметь опыт практической деятельности повседневной В жизни: участвовать в учебноисследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного И межпредметного характера C использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационнокоммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационнотелекоммуникационной «Интернет» (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному

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		языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме
OK 02 H	D	
ОК 02. Использовать	В области ценности научного	-владеть социокультурными
современные	познания:	знаниями и умениями:
средства поиска,	-сформированность мировоззрения,	знать/понимать речевые различия в
анализа и	соответствующего современному	ситуациях официального и
интерпретации	уровню развития науки и	неофициального общения в рамках
информации, и	общественной практики, основанного	тематического содержания речи и
информационные	на диалоге культур,	использовать лексико-
технологии для	способствующего осознанию своего	грамматические средства с учетом
выполнения задач	места в поликультурном мире;	этих различий; знать/понимать и
профессиональной	- совершенствование языковой и	использовать в устной и
деятельности	читательской культуры как средства	письменной речи наиболее
Achi chibite citi	взаимодействия между людьми и	употребительную тематическую
	познания мира;	фоновую лексику и реалии
	<u> </u>	
	1	
	деятельности, готовность	(например, система образования,
	осуществлять проектную и	страницы истории, основные
	исследовательскую деятельность	праздники, этикетные особенности
	индивидуально и в группе.	общения); иметь базовые знания о
	Овладение универсальными	социокультурном портрете и
	учебными познавательными	культурном наследии родной
	действиями:	страны и страны/стран изучаемого
	в) работа с информацией:	языка; представлять родную страну
	- владеть навыками получения	и ее культуру на иностранном
	информации из источников разных	языке; проявлять уважение к иной
	типов, самостоятельно осуществлять	культуре; соблюдать нормы
	поиск, анализ, систематизацию и	вежливости в межкультурном
	интерпретацию информации	общении;
	различных видов и форм	- владеть компенсаторными
	представления;	умениями, позволяющими в случае
	- создавать тексты в различных	
	форматах с учетом назначения	
	информации и целевой аудитории,	
	выбирая оптимальную форму	
	представления и визуализации;	при говорении - переспрос; при
	- оценивать достоверность,	
	легитимность информации, ее	_ , _ , ,
	соответствие правовым и морально-	чтении и аудировании - языковую и
	этическим нормам;	контекстуальную догадку;
	- использовать средства	- уметь сравнивать,
	информационных и	классифицировать,
		систематизировать и обобщать по
		•
	решении когнитивных,	существенным признакам
	коммуникативных и	изученные языковые явления
	организационных задач с	(лексические и грамматические);
	соблюдением требований	-иметь опыт практической
	эргономики, техники безопасности,	деятельности в повседневной
	гигиены, ресурсосбережения,	жизни: участвовать в учебно-
	правовых и этических норм, норм	
	информационной безопасности;	деятельности предметного и
	- владеть навыками распознавания и	1 1
	защиты информации,	использованием материалов на
	информационной безопасности	изучаемом иностранном языке и
	личности	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.
ОК 04. Эффективно	готовность к саморазвитию,	-говорение: уметь вести разные
взаимодействовать и	самостоятельности и	виды диалога (в том числе
работать в	самоопределению;	комбинированный) в стандартных
коллективе и	-овладение навыками учебно-	ситуациях неофициального и
команде	исследовательской, проектной и	официального общения объемом до
Komango	социальной деятельности;	9 реплик со стороны каждого
	Овладение универсальными	собеседника в рамках отобранного
	коммуникативными действиями:	тематического содержания речи с
	б) совместная деятельность:	соблюдением норм речевого
	- понимать и использовать	этикета, принятых в стране/странах
	преимущества командной и	изучаемого языка; создавать устные
	индивидуальной работы;	связные монологические
	- принимать цели совместной	высказывания
	деятельности, организовывать и	(описание/характеристика,
	координировать действия по ее	повествование/сообщение) с
	достижению: составлять план	изложением своего мнения и
	действий, распределять роли с	краткой аргументацией объемом 14-
	учетом мнений участников	15 фраз в рамках отобранного
	обсуждать результаты совместной	тематического содержания речи;
	работы;	передавать основное содержание
	- координировать и выполнять	прочитанного/прослушанного
	работу в условиях реального,	текста с выражением своего
	виртуального и комбинированного	отношения; устно представлять в
	взаимодействия;	объеме 14-15 фраз результаты
	- осуществлять позитивное	выполненной проектной работы;
	стратегическое поведение в	-иметь опыт практической
	различных ситуациях, проявлять	деятельности в повседневной
	творчество и воображение, быть	жизни: участвовать в учебно-
	инициативным.	исследовательской, проектной
	Овладение универсальными	деятельности предметного и
	регулятивными действиями:	межпредметного характера с
	г) принятие себя и других людей:	использованием материалов на
	- принимать мотивы и аргументы	изучаемом иностранном языке и
	других людей при анализе	применением информационно-
	результатов деятельности;	коммуникационных технологий;
	- признавать свое право и право	-соблюдать правила
	других людей на ошибки;	информационной безопасности в
	- развивать способность понимать	ситуациях повседневной жизни и
	мир с позиции другого человека.	при работе в информационно-
	тр с позиции другого толовека.	телекоммуникационной сети
		«Интернет» (далее - сеть Интернет);
		использовать приобретенные
		умения и навыки в процессе
		онлайн-обучения иностранному
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		языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме
ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках	наличие мотивации к обучению и личностному развитию; В области ценности научного познания: - сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, способствующего осознанию своего места в поликультурном мире; - совершенствование языковой и читательской культуры как средства взаимодействия между людьми и познания мира; - осознание ценности научной деятельности, готовность осуществлять проектную и исследовательскую деятельность индивидуально и в группе Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями: б) базовые исследовательские действия: - владеть навыками учебноисследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; - способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания; - овладение видами деятельности по получению нового знания, его интерпретации, преобразованию и применению в различных учебных ситуациях, в том числе при создании учебных и социальных проектов;	
	- формирование научного типа мышления, владение научной терминологией, ключевыми понятиями и методами;	«Интернет» (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному
	осуществлять целенаправленный поиск переноса средств и способов действия в профессиональную среду	языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме

1.3 Система контроля и оценки результатов освоения обучающимися программы учебной дисциплины

Код и наименование формируемых	Раздел/Тема	Тип оценочных
компетенций		мероприятий
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения	Р 1 Тема 1.1, 1.2, 1.3,	Заполнение формы-
задач профессиональной деятельности	1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8	резюме,
применительно к различным контекстам		Письма
ОК 02. Использовать современные		Презентация,
средства поиска, анализа и		Постер,
интерпретации информации, и		Ролевые игры
информационные технологии для		Заметки
выполнения задач профессиональной		Тесты
деятельности		Устный опрос.
ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать		Выполнение заданий
и работать в коллективе и команде		дифференцированного
		зачета
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения	Р 2 Тема 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,	Тесты
задач профессиональной деятельности	2.4 - п-о/с	Проект.
применительно к различным контекстам		Ролевые игры
ОК 02. Использовать современные		Круглый стол-дебаты
средства поиска, анализа и		"Доклад с презентацией
интерпретации информации, и		Видеозапись выступления
информационные технологии для		QUIZ: Frequently asked
выполнения задач профессиональной		questions (FAQs) about
деятельности		VK/Telegram?
ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать		Разработка плана
и работать в коллективе и команде		продвижения колледжа
ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной		Выполнение заданий
документацией на государственном и		дифференцированного
иностранном языках		зачета

2. МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ КОНТРОЛЯ И ОЦЕНКИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

2.1 Задания для входного контроля

Цель входного контроля — определить начальный уровень подготовленности обучающихся, степень владения базовыми знаниями, умениями и навыками обучающихся по иностранному языку, выявить пробелы в усвоении базового уровня образования, а также установить соответствия уровня подготовки обучающегося к требованиям рабочей программы учебной дисциплины необходимыми для начала изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

В качестве входного контроля по иностранному языку используют, как правило, комплексный диагностический тест и устное собеседование. Удобство теста состоит в том, что он может включать в себя вопросы по основным темам грамматики, что позволяет выделить наиболее сложные для освоения темы — как для отдельного учащегося, так и для группы в целом. Устное собеседование позволяет выявить лексические средства общения обучающегося.

В приведенном тестировании предлагаются основные временные формы глагола. После проверки и обсуждения результатов преподаватель может в дальнейшем уделить большее внимание тем вопросам, которые вызвали наибольшие затруднения у группы; учащиеся, в свою очередь, могут оценить уровень собственных знаний.

Основное содержание Варианты задания для входного контроля Тестирование:

English Placement test (English Unlimited)

- Choose the best answer for each question.
- Stop when the questions become too difficult.
- Spend no more than 40 minutes on the test.

1. Where from? - I'm from Russia.
A you are B you C are you
2. We have house in Moscow.
A any B a C an
3. I have two: a boy and a girl.
A sons B daughters C children
4. I work in a I'm a doctor.
A hospital B hotel C supermarket
5. This is my brothername's Paul.
A Her B His C He's
6five people in my family.
A They are B There is C There are
7. I qet up7 o'clock in the morning.
A for B at C in

8. I like apples, but I bananas.
A don't like B like C do like
9. Excuse me,speak French?
A do you B you do C you
10. How much areshoes?
A this B these C that
11. Where are my glasses? - They'rethe table.
A at B on C in
12. My sister tennis very well.
A plays B play C playing
13. I usually go to work train.
A on B with C by
14. I don't see my parents very often they live in South Africa.
A so B but C because
15. Rosie stayed home yesterday afternoon.
A in B at C to
16. Last night I to the cinema.
A went B did go C was
17. The is quite expensive but the food there is excellent.
A film B restaurant C book
18. Do you want to listen to music or TV?
A see B look C watch
19. I was in Scotland were you at the weekend?
A When B Where C What
20. Yes, it was fun you have a good time at the party?
A Did B Were C Had
21. Are you English teacher?
A Maria B Marias' C Maria's
22. Bob will meet at the airport.
A us B we C our
23. I'm going to a concert tonight you like to come?
A Do B Are C Would
24 use your dictionary? - Sure. Here you are.
A Could I B Could you C Do I
25. I like this apartment but the is too expensive for me.
A money B rent C cost
26. Excuse me, how do I to the bus station?
A come B get C arrive
27. Do you sell stamps? - Yes, we do. How do you want?
A any B many C much
28. Sorry I'm so late That's
A OK B great C right
29. I'd like milk in my coffee, please.
A some B any C a
30 a bus stop near my flat.

A It's B Here's C There's
31. Is this a good time to talk? - Sorry, no. I dinner.
A cook B am cooking C cooking
32. I think cycling is more dangerous driving.
A As B like C than
33. We going to the theatre next Saturday.
A will B do C are
34 meet for coffee some time soon.
A Let's B Do you C Shall they
35. Kamal has got a holiday home near sea.
A a B the C some
36. If you've got a headache, you go home.
A should B did C had
37 ever been to New York?
A Have you B Are you C Did you
38. I only get about five hours' sleep a night That's not
A enough B lot C too much
39. Did Amina finish the report? - No. She it tomorrow.
A finishes B is going to finish C finished
40. Paula loves working with children.
A very B really C much
41. Is Ottawa the capital of Canada? I think
A is B yes C so D right
42. We never a television when I was a child.
A have had B hadn't C had D didn't have
43. We paid the restaurant bill credit card.
A to B with C on D by
44. The last time I Joanna was in Paris.
A have seen B saw C see D was seeing
45. If you money from a friend, you should always pay it back promptly.
A borrow B earn C spend D lend
46. Can I make myself a cup of coffee? - Of course. You to ask.
A haven't B mustn't C needn't D don't have
47. I a lot of sport in my free time.
A do B practise C make D exercise
48 anywhere interesting recently?
A Do you go B Have you been C Are you going D Will you go
49. It's Walter's birthday on Friday. He be 30, I think.
A should B can C will D shall
50. Learning the piano isn't as difficult learning the violin.
A like B so C than D as
51. If the weather bad tomorrow, we can go to a museum.
A will be B was C is D would be
52. About a billion cans of Coca-Cola drunk around the world every day.
A is B are C was D were

53. My mum's not very well. – Oh,
A it doesn't matter B I do apologise C sorry to hear that D not bad, thanks.
54. Hans isn't here. He to see his grandmother. He'll be back tomorrow.
A has gone B had been C has been D had gone
55. Would you mind changing my appointment? time on Friday is fine.
A Next B All the C Every D Any
56. When I was a child, I climb the wall and jump into our neighbours' garden.
A would B did C have D used
57. Have you finished the wall yet?
A paint B to paint C painting D painted
58. Lena used to find work boring she became a nurse.
A unless B until C if D since
59. Can you help me? I've tried hotel in the city and can't find a room.
A many B any C every D all
60. If I closer to my office, I could walk to work.
A lived B would live C had lived D live
61. I outside the cinema when suddenly a police car arrived.
A stood B was standing C have stood D am standing
62. Shall we go to The Riceboat for dinner? - It be fully booked. They're sometimes
busy on Monday.
A will B may C can D must
63. We've come back from a trip to India. It was amazing.
A already B yet C just D only
64. I've got to be at work in five minutes Don't worry, I you a lift if you want.
A give B am giving C 'll give D 'm going to give
65. My doctor advised me more exercise.
A take B taking C having taken D to take
66. I couldn't up with the noise in the city, so we moved to the countryside.
A put B live C set D take
67. There's no name on this dictionary It be mine then. Mine's got my name on
the front.
A might not B mustn't C won't D can't
68. Julia married since she was 20.
A is B was C has been D is being
69. Don't worry if I late tonight. I'm going to the gym after work.
A am B will be C would be D was
70. I've got a terrible headache, and it won't go away Have you tried some
aspirin?
A to take B take C took D taking
71. Boxing is a sport requires a lot of speed and fitness.
A it B that C what D where
72. Jon working on this project for a couple of months so he hasn't made much
progress yet.
A is only B has only been C was only D had only been
73. I was wondering I could ask you some questions Sure, go ahead.
<u> </u>

A what B if C that D how
74. What clothes should I pack for a trip to Boston? - Well, it depends the time of
year that you go.
A on B with C up D to
75. Do you ever ask your neighbours to do favours you?
A for B to C with D about
76. Some married couples seem to get more over time.
A alike B same C like D equal
77. I don't know how much this card costs. The price label's off.
A gone B taken C done D come
78. I've finished this salad and I'm still hungry. I ordered something more filling.
A must have B would have C should haveD may have
79. Ben got the job because he a very good impression at his interview.
A made B did C put D took
80. Salsa music always me of my trip to Cuba.
A remembers B realises C recognizes D reminds
81. I to be picking Tom up at the station but I've lost my keys.
A am supposed B am requested C am intended D am obliged
82. How about going to Colours nightclub? - There's no I'm going there. It's awful!
A hope B way C time D opportunity
83. By the age of 18, I not to go to university.
A had decided B decided C have decided D was deciding
84. I'm afraid your car repaired before next week.
A hasn't been B wasn't C wouldn't be D can't be
85. The amount of organically grown food on sale has enormously in recent years.
A raised B lifted C increased D built
86. Can you believe it? A woman has been for hacking into the computer of her
online virtual husband.
A accused B suspended C arrested D suspected
87. You may borrow my laptop you promise to look after it.
A unless B in case CAs long as D Although
88. It's a huge painting. It taken ages to complete.
A must have B can't have C should have D won't have
89. Pierre tends to put dealing with problems, rather than dealing with them
immediately.
A down B off C over D away
90. If the taxi hadn't stopped for us, we standing in the rain.
A were still B would still be C are still D will still be
91. My mother's Italian, so the language has been quite easy for me.
A to learn B learn C having learned D learning
92 I had the talent, I still wouldn't want to be a movie star.
A In case B Even if C Provided that D However much
93. The factory workers threatened on strike if they didn't get a pay rise.
A going B to go C that they go D to have gone
94. I was about to go to sleep when itto me where the missing keys might be.

A remembered B happened C appeared D occurred
95. There's going to be a new department at work. They've asked me to it up.
A take B set C put D bring
96. If the film is asuccess, the director will get most of the credit.
A big B high C large D good
97. By the end of today's seminar I will to each of you individually.
A speak B have spoken C be speaking D have been speaking
98. This is a photo of my little sister ice cream on the beach.
A eat B eating C was eating D having eaten
99. Our students take their responsibilities very
A considerably B thoroughly C seriously D strongly
100. Pia was delighted with the birthday present.
A very B completely C fairly D absolutely

ANSWER KEY:

	Starter		Elementary		Pre-int.		Intermediate		Upper Int.
1	С	21	С	41	С	61	В	81	A
2	В	22	A	42	С	62	В	82	В
3	С	23	С	43	D	63	C	83	A
4	A	24	A	44	В	64	С	84	D
5	В	25	В	45	A	65	D	85	С
6	С	26	В	46	D	66	A	86	C
7	В	27	В	47	A	67	D	87	С
8	A	28	A	48	В	68	С	88	A
9	A	29	A	49	C	69	A	89	В
10	В	30	C	50	D	70	D	90	В
11	В	31	В	51	C	71	В	91	D
12	A	32	С	52	В	72	В	92	В
13	С	33	С	53	С	73	В	93	В
14	C	34	A	54	A	74	A	94	D

15	В	35	В	55	D	75	С	95	В
16	A	36	A	56	A	76	A	96	A
17	В	37	A	57	С	77	A	97	В
18	С	38	A	58	С	78	D	98	В
19	В	39	В	59	В	79	A	99	C
20	A	40	В	60	A	80	D	100	D

Устное собеседование

Примерные вопросы для устного собеседования:

Introductory questions:

What's your name? How do you spell your surname? Where are you from? Did you learn English at school? For how many years?

Starter

- 1 What do you do? Do you work or are you a student?
- 2 Tell me about your family.
- What do you do in your free time? (Do you play football or any sports?)
- 4 What do you do every day? What time do you get up / start work?
- 5 Tell me about the town where you live.

Elementary

- 6 Tell me about something you can do well. (Can you swim? Can you cook?)
- 7 How often do you usually see your friends? (What do you do together?)
- 8 Where do you live? Tell me about your home.
- 9 What are you going to do at the weekend?
- 10 Have you been to an English-speaking country? Tell me about your visit. (OR Tell me about an interesting place you have been to.)

Pre-intermediate

- 11 Tell me about something that you did with your friends/family recently. Why did you enjoy it?
- 12 Tell me about the weather in your country. Which is your favourite season and why do you like it?
 - 13 Imagine that I am a visitor to your country. What advice would you give me?
 - 14 Can you tell me about an object that is special for you? Why is it special?
 - 15 Where do you live in a house or an apartment? What's it like?

Intermediate

- 16 What sort of television programmes do you like?
- 17 How do you keep in touch with your friends and family (by phone/email)? How do you think communication might change in the future?
- 18 Tell me about the last film you saw at the cinema (or the last book you read). Would you recommend it?
 - 19 Think about an interesting person you have met. What is he/she like?
 - 20 Have you ever been on a journey where something went wrong?

Upper-intermediate

- 21 Tell me about something you are good at.
- 22 Can you tell me about a famous landmark/person in your country? What do you know about it/them?
- 23 What do you use the internet for? Do you think it will ever replace books and newspapers? Why / why not?
- 24 If an English person wanted to learn your language, how should they do this and why?
 - 25 Where do you see yourself in five years' time?

2.2 Задания для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости

Цель текущего контроля успеваемости – обеспечение максимальной эффективности учебного процесса, повышение мотивации к учебе и сознательной обучающихся. Текущий контроль дисциплины успеваемости используется для оперативного и регулярного управления учебной деятельностью (в том числе самостоятельной) обучающихся. В условиях рейтинговой системы контроля результаты текущего оценивания обучающегося используются как Текущий показатель текущего рейтинга. контроль успеваемости его осуществляется в течение семестра, в ходе повседневной учебной работы по индивидуальной инициативе преподавателя. Данный вид контроля стимулирует у обучающихся стремление к систематической самостоятельной работе по изучению дисциплины.

Написание электронного письма «Встреча с работодателем»

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

Level A1

You have received an e-mail from the company. They want to meet with you in a cafe next Thursday.

Write an e-mail to Mr Jarris, the manager. In your e-mail write

- 1) how you look (tall/ short, hair, eyes, etc.)
- 2) what you will wear (clothes)
- 3) what personal qualities you have to work in their company (active, clever, etc.)

You need to write 45-60 words.

Levels A2 и выше

You have received an e-mail from the company. They want to meet with you in a cafe next Thursday.

Write an e-mail to Mr Jarris, the manager. In your e-mail thank the company and write

- 1) how you look (tall/ short, hair, eyes, etc.)
- 2) what you will wear (clothes)
- 3) what personal qualities you have to work in their company (active, clever, etc.)

You need to write 80-110 words.

Sample answer (Примерный ответ) Level A1:

Dear Mr Jarris,

Thank you for your e-mail.

I am short and slim. My hair is blond, my eyes are brown. I have glasses.

I will wear a red T-shirt and blue jeans.

I am active, clever and hard-working. I would like to work in your company.

Kind regards,

Jill Nichols

Levels A2 и выше:

Dear Mr Jarris,

Thank you for your e-mail. I would like to work in your company.

I am rather short and slim. I have got blonde shoulder-length hair and dark brown eyes. I usually wear glasses.

I will wear a red T-shirt with a butterfly print on it and light blue wide jeans. I will have a bright scarf on, so you will easily recognise me.

I am quite active, clever and hard-working, and I am sure your company will get higher results if I become a part of it.

I will look forward to meeting you on Thursday.

Kind regards,

Jill Nichols

Ролевая игра «Моя команда»

Тема 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы

You need to make a team to work together. You can have only four people in your group. Who will you take?

- Step 1. Write 8 questions to learn about people around you. You can write questions about hobbies, interests, and professional qualities and skills of people around you.
- Step 2. Ask as many people around you as possible. You have got about 25 minutes. Write down short notes about your partners' answers.
- Step 3. Choose three people you would take in your team. Tell your class who you will work with and why.

Sample answer (Примерный ответ)

Step 1. (for all levels):

- 1) Do you like music?
- 2) Can you cook?
- 3) Have you ever thought about becoming a(n)... (cook/ engineer/ photographer, etc.)?
- 4) Do you like working with computers?
- 5) Which countries did you visit?

- 6) How often do you do voluntary work?
- 7) Do you like working in a laboratory?
- 8) What transport can you drive?

Step 3.

A1

I take Misha, Pavel and Sonya in my team. Misha and Sonya are good with computers and people. It is helpful in our profession. Pavel and Misha like working in a laboratory and Sonya speaks German and Chinese. We all can work in one team because we can make different things in one project. We all love pop music and we can go to karaoke in our free time.

A2

Misha, Pavel and Sonya are great for my team. Misha and Sonya are helpful because they are interested in computers and people. The boys are fond of doing experiments in a laboratory. On the other hand, Sonya, like me, speaks foreign languages. We can share the tasks on the projects. In our free time, we might go out together because we all love pop music and singing in karaoke.

B1

The most suitable classmates for my team are Misha, Pavel and Sonya. Misha and Sonya can be responsible for technical tasks because they are keen on computers. The boys love laboratory work, while Sonya and I are good at languages. We all might do various tasks to work effectively. We could get on in our free time as well. Pop music is our favourite, and we might spend free time in a karaoke club, for instance.

Проект «Мой колледж»

Тема 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.

A1

You want to tell your friend about your college. Prepare a short presentation, use some photos.

In your presentation write:

- 1) the name of the college
- 2) where it is located (city, region)
- 3) how old it is
- 4) describe a building (old/modern, big/small etc) and classrooms
- 5) write your opinion about your college.

You need to write 60-80 words.

А2 и выше

You want to tell your friend about your college. Prepare a short presentation, use some photos.

In your presentation write:

- 1) the name of the college
- 2) where it is located (city, region)
- 3) when it was founded
- 4) describe the building, classrooms and equipment
- 5) write 1 interesting fact about your college
- 6) write your opinion about studying at your college

You need to write 100-120 words.

Sample answer:

A1

(I want to tell you about my college.) This is the Teacher-training college. It is in Kolomna, the Moscow region. My college is in the center of the city. It is more than 50 years old. The building is not new, but it is very beautiful. There are 3 floors in it. The classrooms are big and comfortable. We have computers, video projectors and interactive whiteboards in our classrooms. I like my college a lot and I think it is the best college in the world.

А2 и выше

(I would like to tell you about my college.) This is the Teacher-training college. It is located in a beautiful old city Kolomna, the Moscow region. My college is in the central part of the city. It was built more than 50 years ago. The building is not new but it is very beautiful. There are 3 floors in it. The classrooms are big, bright and comfortable. They are all equipped with computers, video and interactive whiteboards. There are a lot of outstanding people, who studied in our college. Their photos are in the lobby, on the board of honor. I can say that studying in my college is both hard work and pleasure.

Ролевая игра-диалог между покупателем и продавцом

Тема 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.

A1

You are a customer (Student A) and a shop assistant (Student B). You are in a clothes shop.

Card 1A -Customer

Step 1.

Read the plan and write what you can ask and say.

- greet the shop assistant
- ask for a pair of jeans.
- you like black
- if there aren't any black, ask for a pair of blue jeans.
- you are size 40
- agree to have a look at the blue jeans.
- ask if you can try them on.
- ask about the price
- buy the jeans
- thank the shop assistant for help

- say good-bye

Card 2.

Student B- You are the shop assistant.

Step 1. Read the plan and write what you can ask and say.

- start a talk,
- greet the customer and ask if you can help him/her
- ask what colour the customer wants
- you have only blue and grey jeans in a shop
- offer him/ her blue or grey ones
- ask about his/her size
- say if he/she can try them on
- say how much they cost
- thank a customer,
- say goodbye.

Step 2. Play your roles.

А2 и выше

You are a customer (Student A) and a shop assistant (Student B). You are in a clothes shop.

Card 1.

Student A- You are the customer. You want to buy a pair of trainers.

Step 1. Read the plan and make some notes. You have 2-3 minutes to think.

- greet the shop assistant
- ask for a pair of trainers.
- you are size 38 and you like bright colours
- you don't like the colour the shop assistant has showed you, because it is light green, ask is they have anything else
- ask what material it's made of
- ask if you can try them on
- ask about the price
- buy the trainers
- thank a shop assistant for help
- say good-bye

Card 2.

Student B- You are the shop assistant.

Step 1. Read the plan and make some notes. You have 2 minutes to think.

- start a talk
- greet the customer and ask if you can help him/her
- ask what colour and size the customer is interested in
- offer him/her green trainers
- if the customer doesn't like the colour, offer him other colours.

- say if he/she can try them on
- if the customer asks you, tell him/her that they are made of leather
- if the customer asks you, tell him/her that he looks great in them
- say how much they cost
- thank a customer,
- say goodbye

Step 2. Play your roles.

Sample answer.

(C-customer, SA-shop assistant)

A1

SA: Good morning/ hello, can I help you?

C: Yes, please. I want a pair of jeans. I like black.

SA: I'm sorry. We don't have black jeans. We have blue or grey jeans.

C: Blue please.

SA: What size do you wear?/What size?

C: 40, please

SA: Here you are.

C: Can I try them on?

SA: Yes, of course.

C: How much do they cost?/How much are they?

SA: 1500 roubles, please.

C: Here you are.

SA: Thank you.

C: Thank you very much for help. Good bye.

SA: Good bye.

А2 и выше

SA: Good morning/ hello, can I help you?

C: Yes, please. I'd like a pair of trainers.

SA: What colour would you like to look at?

C: Well, I like bright colours.

SA: We have very nice green trainers. Would you like to look at them?

C: Yes. Sure.

SA: What size do you wear?

C: 38, please

SA: Here you are. Would you like to try them on?

C: Oh, no, thanks. I don't like this light green colour. Can you show anything else, please? (Do you have any other colours?)

SA: I see. Have a look at these yellow ones, please.

C: Oh, they look great. What are they made of?

SA: They are made of leather/ Leather ones.

C: Can I try them on?

SA: Yes, of course.

C: How much do they cost?/How much are they?

SA: 2000 roubles, please.

C: I'd like to buy them./I'll take them.

SA: Good choice. (They look great on you)

C: Thank you very much for help. Good bye.

SA: Good bye. We'll be happy to see you again.

Отзыв на магазин продуктов/одежды/обуви:

A1

You have received an sms from your friend, he/she asks you where he/she can do some shopping. Write a shop review.

In your message write:

- what the name of the shop is
- where the shop is
- what things he/she can find in a shop (types of clothes, brands)
- if you like/ dislike this shop; why/why not

Write 30-45 words

А2 и выше

You have received an sms from your friend, he/she asks you where he/she can do some shopping. Write a shop review.

In your message write:

- what the name of the shop is
- where the shop is located
- how often you do the shopping there
- what things he/she can find in a shop (types of clothes, brands)
- if you like/ dislike this shop; why/why not

Write 40-60 words

Sample answer:

A1

Hi! Go to «Familiya». It's next to my house. There are a lot of jeans, trainers, T-shirts and jackets. I like it/I love it because I can buy cheap and modern clothes there.

А2 и выше

Hi! What about «Familiya»? It's next to my house. I don't often do the shopping there. You can find a lot of modern things there such as jeans, jackets, trainers and T -shirts. I love going there when I have some pocket money. I can always find something unusual there.

Письмо-инструкция «Профилактика несчастных случаев на работе и порядок их устранения»

Тема 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание.
Спорт. Посещение врача

A1

Write an instruction for your foreign co-worker "How not to have health problems at work and what to do if you have". Write about:

- where you will work;
- work conditions (wet, dry, cold, hot, rainy, etc);
- what you mustn't do at work because it's dangerous;
- what you can do if you have a temperature/a cut/a burn, etc

Use between 60-70 words.

А2 и выше

Write an instruction for a foreign co-worker "How to avoid emergency situations at work and what to do if you have these". Write about:

- your future job;
- working conditions;
- what emergency situations can occur;
- what to do in each extreme case.

Use between 100-120 words.

Sample answer (A1)

I work as a baker.

It's often very hot.

You mustn't run, jump, roller-skate, throw or hit something in the bakery.

If you have a burn, you can use a plaster.

If you have a cut, use a plaster, too.

If you have a headache, take a pill.

If you have a temperature, go home because you can fall at work.

Sample answer (для A2 и выше)

I work as a builder on a construction site. It can be hot in summer, rainy in autumn and freezing in winter.

Follow the rules:

Don't run!

Don't jump!

Don't throw heavy things!

Don't fall!

Don't use sharp tools and instruments without gloves!

You won't have a headache if you drink water and eat regularly!

If you have a cut or a burn, use a plaster.

If you have a backache, go to a doctor.

If you catch a cold or have a temperature, you can faint and hurt something. That's why stay at home or go to a doctor immediately.

If you have pain in your chest or break a leg, call an ambulance. That's dangerous!

Тестирование

Тема 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха

A1

Match the questions (1-12) with the answers (A-L)

1. What's the best way to get there?	A. No, you have to change in Singapore.	
2. How much is that?	B. Two and a half hours.	
3. Is it better to fly or go by train?	C. Probably by taxi.	
4. Where does the bus leave from?	D. It depends - flying's much faster.	
5. Is the flight direct?	E. Yes, sure.	
6. What time do we get there?	F. No, it's direct.	
7. Do I need to change?	G. £27.50.	
8. Could you stop here, please?	H. About 50 miles.	
9. How far is it?	I. The central bus station.	
10. Is this the bus for London?	J. No, you want the blue one over there.	
11. How long is the journey?	K. Just after 11.00.	
12. How often do the buses go to the city centre?	L. Every ten minutes or so.	

Now listen to these announcements. Can you complete the answers to the questions?
The train to London Paddington is leaving from platform 13), not platform 14)
The train from London King's Cross is 15) minutes late, and is now arriving at
17.15.
Flight BA1462 to Newcastle is now boarding at gate 16)
All British Airways flights leave from terminal 17)
The flight takes 55 minutes, and arrives at 18) local time.

Read the article and choose the correct option for questions below:

The famous Trans-Siberian railway line goes from Moscow to Vladivostok, but there's another railway line about 650 kilometres north of the Trans-Siberian. This is the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM). A special train, the *Matvei Mudrov* medical train, travels along its 4,000 kilometres. There are usually between twelve and fifteen doctors on the train. The train stops for a day at places along the BAM. The people who live in small towns and villages come to the train for medical attention. There are no doctors or hospitals in their towns or villages. For these patients, their health centre is on the train. The *Matvei Mudrov* was named after a Russian doctor in the nineteenth century. Nowadays, the *Matvei Mudrov* visits each town or village on the BAM twice a year. In the village of Khani (population 742), the patients include a man with two broken ankles and a teenage girl. She had appendicitis a month ago and she was lucky to travel

to a town three hours away for an operation. The *Matvei Mudrov* doesn't have any equipment to do operations. The doctors can diagnose their patients' medical problems and recommend treatment and medicines. The train has a laboratory for blood and urine tests and a number of medical testing machines. The patients like the doctors on the train. They say they are honest and good at their jobs.

Next stop is a town called Berkakit. About 4,000 people live here. There is a queue to see the doctors. Mikhail Zdanovich is waiting for his turn. He's 61 years old and he came to Berkakit in 1976. At the time, only about a hundred young people lived in Berkakit. It was a new town. Zdanovich met a woman who worked at the town bakery. They married and stayed in the town. When Zdanovich walks into the doctor's office she says 'Oh, Mikhail, I recognised your voice.' He has a problem in his shoulder. The doctor writes a letter to say that he can't work, he must have an operation. He leaves, happy, and then he returns a few minutes later. He brings freshly cooked pies and some goat's milk.

For the people who live in this remote part of Russia, the *Matvei Mudrov* is more than a medical train. It's a social connection to the community of their country.

- 19 What is the BAM?
- a) a part of the Trans-Siberian railway
- b) a railway line that crosses part of Russia
- c) a train for doctors to travel on
- 20 What main service does the Matvei Mudrov train offer?
- a) diagnosing people's health problems
- b) doing operations in emergencies
- c) visiting the doctors in small towns
- 21 Where does the Matvei Mudrov train stop?
- a) in the towns that have health centres
- b) in the villages and towns along the BAM railway line
- c) in villages with under 1,000 people
- 22 According to the article ...
- a) the BAM is 650 kilometres long.
- b) the BAM is 4,000 kilometres long.
- c) the BAM only has one train service.
- 23 What happens when the Matvei Mudrov train stops in a village?
- a) People come to the train to see the doctors.
- b) The doctors visit people at home.
- c) The doctors visit the local health centre.
- 24 According to the article ...
- a) Matvei Mudrov was the name of a doctor.
- b) the BAM was built as a medical railway.
- c) the train was the idea of a Russian doctor.
- 25 In Khani ...
- a) a girl needs an operation.
- b) one patient has broken bones.
- c) there are two patients.

- 26 What's the patients' opinion of the train's doctors?
- a) bad
- b) not good or bad
- c) good
- 27 In Berkakit ...
- a) the doctor sees a patient she knows.
- b) the doctor treats a man's shoulder.
- c) the doctor visits the town bakery.
- 28 Mikhail Zdanovich ...
- a) can go back to work after seeing the doctor.
- b) isn't satisfied with the doctor's opinion.
- c) offers food to the doctor after the visit.

A2

Read the text. Put the events below in order.

Heat, cold, mountains, deserts, illness, and animals. All of these were possible dangers when Nick Bourne decided to run from one end of Africa to the other - a journey that many people thought was impossible.

Bourne began his run in northern Egypt in October 1997. His adventure nearly ended 500 miles later while he was waiting to cross the Sudanese border - the Egyptian military stopped him and refused to let him leave the country.

Eventually, he flew to Cape Town and started again on 21 January 1998. Every day he got up at 3.30 a m., ate a breakfast of cereal, and started running. After 20 miles he stopped for a rest and had a pasta lunch, before running another 20 miles. He drank up to 15 litres of liquid a day.

He had some incredible experiences. He was crossing the Kalahari Desert in temperatures of 62°C when he came face to face with a giant cobra. In Zambia his heartbeat went up from 135 a minute to over 190, and his doctor found that he had malaria. He saw lions and ran through a herd of elephants, and a swarm of bees attacked him while he was running through Tanzania. He celebrated his 28th birthday with a chocolate cake in the shadow of Kilimanjaro.

After eleven months and 6,021 miles he arrived at the Pyramids and finished perhaps the most amazing run ever.

20 miles = 32 kilometres

- A. He saw a snake.
- B. He decided to start from South Africa.
- C. He started for the first time.
- D. He arrived at the Pyramids.
- E. He started for the second time.
- F. A swarm of bees attacked him.
- G. He became ill.
- H. He crossed the border into Egypt.
- I. He celebrated his birthday.
- J. He flew to Cape Town.

Complete the questions in this dialogue.
A I got back from my holiday last week.
B Where 11) ?
A Peru.
B Really? What 12)?
A It was fantastic, really great.
B How long 13)?
A Three weeks altogether - I wanted to stay longer!
B 14) expensive?
A Well, the flight was, but it was cheap when we got there.
B 15)
A My sister and her boyfriend.
B 16) any problems?
A Nothing serious. I lost my watch.
B How 17) happen?
A We were staying in a cheap hotel and I left it in the bathroom.
B 18) go back?
A Yes, I'd love to. Maybe next year
You are going to listen to a podcast recorded by a travel journalist about Manga cafes in
Japan. Decide what you can do in Manga Cafes. Write Y for yes, N for No
19. stay overnight
20. read comic books
21. buy comic books
22. meet Manga artists
23. watch videos
24. eat
25. wear your shoes in the room
26. drink
27. have a shower
28. stand in your room
B1
Complete sentences 1 to 10. Use these words.
down of off on onto to
1 We checked the flight in good time.
2 But we were delayed due engine trouble.
3 We got the plane two hours late.
4 And we eventually took at 2.00 p.m.: five hours late.
5 But then we were diverted Delhi.
6 There was a severe lack information.
7 When we landed, we all got the plane.
8 They made sure that no one was board because 9 the danger of fire.
10 We eventually touched in London seven hours late.
10 I I . shearing to define a in Bollaon be ten nouts fatte.

Read the text. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

The Hub

Sometimes, you fly not to your destination, but to a 'hub'. In other words, you fly to an airport to catch a plane to fly to another airport. You are in transit. You sit in a big room where all the seats are facing in the same direction, like the seats in a theatre. But there is no show. There is nothing.

You begin to feel ill. You do not know what time it is. In many airports, each terminal is the same as every other terminal. The corridors are the same as each other. But gate 36 may be hundreds of metres from gate 35, in any direction; it's easy to make a mistake.

I was once at Zurich airport. The weather was bad and the plane was delayed. I was drinking coffee at a bar and reading a book. Outside, the weather had got worse. Time passed. When the flight was called, I picked up my bags and moved towards the gate. I went down a corridor, down some steps, along a bit, down a bit. Then, just as I got to the gate, I realized I had left my book in the bar.

I tried to remember the route I had taken so I could do it in reverse. I was successful. The book was still there.

Then I started running back. I ran down staircases, along corridors. I ran past a shop selling magazines. At some point, I knew that I had taken the wrong turn. At another point, I panicked.

- 11. You land at a 'hub' to catch another plane.
- 12. It is easy to go to the wrong gate.
- 13. The man realized he had forgotten his book when he got on the plane.
- 14. When he went back, he couldn't find the book.

15. He got lost in the airport.
Listen to the track. Choose the correct answers for the following questions.
16 The writer's point of view seems to indicate that he or she
a works for the Indian government
b doesn't believe the tourist trade can grow in the rainy season
c thinks that the rainy season in India is a great travel opportunity
17 Who does <i>a billion people</i> refer to at the beginning?
a) the population of India
b) the farm workers in India
c) people in countries affected by the monsoon
18 Sajjan Garh Palace is now a
a) summer home for royalty
h) luxury hotel for monsoon visitors

- b) luxury hotel for monsoon visitors
- c) wildlife sanctuary
- 19 Which is NOT true about Alexander Frater's book?
- a) He writes about living in Mumbai for the whole monsoon.
- b) He discusses how people visit India to be «healed» by monsoons.
- c) He speaks to people in India about their views on the monsoon.
- 20 The phrase washed streets and fresh leaves refers to the monsoon as a ____

- a) cleansing and renewing force
- b) blessing for farmland and farm workers
- c) time for honor and tradition

Read the following sentences. Listen to the track again and check whether they are true (T) or false (F).

- 21 The number of tourists to India drops significantly during the monsoon.
- 22 The government is trying to increase tourist numbers during the monsoon.
- 23 Visiting India during the rainy season is more expensive than other times of the year.
- 24 Most festivals are held before the monsoon begins.
- 25 The Rath Yatra festival is famous for its boat races.
- 26 Many hotels have open areas for guests to enjoy the rain.

ANSWER KEY:

ANSWER KEY:						
A1	A2	B1				
1) C	1. C	1. onto				
2) G	2. B	2. to				
3) D	3. J	3. on				
4) I	4. E	4. off				
5) A	5. A	5. to				
6) K	6. G	6. of				
7) F	7. F	7. off				
8) E	8. I	8. on				
9) H	9.H	9. of				
10) J	10. D	10. down				
11) B	11. did you go	11. T				
12) L	12. was it like	12. T				
13) 5/five	13. was it/was the trip	13. F				
14) 7/seven	14. was it	14. F				
15) 35/ thirty-five	15. who did you go	15. T				
16) A34	with/who did you travel	16. c				
17) 4/four	with	17. b				
18) 2.30	16. did it	18. c				
19) b	17. did you have	19. a				
20) a	18. would you like to	20. a				
21) b	19.Y	21. T				
22) b	20. Y	22. T				
23) a	21. Y	23. F				
24) a	22. Y	24. F				
25) b	23. Y	25. F				
26) c	24. Y	26. T				
27) a	25. N					
28) c	26. Y					
	27. N					
	28. N					
L	<u> </u>					

Тестирование

Тема 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка

A1

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. How many independent states are there on the British Isles?
- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 1
- 2. What is the symbol of England?
- A. a thistle
- B. a rose
- C. a shamrock and a red hand
- D. a daffodil
- 3. What is the symbol of Scotland?
- A. a thistle
- B. a rose
- C. a daffodil
- D. a shamrock
- 4. What is the symbol of Wales?
- A. a thistle
- B. a rose
- C. a daffodil
- D. a shamrock
- 5. What is the symbol of Northern Ireland?
- A. a thistle
- B. a rose
- C. a shamrock and a red hand
- D. a daffodil
- 6. Where is Shakespeare's birthplace?
- A. in London
- B. in Stratford-on-Avon
- C. in Glasgow
- D. in Cardiff
- 7. Which is the most popular sport in Britain?
- A. Football
- B. Rugby
- C. Tennis
- D. Baseball

- 8. When is St. Valentine's Day celebrated?
- A. January 1
- B. October 31
- C. February 14
- D. July 4
- 9. The British Isles are separated from the European Continent by ...
- A. the North Sea and the Irish Sea
- B. the North Sea and the English Channel
- C. the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean
- D. the Irish Sea
- 10. When did London become the capital of England?
- A. in the 11th century
- B. in the 13th century
- C. in the 15th century
- D. in the 14th century

Task 2. Read the texts and guess what place of interest it is.

- 1) This building was built in the 18th century. It is open to visitors several days a week. The changing of the Guard is a very interesting ceremony to watch. Now it is the home of the Queen.
- 2) This building is a very interesting place in the capital of the UK. It was a fortress, a royal palace and later a prison. Now it is a museum. There are a lot of interesting collections in it.
- 3) This building stands on the river Thames. The official name of it is the Palace of Westminster. It is the place of the British Parliament. Its members make laws there. The famous clock Big Ben stands near them.
- 4) This is the symbol of the capital. It is a famous clock. It was renamed the Elizabeth Tower in 2012 in honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.
- 5) This building is the greatest work of the architect Sir Christopher Wren. It is a famous church. It is very beautiful. It was built in 1708.
- 6). It is the main square of London. There is a column to Admiral Nelson in the centre of it. A lot of tourists come here every day.

ANSWER KEY:

Task 1: 1 C; 2 B; 3 A; 4 C; 5 C; 6 B; 7 A; 8 C; 9 B; 10 A.

Task 2: 1. Buckingham Palace; 2. The Tower; 3. The Houses of Parliament; 4. Big Ben; 5. St. Paul's Cathedral; 6. Trafalgar Square

A2

Task 1. Put the article *the* in front of the geographical names on the map where it is necessary.



Task 2. Read the text below and fill the spaces in the table with the information from the text.

The Yeoman Warders were formed by King Henry VIII. In 1509 the King decided to leave twelve of his old and sick Yeomen of the Guard in the Tower of London to protect it. Their main duty was to look after the Tower prisoners, and safeguard the British crown jewels.

Nowadays there are still twelve Yeomen Warders at work every day. (All in all, there are 35 of them). They are still nicknamed "Beefeaters" but their duties have certainly changed. They act as tour guides and raven-keepers. They carefully look after the famous ravens, feed them and cut their wings. There is a legend that the Tower will fall if the ravens fly away. The Beefeater's most famous duty is to take part in the night ceremony of passing the Tower Keys. For everyday duties Yeomen Warders wear a red and dark blue uniform with a round hat, while on holidays they wear a state dress uniform which is red and gold, the same as the Yeomen of the Guard, but without a cross belt. In these uniforms the Beefeaters can be called one of the most interesting sights of London.

Formed in/by	
How many?	
Nickname	
Previous service	
Duties of the past	
Present-day duties	
The most famous duty	

Everyday uniform	
State dress uniform	

ANSWER KEY:

Task 1.



Countries England Scotland Wales	Cities Edinburgh Cardiff Belfast	Mountains The Pennines The Grampians the Cambrians Ben Nevis	Oceans, seas, rivers, lakes The Atlantic Ocean The North Sea
			The Severn The Thames; Loch Ness

Task 2.

Formed in/by	In 1509. King Henry VIII
How many?	Thirty-five

Nickname	Beefeaters
Previous service	To protect the Tower
Duties of the past	To look after the Tower prisoners and safeguard the British crown jewels.
Present-day duties	Tour guides and raven-keepers
The most famous duty	To take part in the night ceremony of passing the Tower Keys
Everyday uniform	A red and dark blue uniform with a round hat
State dress uniform	A red and gold uniform without a cross belt

B1Task 1. Choose the right answer.1. The Union Flag is known as

A. The Union	B. The Famous	C. The Union	D. The United
Tom	Albert	Jack	Mike

2. The Union Jack is made up of the flags of three united Kingdom's countries – England, Northern Ireland and

A. Wales	B. Belfast	C. Edinburgh	D. Scotland
3. The current Un	ion Flag was create	d in	
A. 1606	B. 1701	C. 1801	D. 1506

4. The coat of arms of the UK was adopted in

A. 1801	B. 1837	C. 1637

5. What does the coat of arms consist of?

A. shield, crest,	B. double-headed lion,	C. black eagle with red feet,
mythological animals	shield	beak and tongue

6. How many parts does the shield have?

A. four	B. two	C. three	

7. What mythological animals are there on the coat of arms?

A. the lion and the bear B. the silver lion and the golden horse C. the unice	he golden lion and silver corn
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Task 2. Read questions 1-6 and find answers to them in texts A-G. One text is odd. Where can a visitor to London

- 1. see beautiful English lawns and enjoy flowers?
- 2. open a bank's account or withdraw money from it?
- 3. see a masterpiece of the famous English architect of the 17th century?
- 4. buy souvenirs or visit the largest London department stores?
- 5. see graves of outstanding people of Great Britain?
- 6. go to see the place where bills are introduced and debates are held?

A.

The historical center of London is now a relatively small area still known as the City, which covers only about 1 sq mile. Most of the financial activities are crowded along Threadneedle Street, near the intersection known as the Bank, which includes the huge Bank of England complex, the Royal Exchange, and the Stock Exchange. The permanent residential population of the City is now less than 6000, but about 350,000 commute here daily to work.

B.

Located just west of Soho and Covent Garden in the West End is a more residential area. The relatively dense development of this area is broken up by a series of Royal Parks, areas once owned by the Crown, including Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and Regent's Park.

C.

The most prominent landmark of the City is Saint Paul's Cathedral, designed by the English architect Christopher Wren to replace the original church, which was destroyed during the Great Fire of London in 1666.

D.

Some of the City's traditional functions have disappeared. The newspaper industry was concentrated in the Fleet Street area for centuries, but during the 1980s the Times and other papers moved to highly automated quarters at the Docklands in the East End. The old wholesale fish market, Billingsgate, located for centuries on the river between the Tower and London Bridge, also moved to the Docklands.

E.

The City of Westminster, about two miles upstream from the city of London, emerged as England's political and religious centre of power after the 11th century. At the heart of Westminster is Westminster Abbey, begun by Edward the Confessor in the 11th century and rebuilt in the 13th century. It has always been closely associated with the monarchy and is used for such state occasions as coronations and royal funerals. It is also a giant mausoleum, and more than 3000 notable people are buried there. Statues and monuments line the magnificent nave.

F.

Virtually across the street are the Houses of Parliament, officially called the New Palace of Westminster. Farther west is the monarch's permanent residence in London, Buckingham Palace.

G.

To the west and north of Trafalgar Square is the West End, which is usually regarded as

the centre of town because it is London's shopping and entertainment hub. The busiest shopping area is Oxford Street, where such large department stores as Selfridges, John Lewis, and Marks and Spencer are located. Other well-known shopping areas include Knightsbridge, the location of Harrods department store; and Piccadilly, where Fortnum and Mason specializes in fine food.

Answer Key

Task 1. 1.C; 2.D; 3.C; 4.B; 5.A; 6.A; 7.C.

Task 2. 1 B; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 E; 6 F.

Устный опрос

Тема 1.8 Россия

A1

Устный опрос

Answer the following questions about the geographical position of Russia, its nature and climate.

- 1. Where is Russia situated?
- 2. How large is Russia compared to other countries?
- 3. What countries does it border on?
- 4. What are Russia's main regions?
- 5. What seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
- 6. What are the most important rivers in Russia?
- 7. What is the deepest lake in Russia?
- 8. What types of climates are there on the territory of Russia? Which is the prevailing one?
- 9. Is Russia rich in natural resources?

ANSWER KEY:

- 1. Russia is situated in the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.
- 2. It covers almost twice the territory of either the United States or China.
- 3. Russia borders on 12 countries on land. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.
- 4. The main areas of Russia are the European part, Siberia and the Far East. The Ural Mountains separate Europe from Asia.
- 5. Russia is washed by 12 seas and 2 oceans. Russia is connected with the Atlantic Ocean through the Baltic Sea in the west and the Black Sea in the south. The Arctic Ocean and its seas including the White, Barents, Kara, Laptev, and East-Siberian Seas wash Russia in the north. The Pacific Ocean and its seas the Bering, Okhotsk and Japanese Seas wash Russia in the east.
- 6. Russia's greatest rivers are the Don and the Volga in its European part, and the Ob and the Yenisey in West Siberia. The largest river in Asian part of Russia is the Lena. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena, flow from south to north. The Ob is the longest river in Russia, but the Volga is the most important one. Many Russian towns are located on

the Volga River: Vladimir, Tver, Yaroslavl, Kazan, and Nizhny Novgorod. Altogether there are over two million rivers in our country.

- 7. Lake Baikal is the largest freshwater lake in the world, one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World, the pearl of Siberia. It's 636 kilometers long and 80 kilometers wide and is surrounded by forests and mountain peaks; the waters of the lake are transparent to a depth of 40 metres in summer. The lake has more than 2000 rare plants and animals bears, elk, lynx, sables, freshwater seal, trout, salmon and sturgeon.
- 8. The climate of Russia differs from one part to another, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. But the prevailing one is temperate. Winters are cold and windy with a lot of snow. Summers are hot and dry.
- 9. Russia is rich in mineral resources such as coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, copper, zinc and others. Natural resources determine the development of the Russian economy.

A2

Task 1. Read the texts and say what place it is.

- 1. A museum of art and culture situated in Saint Petersburg. It is one of the largest and oldest museums of the world. There are 3 million works of art in this museum and the largest collection of paintings in the world.
- 2. A television and radio tower in Moscow. This construction has 45 levels. Standing 540 meters tall, it is the highest building in Europe.
- 3. The deepest and one of the clearest lakes in the world, which is 25 million years old. It contains 20 per cent of the world's fresh water.
- 4. The highest mountain in the Caucasus and the highest mountain in Europe. Its height is 5642 metres.
- 5. A summer residence of the Russian monarchs located not far from St. Petersburg. It is a brilliant palace and park ensemble with 150 fountains. It is sometimes called the Russian Versailles.
- 6. The heart of Russia and the central square of Moscow, one of the most beautiful and famous places in the world. It used to be Moscow's main market place, now it is used for festivals and public ceremonies.
- 7. A historic theatre in Moscow, with one of the oldest and greatest opera and ballet companies in the world. It was opened in 1825.
- 8. The official residence of the President of Russia, the symbol of our capital.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps A - F with the correct words 1 - 8. There are two odd words.

1) clear, 2) colour, 3) dark, 4) enjoy, 5) exist, 6) popular, 7) see, 8) snow
Lake Baikal is the world's oldest and deepest freshwater lake. It is surrounded by
rocky mountains, the tops of which are covered with A Its water is so B
that any object can be seen well at the depth of 40 meters. It contains more
water than the Great lakes in North America. The C of Baikal's water is
close to that of the sea. It is similar to dark blue or blue green. In winter this lake is
almost completely covered in ice. By the end of winter, the ice is 1 metre thick.
Two-thirds of its 1,700 species of plants and animals don't D anywhere else

in the world.	
The Baikal is one of the most beautiful	lakes of the planet and one of the few that is
still growing. Lake Baikal is a E	_ tourist attraction. Millions of people come
to F their vacations there.	

ANSWER KEY:

Task 1. The State Hermitage; 2. Ostankino Tower; 3. Lake Baikal; 4. Mount Elbrus; 5. Peterhof; 6. Red Square; 7. The Bolshoi Theatre; 8 The Kremlin. **Task 2.** A8, B1, C2, D5, E6, F4

B1

Match the titles 1 - 8 with the texts A - G. There is one odd title.

- 1. Local legends
- 2. Special in many ways
- 3. Tourist attraction
- 4. Diverse wildlife
- 5. Protection of the ecosystem
- 6. Extinct species
- 7. Scientific expeditions
- 8. Harsh climate
- **A.** The world's deepest lake, the Baikal, is in Siberia. It is also the largest freshwater lake in Eurasia and the oldest lake on the Earth. At least 1,500 unique species live there they cannot be found anywhere else on the planet! The water in the lake is so clear that if you drop a coin, it can be clearly seen a hundred feet below the water.
- **B.** People who live in the Baikal region believe that it's a unique and mysterious place. According to them, the water from Lake Baikal can cure different illnesses, gives you strength and clears your mind. They also say that the lake was formed millions of years ago when a huge, hot rock fell to earth. It melted the ice around and that was how Lake Baikal appeared. The story about the meteorite has, however, never been proved by scientists.
- C. The lake has also become famous for its unique fish and birds that are not found in other waters. The lake is home to more than 1000 animal species. Among them there are the world's only freshwater seals. There's no evidence of how the seals got to the lake, but they obviously enjoy their life there. Huge brown bears often come to the lake out of the forest to hunt and fish.
- **D.** Though Lake Baikal is located in a very remote place, and is difficult to reach in autumn and winter, it attracts thousands of visitors every year. A chance to see this unique place is worth the long journey! On the banks of Lake Baikal, you can stay in a modern, comfortable hotel, take part in hiking tours and enjoy the untouched natural beauty. People who have visited Lake Baikal once want to return to the place again and again.
- **E.** However, the growing popularity of the lake and the industrial development of the region have caused ecological problems. The safety of this unique natural ecosystem has been discussed at an international level. Now Lake Baikal is on the list of heritage sites protected by UNESCO. A federal state law about the

conservation of the lake was also supported in Russia.

- **F.** The lake attracts not only tourists but also many wildlife researchers, biologists and even archaeologists. The world-famous explorer and scientist, Jacques Cousteau, and his team spent lots of time studying the deep waters of Lake Baikal. They also shot a film about their research that was broadcast by major TV channels all over the world.
- **G.** Everyone considers the Siberian climate very severe, which is perfectly true for the Baikal region. The winters there are really freezing the average temperature is as low as -25 degrees Celsius. Due to its location in the middle of the continent, the place is characterized by a sharp contrast between winter and summer temperatures. The summers are generally cool, with a few hot days. The sun shines brightly above the lake till late autumn.

ANSWER KEY:

1B, 2A, 3D, 4C, 5E, 7F, 8G

Тестирование

Тема 2.1 Современный мир профессий

Раздел 1. Чтение.

A1

Задание 1

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A7–A14 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated).

Second Career

Jeff Statham: This is my car that I've had for years now, made in Canada. I worked in the automotive industry for about the last 12 or 13 years, a plant in Whitby. We produced the seats for the cars built here in Oshawa. Continuous layoffs - and eventually I got hit by them – and

now I'm here. I'm currently in the Second Careers program here at Durham College. I'm in the law and security administration program and my ultimate goal is to become a police officer. It's been great. I love the program.

Ted Dionne (*Instructor*, *Durham College*): It gives someone like Jeff an opportunity to do something that he may have wanted to do. He probably had it in the back of his mind that he wanted to do something different visualizing what you want to do in the future

Jeff Statham: I've wanted to go back to school for years but with shifts it's hard to do. Money is not always there to do it so this Second Careers covers my schooling and it's a perfect opportunity for me.

Jeanette Barrett (Second Career rep): The Second Career provides financial support to go back to school to do up to a 2-year program. Our Second Career advisor keeps in touch with them.

Jeff Statham: I've never really had report cards at work worthy of putting on the fridge, but at the end of my first semester I ended up on the dean's list, so now my mother finally has a report card on her fridge.

Second Career is ideal. We have a network of service providers throughout the province called Employment Ontario and they serve as an entry point for anyone who is looking for a job in the province. We work with them to find the best course of action. **Jeff Statham:** We have two kids at home that we have to make sure get their homework done, so I'll make sure I'll get my homework done as well. Just being in school now I feel a hundred times better, so I'm really looking forward to whatever the future holds. A 7 Jeff Statham has lost his job in the car industry. 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated **A 8** Jeff Statham has been studying to get a new profession. 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated A 9 Jeff Statham finds the Second Career program difficult to cope with. 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated A 10 The Second Career program gives a chance to take up a profession of a dream. 2) False 3) Not stated 1) True **A 11** Jeff Statham wanted to work at school. 2) False 1) True 3) Not stated A 12 Jeff Statham can only cover the schooling program in the Second Career. 2) False 1) True 3) Not stated **A 13** One should have a financial support from his company to do in the Second Career. 3) Not stated 1) True 2) False A 14 Jeff Statham has turned out to be an A student. 2) False 1) True 3) Not stated **ANSWER KEYS:** A7 - 1; A8 - 1; A9 - 3; A10 - 1; A11 - 2; A12 - 2; A13 - 2; A14 - 3. Раздел 2. Лексико-грамматический раздел. **B1** Задание 3. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные буквами, обозначенные номерами **B4-B12** так, заглавными чтобы грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В4-B18. **Requirements for Animal Trainers** Although in most cases animal trainers need **B4**. ____(**HAVE**) a high school diploma or general equivalency diploma (GED) equivalent, some animal trainers must have a (BACHELOR) degree and additional skills. Marine mammal trainers, for **B5** example, generally **B6**_____(**NEED**) a bachelor's degree in biology, marine biology, animal science, psychology, or a **B7** (**RELATE**) field. Animal trainers must be patient and sensitive. Experience with problem-solving and animal obedience (**REQUIRE**). Several organizations offer **B9** (**TRAIN**) programs and voluntary certification for those who B10_____ (WANT) to enter this field. Demand for animal trainers will grow much B11____ (FAST) than average for all

John Milloy (Minister of Training, Colleges & Universities): For workers like Jeff,

occupations through 2018 as pet owners utilize B12(THEY) services. Demand
for marine mammal trainers, however, should grow slowly.
One New York graduate who wished to work in a top B13(ADVERTIZE)
agency Googled the names of the creative directors of these agencies and then spent just
six dollars on a set of Google ads that were triggered when the B14
(DIRECT) searched for their own names. The B15 (ADVERTIZE) said
"Hey, (directors name), Googling yourself is B16(REAL) a lot of fun. Hiring
me is fun, too" Of the five B17 (CREATE) directors he targeted, four gave
him an interview and two offered him a B18 (POSE) in their office.
Keys: B4 - to have; B5 - bachelor's; B6 - need; B7 - related; B8 - is required; B9 -
training; B10 - want; B11 - faster; B12 - there. B13 - advertising; B14 - directors; B15
- advertisement; B16 - really; B17 - creative; B18 - position.
Раздел 3. Перевод.
B2

Задание 1.

Переведите данные предложения на русский язык.

- 1. Alfred was very ambitious and wanted to become a successful and rich businessman.
- 2. Her career plan was to start in a small company and then work for a larger company as she had more experience.
- 3. The job needs having an interest in sales and marketing.
- 4. The finance department of the company has come up with a budget for the new project.
- 5. In banking as in every other business good management is very important.
- 6. The administration and personnel department of the company is very well organized.
- 7. Toshiba is increasing production of its popular line of laptop computers.
- 8. The Research and Development department of our company has brought out a new project.
- 9. Jerry shows respect to his superiors at work.
- 10. Only twelve people attended the meeting.
- 11. The company organizes many social functions, such as parties every year.
- 12. The company has a small team of experienced sales people.
- 13. The more qualifications you have, the easier it is to find a job.

Возможные варианты:

- 1. Альфред был очень целеустремленным и хотел стать успешным и богатым бизнесменом.
- 2. Ее карьерный план состоял в том, чтобы начать в небольшой компании, а затем работать в более крупной компании, поскольку у нее было больше опыта.
- 3. Работа требует наличия интереса к продажам и маркетингу.
- 4. Финансовый отдел компании составил бюджет для нового проекта.
- 5. В банковском деле, как и в любом другом бизнесе, очень важно хорошее управление.
- 6. Администрация и отдел кадров компании очень хорошо организованы.
- 7. Toshiba наращивает производство своей популярной линейки портативных компьютеров.

- 8. Отдел исследований и разработок нашей компании представил новый проект.
- 9. Джерри проявляет уважение к своему начальству на работе.
- 10. На собрании присутствовало всего двенадцать человек.
- 11. Компания ежегодно организует множество общественных мероприятий, таких как вечеринки.
- 12. В компании работает небольшая команда опытных продавцов.
- 13. Чем больше у вас квалификаций, тем легче найти работу.

Задание 2.

B1

Заполните пропуски в телефонном разговоре данными выражениями: can
you send, can I call you, can you hear, can I help you, don't have, can't tell, could I
speak to, could you hold, could you repeat, could you speak, could you tell me.
Jon: Good morning, the Tech Store, this is Jon speaking.
Sara: (1) someone in Customer Services, please?
Jon: Er. Yes, of course, I'll put you through.
Mark: Customer Services, Mark speaking, how (2)?
Sara: I'm calling about your new Samsung DVD players. (3) if you
have any in stock?
Mark: I'll just go and see. (4)the line please?
Sara: Yes, no problem, I'll wait.
Mark: Hello? I (5) any on the shelves. I'll need to check the order status
on the computer. (6)back?
Sara: Certainly. My name is Sara Hall and my telephone number is 0582 1067.
Mark: Sorry, (7)up? It's a terrible line.
Sara: Is that better? (8) I me now?
Mark: Yes, that's much better. (9)the number please?
Sara: Of course, It's 0582 1067. I'll be on this number all morning.
Mark: Sorry, (10) I you if we've got any DVDs in stock right now, but
I'll get back to you as soon as I have information. Was there anything else?
Sara: Er, yes, (11)send me a copy of your latest catalogue?
Mark: Of course, I'll put one in the post to you today. What's your address?
Sara: It's 25 Ridley Lane, Lower

Ответы:

- (1) could I speak to, (2) can I help you? (3) Could you tell me. (4) Could you hold
- (5) don't have (6) can I call you back? (7) could you speak (8) can you hear me now?
- (9) could you repeat the number please? (10) can't tell (11) can you send me

Перевод профессионально ориентированного текста

Тема 2.2 Промышленные технологии

Выполните письменный перевод отрывка. В вашем распоряжении 45 минут. Можно пользоваться словарем

The fires can be divided into two categories. One category is fire incidents which involve only one vehicle without any involvement or influence from other vehicles at

ignition. The list of tunnel incidents shows that these kinds of fires develop relatively slowly if there is no other special factor which may accelerate the progress, such as fuel leakage or explosion of cargo. They are initially small and show some sign of fire, such as smoke and flames, so neighbouring vehicles can see what is happening and prepare for the emergency within a reasonable time. The other category is fire incidents which involve more than one vehicle at the start of the fire and occur as a result of traffic incidents such as a collision between vehicles or between a vehicle and the wall of the tunnel. (для A1) These kinds of fires are expected to occur suddenly without any previous signs so they may cause panic in tunnel users and have the potential to develop into a catastrophic fire. In this study, the former category is named "Single fires" and the latter "Collision fires". Among the 69 fires in road tunnels that were analysed, 48 (69.6 %) were single fires and 21 (30.4 %) cases were collision fires. (для A2)

The two categories can be divided into sub-categories depending on whether the fire spreads or not. In this study, fire spread means that the fires propagated to another vehicle which is not engaged in the initial fire.

The reason for focusing on the fire spread is that it is one of the key factors determining the consequences of fires. The spread of fire increases the intensity and size of the fire and hampers the operations of the fire brigade. It also involves more vehicles and tunnel users so it can potentially claim many casualties and economic losses. (для В1)

Sample Answer:

Пожары можно разделить на две категории. Одна категория – это пожары, в которых участвует только одно транспортное средство без какого-либо участия влияния других транспортных средств при возгорании. происшествий в туннелях показывает, что эти виды пожаров развиваются относительно медленно, если нет других особых факторов, которые могут ускорить развитие, таких как утечка топлива или взрыв груза. Первоначально они небольшие и имеют некоторые признаки пожара, такие как дым и пламя, поэтому соседние автомобили могут видеть, что происходит, и подготовиться к чрезвычайной ситуации в разумные сроки. Другая категория — это пожары, в которых задействовано более одного транспортного средства в начале пожара и которые происходят в результате дорожно-транспортных происшествий, таких как столкновение между транспортными средствами или между транспортным средством и стеной туннеля. (для А1) Ожидается, что такие пожары возникнут внезапно без каких-либо предшествующих признаков, поэтому они могут вызвать панику у пользователей туннеля и могут перерасти в катастрофический пожар. В данном исследовании первая категория называется «Одиночные пожары», а вторая — «Встречные пожары». Из 69 проанализированных пожаров в автодорожных тоннелях 48 (69,6 %) были одиночными, а 21 (30,4 %) встречными. (для А2)

Две категории можно разделить на подкатегории в зависимости от того, распространяется ли огонь или нет. В этом исследовании распространение огня означает, что огонь распространился на другое транспортное средство, которое не

участвовало в первоначальном возгорании.

Причина сосредоточения внимания на распространении огня заключается в том, что он является одним из ключевых факторов, определяющих последствия пожаров. Распространение огня увеличивает интенсивность и размер пожара и затрудняет работу пожарной команды. В нем также задействовано больше транспортных средств и пользователей туннелей, поэтому потенциально он может привести к многочисленным жертвам и экономическим потерям. (для В1)

Круглый стол-дебаты "Преимущества и недостатки современных технологий"

Тема 2.3. Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия.

A1

Step 1 Write a list of modern technologies and devices

Croup 1. You need to make a list of 4-5 advantages in using modern technologies for your studying.

Group 2. You need to make a list of 4-5 disadvantages in using modern technologies for your studying.

А2 и выше

Group 1. You need to make a list of 6-8 advantages in using modern technologies for your work and studying.

Group 2. You need to make a list of 6-8 disadvantages in using modern technologies for you work and studying.

Step 2

Find a person from a group of opponents. Discuss advantages and disadvantages you have in your lists. Say if you agree or disagree.

Sample answer:

Step 1

A1

Group 1

I can find a lot of information in the Internet.

I can use online-dictionaries. They help me with my homework.

I can use my computer to make presentations.

We can use our group chat in Telegram/WhatsApp.

We can stay at home and we can have some online lessons.

Group 2

It is difficult to find important information in the Internet.

The internet it too slow and I spend a lot of time on my homework.

Computers are expensive and they often work slow.

We have a lot of messages in our Telegram/WhatsApp chat.

We cannot have online lessons; they are very long.

А2 и выше

Group 1

I spend very little time on my homework because I can find a lot of useful information in the Internet.

I can use online-dictionaries or some online-translators to help me with my homework.

I can use my computer/laptop to create presentations and files for my classes and homework.

I can use some apps to improve my English.

When I take notes in class, my writing is terrible. Now I have an app to take my notes quickly.

Group Chats are great! I always forget what my homework is and when to do it. Group chats help me to remember.

The brain must react quickly to the amount of new interesting information.

Group 2

When I want to find some information, I click on links to visit other sites, I find a lot of info but I need to doublecheck it.

Students think that they don't need to study foreign languages because they have online-dictionaries and online-translators.

Computers and modern applications are too expensive.

Students spend too much time on their laptops/mobiles, they are always too busy.

Students become more dependent on things such as calculators and mobiles.

Step 2

A1

- S1- I can find a lot of information in the internet
- S2- Yes, you can. But it is difficult to find it in the internet.
- S1- I agree/I disagree
- S1- I can use online-dictionaries. They help me with my homework.
- S2- I agree. The internet it too slow and I spend a lot of time on my homework.
- S1- I agree/I disagree

А2 и выше

- S1 I spend very little time on my homework because I can find a lot of useful information in the Internet.
- S2- I don't agree. You need to doublecheck all the information you find or you look for.
- S1- Yes, I do agree with you.

Доклад с презентацией "Знаменитые личности в моей профессии"

Тема 2.4. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их

вклад в науку и мировую культуру

A1

A famous online magazine invited you to give your opinion by writing an article on the following subject:

The top of my profession

Write an article about a famous person.

In your article write:

- what his/her name is/was
- where he/she is/was from
- what he/she is famous for
- why you think he/she is an interesting person

You need to write 60-80 words

А2 и выше

A famous online magazine invited you to give your opinion by writing an article on the following subject:

The top of my profession

Write an article about a famous person.

In your article write:

- what his/her name is/was
- where he/she is/was from
- what he/she is famous for
- why you think he/she is an interesting person

You need to write 80-100 words

Sample answer

A1

Jamie Oliver is the most famous chef in the world. He is from Great Britain. He has a lot of restaurants. He writes books, takes part in TV programs and TV shows. He cooks simple food and teaches people how to cook simple dishes at home.

I think he is a very interesting person; I often use his recipes when I want to cook something tasty at home.

А2 и выше

Jamie Oliver is a genius. He is one of the most famous Britain's cooks. His TV programmes are shown all over the world. His books are translated into different foreign languages. He devotes his time not only to cooking. He is a family man, he works on a number of projects and helps poor people. I think he is very creative and imaginative, he has so many ideas. He encourages people to spend more time in the kitchen and enjoy it.

2.3 Задания для проведения рубежного контроля успеваемости

Проведение рубежного контроля осуществляется после изучения определенного раздела в соответствии с программой дисциплины. Это, например, итоговая контрольная работа по теме, сочетающая в себе несколько типов заданий. Более простым вариантом рубежного контроля является использование теста.

Контрольная работа

Комплект заданий для контрольной работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

Level A1

Task 1. Read the text and mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS).

British artists living abroad

Article by James Noble

Sally Campbell is a 32-year-old actress from London, but right now, she's living in Paris in a flat that overlooks the Seine. Sally's mother is French, which means Sally can speak the language perfectly. Sally is very talented. She likes acting in films, but she can also sing and dance brilliantly and she currently has a leading part in a French musical. She can also play the piano very well. In her spare time, Sally likes to relax at home by watching romantic films. She has no plans to return to Britain.

Tom Hammond is from Glasgow, but he lives in New York. He's 18 and he's a music student. Tom can play the piano and the guitar very well. He also writes songs with his friend John. Tom writes the music and John writes the lyrics. When they're happy with a new song, they usually perform it to students at the college. They love to have an audience and would really like to be in a band. When he isn't composing, Tom downloads his favourite music from the Internet.

Hannah Brown is a writer. She's from Manchester, but she lives in Italy. Hannah is 25 and likes writing romantic novels. Her ambition, of course, is to be a published writer, so she writes every day for at least four hours. Her favourite time to write is early in the morning, but she sometimes works late at night too. In the afternoons, Hannah works as a waitress in a café. She doesn't really enjoy this part of her life, but she needs the money to stay in Italy.

Example: Sally is English. T

- 1 Sally writes music for films.
- 2 She can't sing very well.
- 3 Her uncle teaches her to play a musical instrument.

4 Tom plays two musical instruments very well. 5 Tom's friend plays football. 6 Tom and John play their songs at university. 7 Hannah speaks Italian perfectly. 8 She doesn't like writing in the evening. 9 Hannah sometimes works late. 10 All three people live in Europe. Task 2 Write Sally, Tom, or Hannah Example: Tom lives in America. 1 _____ studies music. 2 _____ is not happy about her work. 3 _____ acts in films. 4 _____ has a friend who writes songs. 5 _____ wants to stay in another country. Task 3. Choose the correct answer, A, B, or C. Example My cousin's mum is my A) aunt B) uncle C) nephew 1. ... there three stereos in the living room? No, there B) Are / are C) Are / not D) Are / * A) Are / aren't 2. You watch films at the A) theatre B) cinema C) church 3. Her grandmother is 85 but she runs every morning. She's really A) lazy B) outgoing C) active 4. You can get to the museum ... tram. A) by B) on C) in 5. There are a lot of books on the ... in my bedroom. A) desk B) fridge C) mirror 6. your parents have a pet? A) Are B) Do C) Does

- 7. John a bath every day.
- A) don't get B) isn't find C) doesn't take
- 8. I never ... up early at the weekend.
- A) make B) get C) stand
- 9. We meet ... Friday .. the museum.
- A) on.. at B) at ...in C) in .. near
- 10. We ... snowboarding in the mountains every January.
- A) take B) do C) go

Task 4.

You have got a letter from your English-speaking friend Max. He asks you to write about your family and plans for the future. Write a short e-mail. In your e-mail write

- who your parents are
- where they work
- how they get to work
- what profession you want to have
- why you would like to have this profession.

Write about 60-80 words.

Answer Keys:

Task 1

1. F 2. T 3. DS 4. T 5. DS 6. F 7. DS 8.DS 9. T 10. F

Task 2

1. Tom 2. Hannah 3. Sally 4. Tom 5. Sally

Task 3

1A 2B 3C 4A 5 A 6B 7 C 8B 9 A 10 C

Task 4

Dear Max,

My mother's name is Lilia. She is very beautiful and clever. She works as an engineer.

My father's name is Vitaly. He's tall and strong. He works in the shop.

We live in a flat in the city. My parents go to work by bus or trolley-bus.

I want to be a cook. I want to work in a good restaurant. I love cooking and my father

cooks well.
What profession do you want to have?
Best wishes,
Tamara

Level A2

Task 1. Read the text and mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS). Looking for love

Looking for Love is an agency that finds partners for single people of any age. Read about Lisa.

My name's Lisa. I'm 25 years old and I'm from Manchester. I'm single and I'm looking for love.

I'm a journalist on a local newspaper, which means I write stories about local issues and sometimes I interview politicians. I like my job, but I'd like to work on a national newspaper one day. That's because I want to have the opportunity to work abroad.

I have a small group of friends who I've known for years. I even went to school with some of them! I'm not really extrovert but I do like going out and having fun. We usually go out to parties, nightclubs, and restaurants. I also like cooking and I make great pasta! My ideal night in is a good meal, a glass of wine, and a DVD. I like thrillers much more than I like romantic comedies!

I'm not very sporty, but I like to keep fit. I stopped smoking last year and now I go running twice a week and I sometimes go to the gym at weekends. I eat lots of fruit and vegetables and I try not to have red meat or too much coffee. At work, I drink water or tea.

I prefer men who are interested in serious issues because I like talking about politics and what's happening in the world. However, I also like men with a good sense of humour. These characteristics are more important to me than physical appearance.

Please contact *Looking for Love* if you think you're the kind of person I'm looking for!

Example Lisa is married. F

- 1 Lisa often has to interview politicians in other countries.
- 2 Lisa met all her friends a long time ago.
- 3 Lisa is very funny.
- 4 Lisa doesn't like romantic books.
- 5 Lisa goes jogging every week.
- 6 Lisa often has tea with milk.
- 7 Lisa prefers attractive men.

Task 2. Read the article again. Choose the correct answers.			
Example: Looking for Love is for young people. A			
A) an organization B) a website C) a magazine			
1 Lisa wants to work			
A) for a famous person B) for a different website C) in a different country			
2 She knows some of her friends			
A) from school B) from college C) from her first work			
3 She doesn't usually go to with her friends.			
A) restaurants B) museums C) nightclubs			
4 She enjoys watching			
A) horrors B) thrillers C) cartoons			
5 She at the weekend.			
A) goes to the gym B) goes running C) cooks			
6 She used to			
A) make pasta B) drink coffee C) smoke			
7 She is interested in men who are			
A) active B) outgoing C) serious			

Task 3. Which notice (A-H) says this (1-5)? For questions 1-5, mark the correct letter A-H on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE

 ${f 0}$ You can buy photographs in this shop that were taken by someone who lives nearby. ANSWER ${f E}$

1. You can learn how to paint here.	A	Passport photographs are ready in 5 minutes
2. If you go shopping here	В	Monika's art class will
this week,		be in room 31 today
you'll pay much less than		
usual.		
3. This place is not open	С	<u>City Museum</u>
every day.		Talk on 16 th century artists
		Wednesday, 6.30 pm £2
4. You won't have to wait	D	The Art Centre library is
long before		Now closed on Fridays
you get your pictures.		
5. Someone has just	Е	Winton Stores
painted a door in		Postcards by our village
this building.		photographer on sale inside
	F	Homestore

	all paint half-price – for one
	month only
G	Wet Paint!
	Please use other entrance
Н	Burley Art Club
	Sale of paintings starts Monday

Task 4. Listen to Susan describing a holiday. Tick (V) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

1.	Susan went on	holiday in		
A)	September	B) October	C) November	er
2.	The hotel was	·		
A)	cheap B)	uncomfortable	C) expensive	e
3.	The bus was _	than the train.		
A)	slower	B) more expensive	e C) mo	re comfortable
4.	The weather w	as		
A)	windy and dry	B) rainy and	l windy	C) sunny but wet
5.	On the island,	they didn't go to _	<u> </u>	
A)	a restaurant	B) a beach	C) a shop	
Tas	sk 5.			

You have received a letter from your English-speaking friend Max. He asks you to write about your family and plans for the future. Write a short e-mail. In your e-mail write

- about your parents and their jobs
- their routine at work
- what profession are you going to take and why.

Write about 80- 100 words

Answer Key:

Task 1.

1F 2T 3DS 4F 5T 6DS 7F

Task 2.

1C 2A 3B 4B 5A 6C 7C 8A

Task 3.

1B 2H 3D 4A 5G

Task 4.

1A 2C 3A 4B 5B

Task 5

Sample answer

Dear Max,

Well, my family is rather small: my parents and me. My mother Lily works as an engineer at a factory. She's good at drawing. My father Vitaly works as a shop assistant. I'm not going to choose any of their professions because I'm not good at mathematics. I'm interested in cooking and I'll go to cooking classes. I'd like to have my own restaurant. I sometimes create new things in the kitchen.

What about you?

Best wishes,

Tamara

Listening script for (task 4)

Last September my boyfriend and I went on holiday to Thailand. It was a disaster. The flight arrived in Bangkok nine hours late. There we were at eleven o'clock at night, and we didn't have anywhere to stay and we didn't know how to get into the city centre. So, we stayed at the airport hotel, which was very comfortable but really expensive.

The next day, we wanted to take a train south to the islands. But we couldn't because we couldn't book any seats. The trains were full. So, in the end, we went by bus and by boat. It was cheaper but it took a lot longer. And when we got to the island we wanted to get to, we couldn't believe it! Where was the sun? It was raining really heavily. And the weather was windy and wet for days. It was awful. We went to restaurants and we went shopping, but we didn't spend any time on the beach. We couldn't sunbathe or go swimming, so we just argued for a week...

Level B1

Read the article and tick (\checkmark) A, B, or C.

We interviewed three people about how family and friends have affected their personalities.

Maria Stanovich

I've always had a strong relationship with my family. An important influence on my personality was my grandmother, Hannah. She was born in 1930 into a poor family with seven children – they had to take very good care of each other in order to survive. Growing up in such difficult conditions had a positive effect on her, teaching her to share everything, be honest, helpful, hard-working, and affectionate. My grandmother taught me all these things, making me realize that family is more important than material possessions.

Katie Dupont

The people around you have the greatest influence on your life – they affect the way

you behave and think. As soon as Rob and I met, we connected. When Rob was young, his father died in a motorcycle accident. Being brought up as an only child by a single parent made him independent and ambitious. He left home at 16, and since then has lived in different places and had various jobs. He's taught me that it's important to find time for friends and family and to do what makes you happy. He always has fun, trying new things, keeping his mind and body healthy, and he still works hard to achieve his goals. I greatly admire Rob and I hope that one day I can look at life in the way that he does.

Jed Mitchell

I spent many hours as a child listening to my uncle Wilson's stories. He was the youngest of 11 children whose family lived in a fishing town in Scotland. Life was hard and with so many mouths to feed, the children began working from an early age. At just 14, my uncle began his first job as a fisherman. That was the beginning of his adventures – he travelled and worked in Alaska, South-East Asia, India, and Africa. He educated himself, learnt to be a chef, an engineer, a farmer, and photographer. Uncle Wilson taught me that life is special and that you should take every opportunity that you can to fill it with adventure.

Example: Katie believes that your family and friends don't influence you.

- A) True B) False \checkmark C) Doesn't say
- 1 Maria has a close relationship with her family.
- A) True B) False C) Doesn't say
- 2 Maria's grandmother had seven children.
- A) True B) False C) Doesn't say
- 3 Maria's grandmother is still alive.
- A) True B) False C) Doesn't say
- 4 Growing up in a big family made Maria's grandmother less selfish.
- A) True B) False C) Doesn't say
- 5 Katie met Rob at work.
- A) True B) False C) Doesn't say
- 6 Katie knew she and Rob would be good friends because they immediately got on well.
- A) True B) False C) Doesn't say
- 7 Katie thinks Rob lives his life in a positive way.
- A) True B) False C) Doesn't say
- 8 Jed's uncle's first job was as a chef.
- A) True B) False C) Doesn't say
- 9 Jed thinks people shouldn't waste any chances in life.
- A) True B) False C) Doesn't say

- 10 Jed would like to travel like his uncle did.
- A) True B) False C) Doesn't say

Task 2.

Write the correct form of the adjectives.

Example: The people in Ireland are some of the friendliest (friendly) in the world.

1 I think this design is (interesting) than that one.
2 When we all checked in, Sarah's luggage was (heavy).
3 Is transport here (expensive) as in your country?
4 The trains in Japan are (modern) I've ever travelled on.
5 That was probably (bad) meal we've ever had in a restaurant!
6 She looks much (good) with long hair.
7 My new office is (tiny) as my last one.
Task 3.
Complete the dialogues with the verbs. Use the present perfect simple or the past simple.
Example: I've been to Beijing, but I've never been (not / go) to Shanghai.
John How long 1 (you / know) each other?
Keira Well, we 2 (meet) in 1998 and we've been good friends since.
Doctor What seems to be the problem?
Mike I 3 (fall) over playing basketball. I think I 4 (break) my
finger.
Sean Hello, could I speak to Mr Jackson, please?
Alison I'm sorry, he 5 (just / go) into a meeting.
Jennie 6 (you / take) out any money from the cash machine this morning?
Alex No, because I had £30 in my wallet.
Will 7 (you / ever/ lend) anyone your car?
Tom Yes, I lent it to my brother and I would never do it again!
Task 4.
Read the article and tick (\checkmark) A, B, or C.
How I got my dream job

Are you still looking for your dream job? Don't give up. Here's how three people achieved their goals.

Mario Mendes, 29 –

I'm doing something I really enjoy. I'm part of a team that develops new technologies. I

work

with intelligent, interesting people and occasionally get to travel abroad. I won't pretend it was easy getting my dream job, but it was worth the effort. My advice? Decide exactly what your dream job is and what it involves. Learn about the job. Make contact with companies that could

offer your chosen career. Make sure they know your strengths. You may just get that dream job.

Andy Collins, 46 –

As a student, I earned \$295 a week in cash working in a beach café. At the time, it was my dream job! Later I became a chef. It was hard work, I was often in a hot kitchen for twelve hours a day, six days a week. But you have to know the meaning of hard work if you want to achieve your goals. I now own five restaurants around the U.S. My best advice is to find out what your skills and talents are. Talent is something you're born with. Skills are something you've learned to do. People like doing things that come naturally to them, so work and enjoy!

Sarah Cooper, 38 –

I'd been working as a secretary for three years when I decided to change my career. My work was often boring and always busy. I started studying to become a teacher. It certainly wasn't easy; I continued working full-time to pay for my training at night school. I was exhausted most of the time, but after two years, I finally got my qualifications and resigned. I'm now a primary school teacher and it's as good as I imagined. So don't wait! Write a list of the things that are stopping you from getting your dream job. Make a plan to deal with each thing. There's always an answer.

Example: Mario is
A very interesting B self-employed C very happy with his job ✓
1 Mario sometimes
A enjoys his job B travels abroad C works in a team
2 Mario thinks he got his dream job because
A he's intelligent B it was easy C he did a lot of preparation
3 When Andy was young, his dream job was to
A become a chef B have his own restaurant C work in a café by the beach
4 When he was a chef, Andy
A earned \$295 a week B didn't enjoy his job C didn't get much time off
5 Andy says it's important to know
A your goals B what you're good at C what you enjoy doing
6 It took Sarah years to train to be a teacher.
Δ five R three C two

7 Sarah's job as a secretary wasn't very
A hard B exciting C easy
8 Sarah studied
A full-time B at evening classes C during the day
9 Sarah advises people to
A plan how they can achieve their goals
B become primary school teachers
C continue working while they train
10 Who has become a successful businessman / woman?
A Andy B Mario C Mario and Andy

Task 5.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking friend Max. He asks you to write about your family and plans for the future. Write a short e-mail. In your e-mail write

- about your parents and their jobs
- their routine at work
- what profession are you going to take and why.

Write about 100-120 words

Key

Task 1. 1A 2C 3C 4A 5C 6A 7A 8B 9A 10C

Task 2. 1 more interesting 2 the heaviest 3 as expensive 4 the most modern 5 the worst 6 better 7 as tiny

Task 3. 1 have you known 2 met 3 fell 4 've broken 5 's just gone 6 Did you take 7 Have you ever lent

Task 4. 1B 2C 3C 4C 5B 6C 7B 8B 9A 10 A

Task 5. Sample answer

Dear Max,

Thanks for your letter. My family is quite common. My mum Lilia works as an engineer at a factory. She's calm and never loses her temper. I suppose it helps her to deal with my father Vitaly, who is rather active. He's a shop assistant and makes good money. They both leave home early in the morning, do their everyday work which I find boring, and come home to spend time with me)

To tell you the truth, I'm not going to become either a shop assistant or an engineer. You remember I'm good at cooking, so I'm thinking about starting my own restaurant one day. But first I need to take a course in cooking.

Have you decided what to do in the future? Best wishes, Tamara

Level A1

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the correct word.
Example: My brother's daughter is my C
A) granddaughter B) sister C) niece
1 I work for a newspaper. I'm a
A) journalist B) politician C) lawyer
2 My sister works in an office. She's a
A) builder B) musician C) receptionist
3 My mother's brother is my
A) grandfather B) nephew C) uncle
4 Can I use my credit, please?
A) wallet B) card C) money
5 The opposite of expensive is
A) safe B) cheap C) empty
6 The opposite of safe is
A) dangerous B) difficult C) different
7 You can buy food at a
A) pharmacy B) market C) post office
8 We eat in the
A) bathroom B) garage C) dining room
9 I need some for this letter.
A) keys B) stamps C) coins
10 My father's a He flies all over the
world.
A) pilot B) builder C) nurse
Task 2. Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.
Example: They didn't drive (not drive) to Edinburgh, they got the bus.
1 Steven (not be) at work on Tuesday.
2 I (buy) a new car last weekend.
3 Who (be) the three greatest people of the twentieth century?
4 Emma (write) him a message four days ago.
5 I think we (not have) a holiday next month.
6 Elizabeth and Ben (have) three dogs.

7	you ever	(break) your arm?
8 They have an ex	kam on Thursday so they	(study) now.
9 My brother	(listen) to clas	ssical music at the moment.
10 Look! James is	s carrying a lot of boxes	he(have) a party next week'
11 She	(not like) writing e-	mails.
12 How often	you	(use) your smartphone?

Task 3. Read the text. Mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS)

The frozen extremes of the earth

The Arctic in the north and the Antarctic in the south are at opposite ends of the planet, but they are similar in many ways. Both are lands of ice and snow, where the temperature in winter can be so low that your skin can freeze in seconds – it can be as low as –80°C. Very few animals are able to survive these conditions, but there are some both in the north and in the south. The Arctic has more plants and animals than the Antarctic, including polar bears, the largest bear in the world. In the south there are no land animals because of the extreme cold, but there are penguins and other sea animals that live on or near the coast – although both in the north and the south the sea is frozen for much of the year.

One difference between the Arctic and the Antarctic is the human population. In parts of the Arctic there are towns and villages. Greenland, for example, the largest island in the world, has a population of 55,000 people. Many of these people work in fishing. They have a difficult life. There aren't many roads between towns and villages, so people travel by snowmobile or with dogs. From November to January, it's dark for 24 hours a day, but from May to July there are 24 hours of daylight.

In the Antarctic there are no normal towns and villages. Only scientists live there all year round, in special buildings called 'stations. They study the sea animals and learn about the history of the world's climate by studying the weather and the ice. It's a hard place to live, especially in winter, but many of them love it there and return again and again.

Example: The Antarctic is the coldest place in the world.

A True B False C Doesn't say V

- 1 There aren't any animals in the Antarctic.
- 2 No people live in the Antarctic.
- 3 There aren't any towns in the Antarctic.
- 4 It is usually -80° C in the Antarctic.

- 5 The sea in the Antarctic is usually frozen.
- 6 There aren't any sea animals in the Arctic.
- 7 In Greenland, people don't work in winter.
- 8 There aren't many roads in Greenland.
- 9 In Greenland in October it's light all the time.

Task 4. Read the text once again. Write the Arctic or the Antarctic.

Example: It's at the South Pole. the Antarctic

- 1 Scientists sometimes live here in stations.
- 2 No land animals live here.
- 3 People live here all the time.
- 4 There are more plants here.
- 5 In December it's dark for 24 hours a day.
- 6 There aren't any towns or villages here.

Task 5. Translate into Russian. You have got 30 minutes. Use a dictionary.

Rice pudding

It is flavoured with cardamom, raisins, saffron, cashew nuts, pistachios or almonds. It is typically served during a meal or as a dessert.

INGREDIENTS

Half glass of rice (any rice)

A sauce pans

Milk

Cardamom

2tbs sugar

- 1 Fill the sauce pan, not all to the top, bring to a boil and add rice. When boiled put low heat and simmer till rice is soft and mushy. If the water is reduced and rice is not cooked. You can add more water
- 2 When it is cooked add sugar and if you want more flavour, open cardamom pods and add seeds only
- 3 Stir then add milk enough to cover rice, bring to boil then lower heat and stir
- 4 Put heat up again to this, three times stirring occasionally
- 5 When the pudding is done leave it to cool
- 6 You can have the rice pudding warm or cold. You can also add broken pieces of almonds and pistachios and serve.

Answer Keys:

Task 1

1A 2C 3C 4B 5B 6A 7B 8C 9B 10A

Task 2

- 1) is not/isn't
- 2) bought
- 3) were
- 4) wrote
- 5) will not/won't
- 6) have
- 7) have... broken
- 8) are studying
- 9) is listening
- 10) is ... having/ is... going to have
- 11) doesn't like/ does not like
- 12) do... use

Task 3.

1F 2F 3T 4DS 5T 6F 7DS 8T 9F

Task 4.

- 1 the Antarctic
- 2 the Antarctic
- 3 the Arctic
- 4 the Arctic
- 5 the Arctic
- 6 the Antarctic

Task 5. (Sample answer)

Рисовый пудинг

Его приправляют кардамоном, изюмом, шафраном, орехами кешью, фисташками или миндалем. Его обычно подают во время еды или в качестве десерта.

ИНГРЕДИЕНТЫ

Полстакана риса (любого риса)

Кастрюля

Молоко

Кардамон

2	столовые	ложки	caxapa

- 1 Наполнить кастрюлю, не доверху, доведите до кипения, добавьте рис. Когда закипит, поставьте на слабый огонь и варите, пока рис не станет мягким и кашеобразным. Если вода выкипит, а рис не сварится, добавьте больше воды.
- 2 Когда рис будет готов, добавьте сахар, а если вы хотите больше аромата, откройте стручки кардамона и добавьте только семена.
- 3 Перемешайте, затем добавьте молока так, чтобы оно покрывало рис, доведите до кипения, уменьшите огонь и перемешайте.
- 4 Прогрейте трижды, периодически помешивая
- 5 Когда пудинг будет готов, дайте ему остыть.
- 6 Вы можете есть рисовый пудинг теплым или холодным. Вы также можете добавить кусочки дробленого миндаля и фисташки и подавать.

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A2
Part 1. Listen to two people discussing candidates at a job interview.
Choose A, B, or C.
1. Mark doesn't get the job because he
A) is too old B) has too little experience C) isn't good enough
2. Gemma doesn't get the job because she
A) is inexperienced B) has no qualifications C) is unfriendly
3. Luke doesn't get the job because he
A) usually works in Italy B) has just left his job C) hasn't had a job for a long time
4. David doesn't get the job although he is good at
A) managing people B) solving problems C) wasting time
5. Susie doesn't get the job because she is
A) not intelligent enough B) too lazy C) not the hardest worker
Part 2 Questions 6-10
Read the sentences (6-10) about camping. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each
space.
For questions 6-10, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.
EXAMPLE
A lot of families prefer to on a campsite because it is cheaper than
hotel. A) keep B) stay C) trave
ANSWER B
6. For some campsites, you have to phone and before you go.
A) book B) take C) spend
7. Some people play loud music on campsites so it can be very
A) angry B) busy C) noisy
8. One of the nicest things about camping is breakfast outside.

	A) doing B) having C) putting	ng			
9.	It is better to use plastic cups	s an	d plates for car	mping because	they don't
	easily.				
	A) break B) hurt C) fail				
10.	One problem with camping is ma	king	; ins	ects don't get int	to the tent.
	A) careful B) clear C) sure				
Part	t 3 Questions 11-15				
Con	plete the five conversations. For a	ques	tions 11-15, mar	k A, B or C on	the answer
shee	t.				
EXA	AMPLE			ANSW	ER
-	Where do you come from?	A)	New York.	A	
		B)	School.		
		C)	Home.		
11.	Is it a good film?	A)	That's right.		
		B)	It's OK.		
		C)	I don't agree.		
12.	I'm going to Tom's party tonight.	A)	Can I go too?		
		B)	Let's go.		
		C)	Was it good?		
13.	When did you lose your watch?	A)	Once a week.		
		B)	For six days.		
		C)	A month ago.		
14. Sorry, I don't understand you.			Let me explain.		
		B)	I don't know.		
		C)	What does it me	ean?	
15. Shall we ask Paul to come with us?			I believe it.		
		B)	I'm sure.		
		C)	If you like.		
Que	stions 16-20				
Con	aplete the telephone conversation b	oetw	een two friends.	What does Jenr	nifer say to
Lily	?				
For	questions 16-20, mark the correct le	etter	A-H on the answ	er sheet.	
EXA	AMPLE			ANS	WER
Lily	·	y to	see you on Frida	y.	
Jenn	ifer:			1	В

Lily: What time is your train? A I have to go home at 6 o'clock. 16 Jennifer: B Yes, I haven't seen you for so long. Lily: OK. I'll meet you. \mathbf{C} I've heard it's really big. Would you like Is he still living in the same house? to go out that evening? It should arrive early afternoon. Jennifer: 17 F How long will we stay with him Lily: If you want to. Then on there? Saturday G I think I'll be tired. Shall we just stay at home? we can go to the new H Great! What should I bring to wear? shopping centre. Jennifer: 18 Lily: And in the evening we can go to Oliver's party. 19 Jennifer: Lily: Oh anything. It doesn't matter. Jennifer: 20 Lily: Yes. It's a good place for a party.

Part 4 Questions 21-27

Read the article about a man who swam across New Zealand's Cook Strait.

Are sentences 21-27 "Right" (A) or "Wrong" (B)?

See you on Friday, then.

If there is not enough information to answer "Right" (A) or "Wrong" (B), choose "Doesn't say" (C).

For questions 21-27, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

David swims the Cook Strait

David Johnson has loved swimming all his life. When he was 27, he swam in a race near the home in the USA. The sea was very cold and David started to feel unwell. He was taken to hospital but he soon got better and started swimming again. In 1983, he became the first person to swim from Santa Cruz Island to the Californian Coast.

In January 2004, at the age of 52, David crossed New Zealand's Cook Strait in 9 hours and 38 minutes. The oldest swimmer before David was only 42 years old. David spent over a year getting ready to swim the Strait. Then, he and his wife flew to New Zealand

so that David could practise for a few weeks there. But only days after they arrived, the weather improved so David decided to start his swim. He did it with the help of a team. "They were great," David said. "They were in a boat next to me all the time! After a few hours, I thought about stopping but I didn't and went on swimming."

Afterwards, David and his wife travelled around New Zealand before returning to the USA.

0	Example:	Answer:	A
	1		

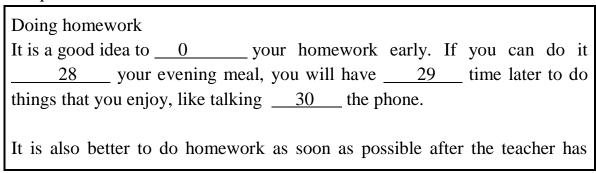
David Johnson has always enjoyed swimming.

- A) Right B) Wrong C) Doesn't say
- 21. David Johnson had problems during a swimming competition in the USA.
 - A) Right B) Wrong C) Doesn't say
- 22 After 1983, many people swam between Santa Cruz Island and the Californian coast.
 - A) Right B) Wrong C) Doesn't say
- 23 In January 2004, David was the first person of his age to swim across the Cook Strait.
 - A) Right B) Wrong C) Doesn't say
- David practised for more than a year to swim across the Cook Strait.
 - A) Right B) Wrong C) Doesn't say
- 25 David was in New Zealand for a long time before he swam across the Cook Strait.
 - A) Right B) Wrong C) Doesn't say
- David's wife was in the boat beside him when he swam the Cook Strait.
 - A) Right B) Wrong C) Doesn't say
- 27 David had to stop for a short time while swimming the Cook Strait.
 - A) Right B) Wrong C) Doesn't say

Part 5 Questions 28-35

Read the article about doing homework. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space 28-35.

For questions 28-35, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.



give	given it to you. Then, if the homework is difficult and youtime to				
thir	think about it, you will32_ have time to do it.				
	22				
Alv	vays turn off	your mobile	phone and the telev	ision when you33	
doi	ng homeworl	x. You will	work a lot <u>34</u>	without them. Make sure	
you	have a quiet	place to wo	rk, with35	light anda comfortable	
cha	ir				
EX	AMPLE			ANSWER	
				C	
0	A) starting	g	B) started	C) start	
28.	A) since	B) bef	fore C) until		
29.	A) more	B) much	C) most		
30.	A) by	B) at	C) on		
31.	A) should	B) need	C) must		
32.	A) still	B) yet	C) already		
33.	A) have	B) are	C) were		
34.	A) fastest	B) fast	C) faster		

C) many Part 6. Translate into Russian. Use the dictionary. You have 30 minutes.

You can enjoy the rich flavor and delightful aroma of freshly ground coffee beans without having to spend extra money on a coffee grinder simply by using your blender.

Step 1 - Set Up Your Blender

A) enough B) all

35.

Put your blender on a flat surface on the counter and plug it in. The flat surface is really important so the blender's vibrations do not cause other things to fall off the counter.

Step 2 - Decide how Finely You Need to Grind the Beans

Different kinds of coffee makers require different beans. Medium ground beans work best for a Drip maker. This means that when you pour the ground coffee into your hand, some will stick together, while most will fall away. Espresso Machines tend to do best with medium-fine grounds. In this case most will stick together, but individual grounds can be easily seen. French Press Makers require a more coarse texture so that the grinds do not stick together at all.

Step 3 - Pour Your Coffee Beans into the Blender And Grind Away

Start with a small amount of beans in the blender until you can figure out exactly how much ground coffee your beans will yield. As you have more experience, you will be better able to determine the right amount of coffee beans to put into your blender, but typically, a handful of beans should yield one to two tablespoons of ground coffee

Key

Part 1.

1B 2D 3E 4A 5C

Part 2.

6 A 7 C 8 B 9 A 10 C

Part 3.

11 B 12 A 13 C 14 A 15 C 16 E 17 G 18 C 19 H 20 D

Part 4.

21 A 22 C 23 A 24 A 25 B 26 C 27 B

Part 5.

28 B 29 A 30 C 31 B 32 A 33 B 34 C 35 A

Part 6. (Sample answer)

Вы можете наслаждаться богатым вкусом и восхитительным ароматом свежемолотых кофейных зерен, не тратя лишних денег на кофемолку, просто используя блендер.

Шаг 1 — Настройте свой блендер

Положите блендер на плоскую поверхность на столе и подключите его к сети. Плоская поверхность очень важна, чтобы вибрации блендера не приводили к падению других предметов со стола.

Шаг 2. Решите, насколько мелко вам нужно измельчить бобы.

Для разных кофеварок требуются разные зерна. Зерна среднего помола лучше всего подходят для кофеварок капельного типа. Это означает, что, когда вы насыпаете молотый кофе себе в руку, некоторые из них слипаются, а большая часть отваливается. Эспрессо-машины, как правило, лучше всего работают с зерном среднего помола. В этом случае большинство из них слипнутся, но отдельные частички легко просматриваются. Кофеварки типа френч-пресс требуют более грубой текстуры, чтобы помол не слипался.

Шаг 3. Насыпьте кофейные зерна в блендер и измельчите

Начните с небольшого количества зерен в блендере, пока не сможете точно определить, сколько молотого кофе получится. По мере того, как у вас будет больше опыта, вы сможете лучше определить, сколько кофейных зерен нужно положить в блендер, но, как правило, горсть зерен должна давать от одной до двух столовых ложек молотого кофе.

Script

Pam So, what do you think about Mark? Do you think we should give him the job?

Bob Mmm. I don't know. If he weren't as young as he is, I'd definitely give him a chance, but I don't think he has enough experience.

Pam Neither do I. Although he'd probably be good at it, we need someone who's

older.

2

Bob I thought Gemma was someone who has some experience of the job. And she was very open and got on with verybody.

Pam Well, yes, she had great personal qualities, but she hasn't finished her university course or passed any exams yet. I think we should find somebody who's actually finished university.

3

Pam So, do you think Luke is better than the others?

Bob Well, he's older. He used to work for a major company in Italy, but he left that job five years ago and he hasn't worked since. I don't think he's very good and perhaps he'll get bored quickly. I think we need someone who has more recent experience of this sort of job.

4

Bob David might be the person we're looking for. In this job you have to spend a lot of time managing other people and he's good at that.

Pam Well, yes, I agree, although I don't think David's very good at solving problems and, in this job, that's as important as being able to manage.

5

Pam Shall we give the job to Susie, then? She won't be the most experienced person we've ever employed, but she'll work harder than most, that's for sure.

Bob Mmm. But I think we need someone who is more intelligent than Susie. I don't think she's bright enough.

Level B1

Part 1

Questions 1–5

Look at the text in each question. What does it say? Mark the correct letter A, B or C on your answer sheet.

Example 0: Answer: A

0. NO BICYCLES AGAINST GLASS PLEASE	A. Do not leave your bicycle touching the window. B Broken glass may damage your bicycle tyres. C Your bicycle may not be safe here
1. To: All students From: College Secretary Monday 6 May Can I remind you that all essays are due this Friday. No late work will be accepted unless accompanied by a doctor's letter	A The college secretary will post students their essays on Friday. B Students may hand in their essays after Friday if they can prove illness. C Unless your essay is due by Friday, you do not need to reply
2. TAKE ONE TABLET THREE TIMES A DAY AFTER MEALS FINISH THE PRESCRIPTION	A Take the tablets regularly until the bottle is empty. B Take one tablet every day until they are finished. C Take three tablets after meals until you feel better
3. Ben, Why not bring your new game round tonight — we can use my brother's PC. I'm playing football till 7.00, so anytime after that. Kim.	Kim suggests A meeting at the football match. B going to Ben's house later. C playing on his brother's computer
4. FREE SOFA! (Owner moving back to New Zealand) Must have transport – collect from John any evening this week. Phone 452611 to arrange a suitable time	A John can deliver the sofa if the time is convenient. B Anyone wanting this sofa must pick it up this week. C Call John with advice on how he can transport his sofa.

5.	The hire charge covers all
BOAT HIRE	the costs
INSURANCE INCLUDED	A including fuel and
FUEL EXTRA	insurance.
NO HIDDEN CHARGES	B except insurance.
	C apart from fuel

Part 2 Questions 6–10

The people on the next page (6-10) all want to buy a book for a young person. On the opposite there are descriptions of eight books (A-H). Decide which book would be the most suitable for the following people.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

ROO	BOOKS FOR CHILDREN			
6	Marta wants a course in Business Studies and English, starting in September. She would prefer to be in a city, but wants a college which will organise visits, so she can see something of Britain	A Lowton College Situated in a pleasant area of the city close to the river. Convenient for North Wales and the English Lake District. Courses in English run all year. Part-time courses available in the evenings/days. We will arrange accommodation with an English family		
7	Jean wants to attend classes for a few hours a week in July, so that he has plenty of free time to visit the countryside. He wants to stay in a city, with a family.	B Bristow College The college is in the centre of Bristow. • Full-time courses at all levels, beginners to advanced, from September to June. • Visits arranged to places of interest. • Excellent range of sports offered. • Students arrange their own accommodation in flats and houses.		

8	Laura is looking for a full-time beginners' course and can come to Britain at any time. She is keen on sport and wants to stay with a family.	C Shepton College Shepton College is in the centre of London close to underground and buses. Classes are offered all through the year. Daytime English courses up to ten hours per week. Evening classes of four hours per week. Extra classes offered in English for Business. Students arrange their own accommodation in flats and houses.
9	Marek likes big cities. He hopes to find work during the day, so he is looking for an evening class. He wants to live in a flat or house.	D Frampton College Situated in West London close to bus and underground. • Courses run from September to July (daytime only). • Special courses available, e.g. English for Business. • Summer school in July and August. • Accommodation arranged in student hostels.
10	Birgit is going to spend August in Britain. She knows some English already and wants a full-time course. She wants to meet people through the college and live with a family.	E Daunston College Daunston is a small town in the Midlands near pleasant countryside. • Part-time and full-time classes available from September to June. • Full-time summer school in August. • Complete beginners part-time only. • Trips and other social events

	arranged regularly.Accommodation in the college or with families.
11	F Exford College Exford is beside the sea and surrounded by beautiful countryside. • Courses at all levels, September to June (full-time). • Summer schools (mornings only) during August. • Full social programme including sports and hobby clubs provided by the college. • Students live in college rooms or with families.
12	G Chesford College Situated in the centre of Chesford, a quiet market town. • English courses offered from September to June, daytime and evenings. • Trips organised to Cambridge, Oxford and London. • Accommodation is with local families.
13	H Howe College The college is in the city centre, but near the North Yorkshire countryside and the sea. • Classes run from September to June. • Part-time and full-time courses from beginners to advanced (daytime only).

 Full-time courses in English with Business Studies. Trips arranged to places of interest. Help given in finding a flat
or room in the area.

Part 3

Questions 11–20

Look at the sentences about an English city.

Read the text to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

If it is correct, **mark A** on your answer sheet.

If it is not correct, mark B.

- 11. The River Wensum flows through East Anglia.
- 12. People have lived by the River Wensum for at least 2000 years.
- 13. In the 11th century, Norwich was a small village.
- 14. Norwich has been a city since its first cathedral was built.
- 15. Norwich has always been one of the smallest English cities.
- 16. There are more than 50 churches in Norwich.
- 17. The number of students in Norwich is increasing.
- 18. The Norwich City football team is called 'The Canaries' because of the colours the player's wear.
- 19. 'The Castle Mall' took more than two years to build.
- 20. Norwich people still like using the old market as well as shopping in 'The Castle Mall'.

Norwich

Norwich, the capital of the part of Britain known as East Anglia, has existed as a place to live for more than two thousand years. It began as a small village beside the River Wensum. At the time of the Norman invasion in 1066 it had grown to become one of the largest towns in England.

With two cathedrals and a mosque, Norwich has long been a popular centre for various religions. The first cathedral was built in 1095 and has recently celebrated its 900 th anniversary, while Norwich itself had a year of celebration in 1994 to mark the 800 th anniversary of the city receiving a Royal Charter. This allowed it to be called a city and to govern itself independently.

Today, in comparison with places like London or Manchester, Norwich is quite small, with a population of around 150,000, but in the 16 th century Norwich was the

second city of England. It continued to grow for the next 300 years and got richer and richer, becoming famous for having as many churches as there are weeks in the year and as many pubs as there are days in the year.

Nowadays, there are far fewer churches and pubs, but in 1964 the University of East Anglia was built in Norwich. With its fast-growing student population and its success as a modern commercial centre (Norwich is the biggest centre for insurance services outside London), the city now has a wide choice of entertainment: theatres, cinemas, nightclubs, busy cafés, excellent restaurants, and a number of arts and leisure centres. There is also a football team, whose colours are green and yellow. The team is known as 'The Canaries', though nobody can be sure why.

Now the city's attractions include another important development, a modern shopping centre called 'The Castle Mall'. The people of Norwich lived with a very large hole in the middle of their city for over two years, as builders dug up the main car park. Lorries moved nearly a million tons of earth so that the roof of the Mall could become a city centre park, with attractive water pools and hundreds of trees. But the local people are really pleased that the old open market remains, right in the heart of the city and next to the new development. Both areas continue to do good business, proving that Norwich has managed to mix the best of the old and the new.

Part 4

Questions 21–30

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Example: 0 A) of B) down C) in D) through **THE ROCKIES**

The Rocky Mountains run almost the length (0) North America.

They start in the North-west, but lie only a (21) hundred miles from the centre in more southern areas. Although the Rockies are smaller (22) the Alps, they are no less wonderful.

There are many roads across the Rockies, (23) the best way to see them is to (24) by train. You start from Vancouver, (25) most attractive of Canada's big cities. Standing with its feet in the water and its head in the mountains, this city (26) its residents to ski on slopes just 15 minutes by car from the city (27)

Thirty passenger trains a day used to (28) off from Vancouver on the cross-continent railway. Now there are just three a week, but the ride is still a great adventure. You sleep on board, (29) is fun, but travel through some of the best (30) at night.

21. A) many B) lot C) few D) couple 22. A) from B) to C) as D) than

- 23. A) but B) because C) unless D) since
- 24. A) drive B) travel C) ride D) pass
- 25. A) a B) one C) the D) its
- 26. A) lets B) allows C) offers D) gives
- 27. A) centre B) circle C) middle D) heart
- 28. A) leave B) get C) take D) set
- 29. A) when B) which C) who D) where
- 30. A) scenery B) view C) site D) beauty

Part 5

Translate into Russian. Use a dictionary. You have 30 minutes.

How To Grind Flaxseed

There are several ways of grinding flaxseeds into powder to get the full health benefit. These include the use of a blender or food processor, a coffee grinder, or manual methods like mortar and pestle.

Each of these ways comes with its uniqueness to grind flax seeds to a powder. This article answers the question by reviewing the best ways to grind flaxseeds.

Can You Grind Flaxseeds in A Blender?

Blenders or food processor is a common kitchen appliance to grind. If you want to grind flaxseeds in a blender or food processor, you will need to add at least a cup of flaxseed into the blender or food processor for it to work properly.

This method takes several minutes as you need to regulate the speed of your blender or food processor, stop, shake, and blend again until your flaxseed is ground to your desired consistency.

Using a blender or food processor to grind flaxseed is time-consuming as you have to continue regulating the speed, and grind again to achieve your result.

While using a blender or food processor, care needs to be taken to prevent the flax seeds from turning into paste due to the high quantity of oil present in them.

Key

PART 1: 1B, 2A, 3C, 4B, 5C;

PART 2: 6H, 7A, 8F, 9C, 10E;

PART 3: 11A, 12A, 13B, 14B, 15B, 16B, 17A, 18B, 19A, 20A;

PART 4: 21C, 22D, 23A, 24B, 25C, 26B, 27A, 28D, 29B, 30A

Part 5. (Sample answer)

Как измельчить льняное семя

Есть несколько способов измельчения семян льна в порошок, чтобы получить максимальную пользу для здоровья. К ним относятся использование блендера или кухонного комбайна, кофемолки или ручные методы, такие как ступка и пестик.

Каждый из этих способов имеет свои уникальные особенности измельчения

семян льна в порошок. Эта статья отвечает на вопрос, рассматривая лучшие способы измельчения семян льна.

Можно ли измельчить семена льна в блендере?

Блендер или кухонный комбайн — это обычный кухонный прибор для измельчения. Если вы хотите измельчить льняное семя в блендере или кухонном комбайне, вам нужно будет добавить в блендер или кухонный комбайн как минимум чашку льняного семени, чтобы он работал правильно. Этот метод занимает несколько минут, так как вам нужно отрегулировать скорость блендера или кухонного комбайна, остановить, встряхнуть и снова смешать, пока льняное семя не будет измельчено до желаемой консистенции. Использование блендера или кухонного комбайна для измельчения льняного семени отнимает много времени, так как вам нужно продолжать регулировать скорость и снова измельчать, чтобы добиться желаемого результата.

При использовании блендера или кухонного комбайна необходимо соблюдать осторожность, чтобы семена льна не превратились в пасту из-за большого количества присутствующего в них масла.

2.4 Задания для промежуточной аттестации

Комплект оценочных средств ФОС предназначен для контроля и оценки результатов освоения образовательной программы «Иностранный язык». Предметом оценки являются умения и знания.

При условии изучения общеобразовательной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» на базовом уровне преподаватель выбирает объем и тип заданий из предложенных ниже.

Примерные комплекты заданий для проведения промежуточной аттестации (дифференцированный зачет -2 семестр).

Примерные задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации **УРОВЕНЬ A1**.

ЧАСТЬ 1 – ГРАММАТИКА, ЛЕКСИКА

- 1. I'm ... New York.
- A) in B) for C) at D) of
 - 2. Is your surname Anderson?
- A) Yes, you are.
- B) Yes, it is.
- C) Yes, I am.
- D) Yes, my is.
 - 3. A Mercedes is ... German car.
- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) *
 - 4. Ann is ... wife.
- A) John's B) John is C) John's is D) John
 - 5. She ... a uniform.
- A) wear B) to wear C) wearing D) wears
 - 6. Anna likes Joanna, but Maria doesn't like
- A) her B) them C) your D) their
 - 7. What time is it?

3:45

- A) It is quarter past three.
- B) It is fifteen past four.
- C) It is quarter to four.
- D) It is fifteen to three.

-	always takes
,	always take
-	takes always
D)	take always
	9. This doll is a present for my I hope she likes it.
	husband
	nephew
-	niece
D)	uncle
	40 11 12
	10 sells things.
A)	A postman B) A nurse C) A doctor D) A shopkeeper
	11 Hilto Tom Hon't like his wife
A \	11.I like Tom I don't like his wife.
	and
	but
	because
D)	SO
	12 did you buy your new jacket?
Δt	supermarket.
	What
	When
-	Where
	How
D)	TIOW
	13.My brother is a book.
A)	riding B) reading C) speaking D) playing
11)	riding b) reading c) speaking b) playing
	14. Madison doesn't like working. She is
A)	happy B) poor C) rich D) lazy
,	, , , , , ,
	15.I'll look in my and see if I'm free on Wednesday.
A)	diary B) dictionary C) briefcase D) calendar
	16.Do you want to biscuit?
A)	eatB) seeC) play D) read
	.=
	17. Where they born?
	ey born
-	were / were / in 1995
B)	was / were / in Italy

8. She ... a bus to university.

- C) were / were / in Denmark
- D) was / were / in 1995

18. New York is Paris.

10.11CW 101K 15 1 unis

A) dirty B) dirtier than

C) the dirtiest D) dirtier

19.I ... him three months ago.

A) see

B) sees

C) saw

D) seen

20.He takes photos only ... spring.

A) in B) at C) on D) by

Key

1A 2B 3A 4A 5D 6A 7C 8A 9C 10D 11B 12C 13B 14D 15A 16A 17C 18B 19C 20A

ЧАСТЬ 2 – ЧТЕНИЕ

Задание 21

Read the letter and do the tasks on the text

Dear Ann,

Thank you for asking to come and visit you and your family next month. It is a great idea.

I'm really interested in visiting new places. I like museums and old churches very much. I also like visiting art galleries - there are so many fascinating things to see there. I know there is one in your town. Can we visit it? You say that there isn't a sport center in your town but is there a swimming pool? I enjoy swimming a lot and I love diving. Is there also a place to eat fish and chips? Fish and chip shops are great!

The only problem is that I don't know what to take with me: warm shoes, a jumper, boots? What's the weather like in your area? In my town it rains a lot and that's why I always carry an umbrella with me. And what about other things? For example, a camera?

Please send me a leaflet about your town and a street map.

One last question - how old is your sister, Gina? I want to bring her a present. Would she like the new Celine Dion CD?

See you soon!

Josephine

Read the sentences and choose T (TRUE) or F (FALSE)

- 1. Josephine likes going places.
- 2. Josephine is interested in visiting old churches
- 3. There is a big sports center in Ann's town

- 4. Josephine wants to buy Ann a Celine Dion CD
- 5. Josephine's hobbies are swimming and diving

Read the questions and answer Y (YES) or N (NO)

- 6. Does Josephine want to visit Ann next week?
- 7. Does Josephine know what to take on her trip?
- 8. Is there an art gallery in Ann's town?
- 9. Does Josephine like fish and chips?
- 10. Does Josephine want to get a street map of Ann's town?

Ответы: 21 T 22 T 23 F 24 F 25 T 26 N 27 N 28 Y 29 Y 30 Y

ЧАСТЬ 3 – ПЕРЕВОД (30 минут)

Уровень А1 Переведите рецепт.

Tiramisu

INGREDIENTS

200 gr mascarpone cheese

50 gr dark chocolate

2 tbsp coffee

6-7 lady fingers

1 bsp cacao

2 eggs

1-5 tbsp powdered sugar

Cooking:

- 1. Separate egg yolks, add sugar and mascarpone, beat until light and creamy
- 2. Put coffee and cacao in the batter
- 3. Then quickly dip the fingers in the cold coffee top with 2 tbsp of cacaomascarpone mixture
- 4. Then one lady finger, and 2 tbsp of coffee-mascarpone mixture, finish it with dust of chocolate. Repeat it until it is a few layers. Put the dish in the fridge for about an hour.

Key

Тирамису

Ингредиенты

200 граммов маскарпоне

50 граммов темного шоколада

1 чайная ложка кофе

6-7 печений Савоярди/ Дамские пальчики

1 столовая ложка какао

2 яйца

1-5 ст. л. сахарной пудры

Приготовление еды:

- 1 Отделить яичные желтки, добавить сахар и маскарпоне, взбить до легкой и кремообразной консистенции
- 2 Добавьте в тесто кофе и какао.
- 3 Затем быстро окуните печенья в холодный кофе, покройте сверху 2 столовыми ложками смеси какао и маскарпоне.
- 4 Затем выкладывайте печенья и по 2 столовые ложки смеси кофе и маскарпоне, посыпьте шоколадной крошкой. Повторяйте это, пока не будет несколько слоев. Поставьте блюдо в холодильник приблизительно на час.

УРОВЕНЬ А2

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (1 hour)

Reading Part 1 Questions 1–5

Which notice (A-H) says this (1-5)? For questions 1-5, mark the correct letter A-H on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE ANSWER

O You can sleep here.

F

1	You must not play football here.	A	BRIDGE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC BECAUSE OF HIGH WIND.
2	You may be late.	В	DELAYS POSSIBLE
3	You should not leave your car here.	С	OLYMPIC SPORTS CENTRE - use your student card here.
4	You can study here soon.	D	DO NOT PARK IN FRONT OF THE GARAGE
5	You cannot drive here today.	Е	CAR PARK £2.00 for 2 hours
		F	GUEST HOUSE
		G	NO BALL GAMES ON GRASS
		Н	COMPUTER COURSE STARTS ON MONDAY

Part 2. Questions 6-10

Read the sentences (6-10) about cooking. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each

space.

For questions 6-10, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE

U	Claudia wa	s going to cook a	tor her parents.	
	A) food	B) meal	C) plate	
ANS	WER B			
6.	She	some fruit and ve	getables from the market.	
A) bo	ought	B) kept	C) grew	
7.	She cut up	some meat and onions a	and fried them in a pan on th	ne
A) co	ooker	B) cupboard	C) fridge	
8.	There was	a big of sal	ad to eat afterwards.	
A) bo	ottle	B) bowl	C) spoon	
9.	When ever	ything was	they all sat down at the tab	le.
A) re	al	B) round	C) ready	
10. <i>A</i>	After dinner	Claudia's parents	her to wash up.	
A) pr	racticed	B) agreed	C) helped	

Part 3. Questions 11-15

Complete the five conversations. For questions 11-15, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE ANSWER

A

- Where do you come from?

- A) New York.
 - B) School.
 - C) Home.

11. How far is it to Manchester?	11. A) About two months.
	B) It's quite long.
	C) Almost 30 kilometers.
12. Could you give me the butter?	A) Here you are.
	B) Thank you.
	C) I don't know.
13. John hates shopping.	A) I love it.
	B) It's six pounds.
	C) The shop's open.
14. I've already done my homework.	A) When did you do it?

	B) Please do it.
	C) Have you done it yet?
15. What's the date today?	A) It's Thursday.
	B) The third, I think.
	C) I'm 22 today.

Questions 16-20

Complete the conversation. What does Howard say to the hotel receptionist? For questions 16-20, mark the correct letter A-H on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE ANSWER

Receptionist: Good morning. Can I help you?

Howard: 0

D

Part 4 Questions 21-27

Read the article about a British Airways manager and then answer the questions. For questions 21-27, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

WORKING FOR AN AIRLINE

Nicola Peet left school at eighteen, went to college and then worked at a local airport. After nine months, she went to work for Saudi Arabian Airlines and then she joined British Airways as an air hostess. Four years later, she got her present job as a manager.

This is what she told us about her job:

"My office is at Heathrow Airport, but I spend 60 % of my time in the air. I teach air hostesses and help them with any problems. I also go to lots of meetings.

My hours are usually from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. but sometimes I work from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. At work,

the first thing I do is check plane times on my computer and then I speak with some of the air hostesses.

Sometimes I go on long flights to check how the air hostesses are doing. That's my favourite part

of the job, but I like office work, too. Travelling can be hard work. When I get back from a long

journey, all I can do is eat something and then go to bed! I don't earn much money, but I'm happy

with British Airways and want to stay there and continue to travel."

Example	1	Answer C	
0	Nicola's first job was	A)	at a college
	B)	with Saudi Arabian Airlines	
		C)	at a local airport

- 21. When Nicola first started working for British Airways, she was
- A) a manager.
- B) an air hostess.
- C) a pilot.
- 22. Nicola does most of her work
- A) in the office.
- B) in aeroplanes.
- C) in meetings.
- 23. Most days, Nicola starts work at
- A) 8 a.m.
- B) 1 p.m.
- C) 4 p.m.
- 24. At the beginning of each day, Nicola
- A) goes to a meeting.

- B) talks to air hostesses.
- C) works with her computer.
- 25. What does Nicola like best?
- A) flying
- B) working in the office
- C) helping people
- 26. The first thing Nicola does after a long journey is
- A) go to bed.
- B) have a meal.
- C) go to the office.
- 27. Nicola would like to
- A) stay in the same job.
- B) stop travelling.
- C) earn more money.

Part 5. Questions 28-35

Read the article about a working holiday. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space 28-35.

For questions 28-35, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE ANSWER

0 A) had B) have C) has

28.	A to	B with	C by
29.	A through	B on	C among
30.	A so	B because	C why

31.	A could	B must	C may
32.	A one	B some	C any
33.	A for	B during	C since
34.	A good	B best	C better
35.	A did	B do	C done

Writing Part 6

Questions 36-40

Read the descriptions (36-40) of some clothes. What is the word for each description? The first letter is already there. There is one space for each other letter in the word. For questions 36-40, write the words on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE

ANSWER

0 You put this on your head.

H <u>A</u> <u>T</u>

36.	These are often made of leather and you wear them on your feet.	s
37.	This is a jacket and trousers in the same colour.	S
38.	This will keep you dry in wet weather.	r
39.	When the weather is too hot for long trousers, men and	
	women often wear these with a T-shirt.	S
40.	You can put this on over a T-shirt if you feel cold.	S

ANSWER KEYS:

1	G	11	С	21	В	31	A
2	В	12	A	22	В	32	A
3	D	13	A	23	A	33	A
4	Н	14	A	24	C	34	В
5	A	15	В	25	A	35	С
6	A	16	Е	26	В	36	shoes
7	A	17	F	27	A	37	suit
8	В	18	В	28	В	38	raincoat
9	С	19	Н	29	A	39	shorts
10	С	20	G	30	В	40	sweater

ЧАСТЬ 2 ПЕРЕВОД

Уровень A2. Переведите информацию о вебкамерах, совместимых с iPhone. (933 п.з.) Вы можете пользоваться словарем.

EpocCam Alternatives

If you're not satisfied with EpocCam, there are a few other apps that allow you to use your iPhone as a webcam.

1. iCam

iCam is a paid app that can turn an iPhone into a webcam. The mobile app is just one part of the equation; like EpocCam, you'll also need the iCamSource component on your computer. Once you have both apps installed, you can stream live video and audio from any iOS device.

iCam also works as a security camera; it can send you instant alerts if it detects motion or sound. All motion events are automatically backed up to the cloud. In addition to the original iCam, the company also offers iCam Pro with some additional features.

2. iVCam

iVCam is specifically designed for iPhone owners who have a Windows PC---you cannot use iVCam to stream your iPhone's video output to a Mac.

The app works via WLAN or USB and allows you to connect multiple phones to one computer at the same time. You can stream video in 1080p, 720p, 480p, or 360p resolution. This multi-connection aspect means the software is ideal for anyone who wants to use their old iPhone as a CCTV device, a baby monitor, or a pet cam.

Sample answer

Альтернативы ЭпокКэм (ЕросСат)

Если вас не устраивает ЕросСат, есть несколько других приложений, позволяющих использовать iPhone в качестве веб-камеры.

айкам (iCam)

iCam — это платное приложение, которое может превратить iPhone в вебкамеру. Мобильное приложение — это только одна часть уравнения; как и в случае с ЕросСаm, вам также понадобится компонент iCamSource на вашем компьютере. После установки обоих приложений вы можете транслировать живое видео и аудио с любого устройства iOS.

iCam также работает как камера безопасности; оно может отправлять вам мгновенные оповещения, если обнаруживает движение или звук. Все движения автоматически сохраняются в облаке. Помимо оригинального iCam, компания также предлагает iCam Pro с некоторыми дополнительными функциями.

2. айвикам (iVCam)

iVCam специально разработан для владельцев iPhone, у которых есть ПК с Windows — вы не можете использовать iVCam для потоковой передачи видео с вашего iPhone на Mac.

Приложение работает через WLAN или USB и позволяет одновременно подключать несколько телефонов к одному компьютеру. Вы можете транслировать видео в разрешении 1080р, 720р, 480р или 360р. Этот аспект множественного подключения означает, что программное обеспечение идеально подходит для всех, кто хочет использовать свой старый iPhone в качестве устройства видеонаблюдения, радионяни или камеры для домашних животных.

УРОВЕНЬ В1.

Paper 1. Reading and Writing (1 hour)

Reading

Part 1.

Ouestions 1–5

Look at the text in each question.

What does it say?

Mark the correct letter A, B or C on your answer sheet.

Example:

0

Please ring bell once and wait for door to open automatically

- A) Someone will open the door when you ring the bell.
- B) The door will open after you ring the bell.
- C) You can open the door after ringing the bell.

Answer: 0 B

1.

Claire

Tom needs to get the concert tickets. If you don't want to go, can you tell him? If he doesn't hear from you, he'll buy you one.

- A) Tom wants Claire to get a concert ticket for him.
- B) Tom can't go to the concert and wants Claire to use his ticket.
- C) Tom will get Claire a ticket unless she tells him not to.

2.

TRIP CANCELLED ON THURSDAY. GO TO OFFICE FOR REFUND

- A) You can get the money you paid for Thursday's trip from the office.
- B) If you haven't paid for Thursday's trip, you should go to the office.
- C) The trip which was cancelled will now take place on Thursday.
- 3.

Mum

The computer store can deliver your new computer tomorrow or you can collect it. They close at 5.30 today, so can you tell them which you prefer? Luke

- A) Luke is offering to collect the computer from the shop for his mother.
- B) Luke's mother needs to collect her computer from the shop by 5.30 today.
- C) Luke's mother should decide today if she can fetch her computer from the shop.

Take bicycles for repair to side entrance of shop. Front entrance for sales only.

- A) Use either entrance if you want to buy a bicycle.
- B) Use the side entrance if your bicycle needs mending.
- C) Use the side entrance if the front entrance is closed.
- 5. Bella thinks
- A) she has found Stefan's hat.
- B) Stefan has taken her hat.
- C) Stefan has lost his homework.

Stefan

I can't find my hat. It's a bit like yours so maybe you picked it up by mistake when we were doing our homework together last night. Bella

Part 2.

Questions 6–10

The people below all want to watch a TV programme.

In the second column there are descriptions of four TV programmes.

Decide which programme would be the most suitable for the following people.

For questions 6–10, mark the correct letter (A–H) on your answer sheet.

- the world and enjoy seeing interviews with politicians and other people. They prefer to watch programmes which last about 30 minutes.
- 6. Ivan and Anna like to keep up | A. Find out about the life of jazz musician, to date with what's happening in Bert Randall, in this hour-long documentary which shows him performing live concerts during his life. There are interviews with members of his family and people he worked with.
- 7. Fatima likes watching comedy programmes which last about half an hour. She enjoys watching a series where she can follow what the characters are doing from one
- B. This is the weekly chance to try to get a better score than the celebrities in the studio, who range from pop musicians to politicians. As usual Billie Flannagan spends a half hour asking the two teams the questions. They

episode to another.	need to be experts in a wide range of topics from music to animals to international news.
8. Rosa enjoys pop music and films and wants to watch interviews with popular celebrities. She likes programmes which are a mixture of interviews and live music.	C. Find out about the latest news, both international and local, with Aaron Willis every day between 6.00 and 6.30 in the evening. His interviews with those in the news, whether they are politicians or journalists, always get to the point of a story.
9. Grace is interested in travelling and she likes watching documentaries about different parts of the world. She especially enjoys programmes which show animals and birds.	D. Every Saturday evening between 8.30 and 9.30, Kevin Connery presents an hour of fun and entertainment. As usual in the new series, there is music and chat with well-known stars from the world of film, music or comedy. Each guest is interviewed and then one of them performs their latest song live.
10. William is keen on general knowledge and likes watching quizzes to see how many questions he can answer. He prefers those which have questions on lots of different subjects.	E. There are three half-hour episodes of the popular soap South Street on our TVs every week. There's lots going on this week when Cathy returns from her trip round the world to find Felicity has moved into her flat and all Cathy's things have disappeared. She is not pleased and shows her feelings.
	F. Robert Burroughs first visited the Amazon rainforest 40 years ago. Since then, he has travelled all around the world showing us amazing scenery, animals and different ways of living. Now he returns with a series about the Amazon and we see again the amazing wildlife of this beautiful area.
	G. On the Way is a short comedy film made 30 years ago. The actors were unknown at the time but they have since become famous. The main character, Zak, decides to travel to India but he takes a variety of animals with him on the journey. They soon become a problem.

H. Joel and Charlie return for another series of The Shop. They work in a supermarket where things seem to go wrong every day. This series should be as funny as the last, with a new manager in the shop and some unexpected events in each 30-minute programme.

Part 3.

Questions 11–20

Look at the sentences below about a hotel.

Read the text to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

If it is correct, mark A on your answer sheet. If it is not correct, mark B on your answer sheet.

- 11. During the 1980s, few tourists used to go to the Arctic in summer.
- 12. People came in large numbers to Jukkasjärvi to see the Arctic Hall.
- 13. The artist encouraged people to sleep in the Arctic Hall.
- 14. Each winter, guests come and sleep in the hotel before it is finished.
- 15. Progress when building the hotel is influenced by the weather.
- 16. The temperature inside the hotel changes according to the temperature outside.
- 17. Some clothes are provided by the hotel.
- 18. Guests should buy boots which fit as tightly as possible.
- 19. Items ordered through the ICEHOTEL shop will be delivered to your home.
- 20. It is possible to take a train from the airport to the ICEHOTEL.

THE ICEHOTEL

For many years the Arctic was a popular destination in the summer season to see the land of the midnight sun but in winter the few inhabitants had the snow and ice to themselves. By the end of the 1980s it was decided that the dark and cold winter should be seen as an advantage. In the winter of 1990, the French artist Jannot Derit was invited to have the opening of an exhibition in a specially built igloo (a building made of snow) in the little town of Jukkasjarvi on the frozen Torne River. The building, named Arctic Hall, attracted many interested visitors to the area. One night a group of foreign guests decided it would be a good idea to sleep in the Arctic Hall. The

following morning the brave group were very pleased with their experience and the idea of an ice hotel was born. Today it is world famous.

As soon as winter begins, a team of snow builders, architects and artists from all over the world come to Jukkasjarvi and they make the hotel for that year. As one part is completed, it opens to visitors and overnight guests, while the other parts are still being built. The first part is completed in December and each week after that a new part opens, until January 7th when the hotel is completed. As the ICEHOTEL is built under the open sky, using the natural materials of the winter season, the finishing date depends on nature and therefore there are sometimes changes to the plan. In the spring, as the weather gets warmer, the hotel melts.

Inside the hotel, the temperature is never colder than -5 °C to -8 °C, however cold it may be outside. Winter outer clothes such as warm overalls, hats and gloves are included in the cost of guests' stay at the hotel. In addition to this, it is a good idea for guests to bring sweaters and a scarf as well as plenty of woolen socks and to choose footwear that is larger than normal to allow space for thick socks.

If you are planning to come to the hotel, you can buy warm sweaters, woolen socks and much more on the ICEHOTEL website. You can order these and the equipment you will need at the same time as you book your visit. The items will be delivered to your room when you check in. The hotel is in the village of Jukkasjarvi, 200 km above the Arctic Circle but only 15 km from Kiruna airport and 17 km from Kiruna train station. Transport by bus can be arranged from the airport or train station to the IceHotel.

Part 4.

Questions 21–30

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

t.

For each question, mark the cor	rect letter A, B, C o	or D on your ans	wer sheet.
Example:			
0 A) was B) had C) did D)	has	Answer: 0	A
	The Skywalk		
The Grand Canyon in the Uni	ted States (0)	created by	the River Colorado.
People visit the Grand Canyon	Park to go walking	and running bu	t (26) to look
at the view. It is a wonderful vi	ew made (27)	better by the S	kywalk. The distance

beautiful rocks of the canyon. Up to 120 people are allowed to stand on it at the same (31) _____. It opened in 2007 and since (32)____ thousands of people have used it. You have to (33) _____ special covers over your shoes to (34)____ scratching the glass beneath your feet. Walking onto the Skywalk makes you (35) _____ like a bird

(28) _____ the Skywalk to the bottom of the Grand Canyon is 1219 metres. It is a platform (29)____ walls and floor are built of glass (30)____ that you can see the

floating high up in the air.

21.	A) hugely	B) mainly	C) greatly	D) completely
22.	A) already	B) such	C) more	D) even
23.	A) from	B) through	C) by	D) for
24.	A) who	B) where	C) whose	D) which
25.	A) therefore	B) although	C) so	D) because
26.	A) day	B) period	C) hour	D) time
27.	A) then	B) there	C) that	D) this
28.	A) take	B) wear	C) dress	D) change

29.	A) avoid	B) keep	C) hold	D) let
30.	A) believe	B) wish	C) consider	D) feel

Writing

Part 1.

Questions 1–5

Here are some sentences about a hairdresser's.

For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

Write only the missing words on your answer sheet.

O The heirdresser's I go to is beside the supermorket
0 The hairdresser's I go to is beside the supermarket.
The hairdresser's I go to is to the supermarket. Answer:0 next
1. My friend told me she always went there, so I started going too.
My friend said, 'I always there', so I started going too.
2. It has been there for four years.
It has been there four years ago.
3. It stays open until seven o'clock.
It close until seven o'clock.
4. I have my hair cut there every six weeks.
The hairdresser my hair every six weeks.
5. Men's haircuts are cheaper than women's haircuts.
Men's haircuts are less women's haircuts.
Part 2.
Question 6
You went away for the weekend with your English friend Alex and his family.
Write an email to Alex. In your email, you should
• thank him
• say what you enjoyed most

ANSWER KEYS:

Reading

Part 1.

1 C 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 B

• invite Alex to do something

Write 35–45 words on your answer sheet.

Part 2.

6 C 7 H 8 D 9 F 10 B

Part 3.

11 B 12 A 13 B 14 A 15 A 16 B 17 A 18 B 19 B 20 B

Part 4.

21 B 22 D 23 A 24 C 25 C 26 D 27 A 28 B 29 A 30 D

Writing

Part 1. 1 go 2 since 3 doesn't 4 cuts 5 expensive than

Part 2.

Dear Alex,

Thank you for the weekend. Your parents are great and your brother Jim is cool! I really loved roller skating in the park with you and him. Why don't you come to me to go trekking in the mountains?

Rick

ЧАСТЬ 2 -ПЕРЕВОД

Уровень В1. Переведите инструкцию к мессенджеру Slack. (1194 п.з.) У Вас есть 30 минут, Вы можете пользоваться словарем. Надписи на картинках переводить не нужно.

How to use Slack: your quick start guide

Welcome to Slack – a messaging app for business. Slack transforms the way that organisations communicate by bringing people together to work as one unified team. To get started, download the desktop app and take a look at the video and guide below for a quick tour.

Sidebar

From the sidebar, you can access your conversations in Slack. You'll see a list of channels that you've joined and your direct messages, notifications for specific conversations and the option to compose new messages.

You can use the <u>compose button</u> to write and send a message to any conversation. Messages automatically save as drafts in the Drafts section of your sidebar until you're ready to send them.

Channels

<u>Channels</u> are fundamental to working in Slack – they bring the right people and information together in one place, and make it possible to organise work around a common purpose.

From the channel header, you can access details about the channel that you're in. Click on the channel name to see details such as the channel topic and description, plus any added files. Use the other tabs to see who's in the channel and view other conversation settings.

Message field

When working in Slack, you have a variety of messaging options available from the message field to help you communicate and connect with your team. <u>Add files</u> to your messages to share important information alongside your team's discussions.

Sample answer

Как использовать Slack: краткое руководство

Добро пожаловать в Slack — приложение для обмена сообщениями для бизнеса. Slack меняет способы общения в организациях, объединяя людей для совместной работы. Чтобы начать работу, загрузите приложение для

компьютера и посмотрите видео и руководство ниже для краткого ознакомления.

Боковая панель

На боковой панели вы можете получить доступ к своим разговорам в Slack. Вы увидите список каналов, к которым вы присоединились, и ваши личные сообщения, уведомления для определенных разговоров и возможность создавать новые сообщения.

Вы можете использовать кнопку «Создать», чтобы написать и отправить сообщение в любую беседу. Сообщения автоматически сохраняются как черновики в разделе «Черновики» на боковой панели до тех пор, пока вы не будете готовы их отправить.

Каналы

Каналы имеют основополагающее значение для работы в Slack — они объединяют нужных людей и информацию в одном месте и позволяют организовать работу вокруг общей цели.

В заголовке канала вы можете получить доступ к сведениям о канале, в котором вы находитесь. Нажмите на название канала, чтобы просмотреть такие сведения, как тема и описание канала, а также любые добавленные файлы. Используйте другие вкладки, чтобы узнать, кто находится на канале, и просмотреть другие настройки беседы.

Поле сообщения

При работе в Slack у вас есть множество вариантов обмена сообщениями, доступных в поле сообщения, которые помогут вам общаться и поддерживать связь с вашей командой. Добавляйте файлы в свои сообщения, чтобы делиться важной информацией в обсуждениях вашей команды.

3. КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ОСВОЕНИЯ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1 Критерии оценивания монологической речи

Оценивание производится по нескольким параметрам, в соответствии со шкалой CEFR для данного уровня. Общая оценка рассчитывается как среднее

арифметическое по каждому критерию. Пример:

	Содержание	Организация	Язык	Итого
Студент 1	9	7	5	7
Студент 2	3	5	9	6

Баллы	Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)*	Организация высказывания	Языковое оформление высказывания
9-10 (5)	Коммуникативная задача выполнена полностью — содержание полно, точно и развёрнуто отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании (12–15 фраз)	Высказывание логично; имеет завершённый характер (имеются вступительная с обращением к другу и заключительная фразы); средства логической связи используются правильно	грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания соответствуют
7-8 (4)	Коммуникативная задача выполнена в основном: 1 аспект не раскрыт (остальные раскрыты полно), ИЛИ 1–2 аспекта раскрыты неполно/		грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания

	неточно фраз) (12–15	логической связи используются, в целом, правильно	поставленной задаче, допускаются лексико-грамматические и фонетические ошибки, не влияющие на понимание
5-6 (3)	Коммуникативная задача выполнена не полностью: 1 аспект не раскрыт и 1 раскрыт неполно/неточно, ИЛИ 3 аспекта раскрыты неполно/неточно (10–11 фраз)	Высказывание в основном логично и имеет достаточно завершенный характер, допускается недостаточное использование средств логической связи	Используемый словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания в основном соответствуют поставленной задаче
3-4 (2)	Коммуникативная задача выполнена частично: 1 аспект содержания не раскрыты и 2 раскрыты неполно/неточно, ИЛИ 2 аспекта не раскрыты (остальные раскрыты полно) ИЛИ все аспекты раскрыты неполно/неточно (8—9 фраз)	Высказывание не вполне логично и не имеет завершенного характера, средства логической связи используются недостаточно или отсутствуют	Языковое оформление частично соответствует поставленной задаче есть фонетические и лексико-грамматические ошибки, мешающие пониманию высказывания
1-2 (1)	содержания не раскрыты, ИЛИ 2 аспекта не раскрыты и 1 и	И/ИЛИ не имеет завершенного характера, вступительная и	Понимание высказывания затруднено из-за многочисленных ошибок ИЛИ ответ носит характер набора слов

	неполно/неточно, объём высказывания — 7 и менее фраз	практически ользуются
	– 7 и менее фраз	

3.2 Критерии оценивания диалогической речи (диалог, ролевая игра) А) Диалог

Оценивание производится по нескольким параметрам, в соответствии со шкалой CEFR для данного уровня. Общая оценка рассчитывается как среднее

арифметическое по каждому критерию. Пример:

	Интерактивная коммуникация	Дискурс	Языковое оформление высказывания	Итого
Студент 1	9	7	5	7
Студент 2	3	5	9	6

Балл	Интерактивная коммуникация	Дискурс	Языковое оформление высказывания
9-10 (5)	Относительно легко взаимодействует с партнером, давая ему внести свой вклад в диалог. Способен поддержать разговор для достижения цели Паузы носят естественный характер	Воспроизводит длинные распространенные фразы и предложения с легкостью без задержек Высказывания по теме, логичны и разнообразны Использует широкий репертуар слов логической связи и дискурсивных маркеров	оформление высказывания соответствуют поставленной задаче, есть незначительные лексико-грамматические ошибки, которые не мешают пониманию высказывания,
7-8 (4)	Самостоятельно инициирует диалог. Дополняет сказанное партнером, Поддерживает разговор до	Воспроизводит длинные распространенные фразы и предложения с небольшими задержками	Используемый запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания соответствуют

	достижения результата. Паузы могут быть для поиска слов	Высказывания по теме, логичны и разнообразны Использует репертуар слов логической связи и дискурсивных маркеров	грамматические и фонетические ошибки, не влияющие на
5-6 (3)	Может самостоятельно инициировать диалог. Дополняет сказанное партнером Поддерживает разговор до достижения результата. Паузы могут быть для поиска слов. Высказывания не полные	Использует некоторые слова	оформление
3-4 (2)	Нуждается в поддержке для создания диалога, в основном реагирует на высказывания партнера Дополняет сказанное партнером однимдвумя словами Не может поддержать разговор до достижения результата. Паузы могут быть некомфортно длинными Высказывания не полные	предложения на несмотря на задержку Высказывания по теме в целом логичны Использует некоторые слова	поставленной задаче есть фонетические и лексико-грамматические ошибки, мешающие пониманию

1-2	Нуждается в	Воспроизводит	Понимание
(1)	поддержке для	•	высказывания
	создания диалога,	слова, несмотря на	затруднено из-за
	реагирует только на	задержку	многочисленных ошибок
	высказывания	Высказывания не	ИЛИ ответ носит
	партнера	всегда по теме	характер набора слов
	Не может	Использует	
	поддержать	некоторые слова	
	разговор до	логической связи и	
	достижения	дискурсивных	
	результата.	маркеров	
	Паузы могут быть		
	некомфортно		
	длинными		
	Высказывания не		
	полные		

В) Ролевая игра

Шкала оценивания:	Окончательная оценка
3 – проявлено на творческом уровне	«5» - 30-20
2 – проявлено полностью	«4» - 19-15
1 – проявлено частично	«3» - 14 - 11
0 – не проявлено	«2» - 10

№	Параметры критериев		
	Подготовительный этап		
1	Понимание темы, цели учебно-игрового занятия, изучение основных проблем содержательного материала игры		
2	Ознакомление с реальной ситуацией и построение имитационной, ситуационной или условной модели		
3	Разработка сценария, правил игры, распределение ролей, формирование игровых групп, подготовка оборудования		
4	Инициатива, готовность к сотрудничеству		
	Игра		
5	Объем и качество знаний по проблемам игры, их личностная освоенность (свобода оперирования)		
6	Реализация правил игры, соблюдение оптимального соотношения условности и серьезности		
7	Уровень импровизации		
8	Активность, умение переключаться, управлять своим вниманием		
9	Коммуникативность; умение сотрудничать, владение речевым, слушательским и читательским опытом общения		
10	Способность к восприятию игровой ситуации, готовность к решению		

поставленных проблем с позиции роли
Общий балл
Окончательная оценка

3.3. Критерии оценивания письменной речи

Данный пункт предусматривает критерии оценки различных типов письменной речи, реализуемых в курсе (заполнение формы-резюме, письма официально-делового и личного характера (например, письмо другу), постеры, статьи, отзывы, эссе). Оценивание производится по нескольким параметрам, в соответствии со шкалой CEFR для данного уровня. Общая оценка рассчитывается как среднее арифметическое по каждому критерию.

Пример:

	Содержание	Организация	Язык	Итого
Студент 1	9	7	5	7
Студент 2	3	5	9	6

Баллы/ Оценка	Содержание	Организация	Язык
9-10 (5)	Коммуникатив ная задача решена полностью	Письмо построено логично. Имеются средства логической связи. Присутствует деление на абзацы (если необходимо). Текст выстроен в соответствии с правилами оформления определенного вида письма	поставленной коммуникативной
7-8 (4)	Коммуникатив ная задача	Письмо построено в основном логично.	Языковое оформление соответствует

	решена полностью	Имеются средства логической связи. Присутствует деление на абзацы (если необходимо). Текст выстроен в соответствии с правилами оформления определенного вида письма	поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Используются разнообразные конструкции, есть ошибки в лексической сочетаемости. В основном верное использование лексических и грамматических единиц. Возможны небольшие орфографические ошибки, редкие лексикограмматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания
5-6 (3)	Коммуникатив ная задача решена, но некоторые пункты не раскрыты. / Коммуникатив ная задача решена, но читателю приходится интерпретирова ть высказывание автора. Контекст задан неверно	Имеются средства логической связи. Присутствует	Языковое оформление в основном соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. В основном верное использование лексических и грамматических единиц. Возможны небольшие орфографические ошибки, редкие лексикограмматические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание
4-3 (2)	Коммуникатив ная задача решена частично	Письмо построено в основном логично. Отсутствуют средства логической связи. Отсутствует деление на абзацы	Языковое оформление в основном соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. В основном верное использование

		(если необходимо).	лексических и
		Текст выстроен не в соответствии с правилами оформления определенного вида письма	грамматических единиц. Присутствуют частые орфографические и лексико-грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание
1-2 (1)	Коммуникатив ная задача решена частично. Попытка решить коммуникативн ую задачу с ответом, трудным для понимания и требующим интерпретации со стороны читателя	Письмо построено нелогично. Отсутствуют средства логической связи. Отсутствует деление на абзацы (если необходимо). Текст выстроен не в соответствии с правилами оформления определенного вида письма	Языковое оформление соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Частое неверное использование лексических и грамматических единиц. Присутствуют частые орфографические и лексикограмматические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание
0	Содержание не соответствует цели письма. Работа не выполнена. Количество слов меньше необходимого минимума	1	задаче. Присутствуют множественные

3.4. Критерии оценивания тестовКаждый правильный ответ в тесте приравнивается к одному баллу, если не указана иная шкала. Баллы суммируются и вычисляется процентное соотношение количества правильных ответов. Далее процентное соотношение переводится в балл количественной оценки.

Таблица перевода количества правильных ответов в тестировании в баллы

< 40%	0 баллов
40-45%	1 балл
46-51%	2 балла
52-57%	3 балла
58-63%	4 балла
64-69%	5 баллов
70-75%	6 баллов
76-81%	7 баллов
82-87%	8 баллов
88-93%	9 баллов
94-100%	10 баллов

3.5. Критерии оценивания заданий по переводу

Объем перевода:

Уровень В1 1100-1200 п.з. за 30 минут. Перевод со словарем.

Уровень А2 900-1100 п.з. за 30 минут. Перевод со словарем.

Уровень А1 500 - 700 п.з. за 30 минут. Перевод со словарем.

Оценка (балл)	Критерии		
9-10 (5)	Перевод выполнен в полном объеме и в соответствии с общими критериями адекватности и эквивалентности. Полное соответствие стилистическим нормам и узусу языка перевода. Допущены 2 ошибки в лексикограмматических трансформациях при переводе		
7-8 (4)	Перевод выполнен, в целом, в соответствии с общими критериями адекватности и эквивалентности. Допущены 3-4 ошибки, снижающие качество текста перевода из-за отклонения от стилистических, лексикосинтаксических норм языка перевода или, когда 10% текста не переведено за отведенное время		

4-6 (3)	При переводе допущены 5-6 ошибок значительно снижающие качество текста перевода из-за отклонения от стилистических, лексико-синтаксических норм языка перевода или, когда 20% текста не переведено за отведенное время
1-3 (2)	Перевод не соответствует критериям адекватности и эквивалентности или более 30% текста не переведено за отведенное время

3.6 Критерии оценивания формальной и неформальной дискуссии

Оценивание производится по нескольким параметрам, в соответствии со шкалой CEFR для данного уровня. Общая оценка рассчитывается как среднее

арифметическое по каждому критерию. Пример:

	Интерактивная коммуникация	Языковое оформление высказывания	Итого
Студент 1	9	7	8
Студент 2	3	5	4

Балл	Интерактивная коммуникация	Языковое оформление высказывания
9-10 (5)	В целом следит за тем, что говорится, хотя иногда может просить повторить или уточнить, если обсуждение быстрое или продолжительное. Объясняет, почему что-то является проблемой, обсуждает, что делать дальше, а также может сравнить и противопоставить альтернативы. Дает краткие комментарии по поводу мнений других людей	грамматические оформление высказывания соответствуют поставленной задаче, есть незначительные лексикограмматические ошибки, которые не мешают пониманию высказывания, интонация и произношение в целом, не мешает пониманию. Используются
7-8 (4)	Большую часть дискуссии следит за тем, что говорится, и, при необходимости, может попросить повторить часть того, что кто-то сказал, чтобы	фонетическое оформление высказывания соответствуют

	подтвердить взаимопонимание Дает понять свое мнение и реакцию относительно возможных решений или вопроса о том, что делать дальше, приводя краткие причины и объяснения. Предлагает другим высказать свое мнение о том, как действовать дальше	лексико-грамматические и фонетические ошибки, не влияющие на понимание. Используются средства логической связи
5-6 (3)	Понимает достаточно, чтобы участвовать в обсуждении простых рутинных задач без излишних усилий, очень просто требуя повторения, когда не понимает. Может обсуждать, что делать дальше, вносить предложения и отвечать на них, а также спрашивать и давать указания	Используемый словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания в основном соответствуют поставленной задаче. Используются базовые средства логической связи
3-4 (2)	Демонстрирует понимание и дает понимание, когда не понимает нить обсуждения. Общаться на тему простых рутинных задач, используя простые фразы, чтобы просить и предоставлять вещи, получать простую информацию и обсуждать, что делать дальше	Языковое оформление частично соответствует поставленной задаче есть фонетические и лексикограмматические ошибки, мешающие пониманию высказывания. Редко используются базовые средства логической связи
1-2 (1)	Понимает вопросы и инструкции, адресованные им тщательно и медленно, и следовать коротким, простым указаниям. Действует по основным инструкциям, которые включают время, местоположение, номера и т.д. Может просить людей о чемто и давать им что-то	Понимание высказывания затруднено из-за многочисленных ошибок ИЛИ ответ носит характер набора слов

3.7 Критерии оценивания проекта

	Содержание	Технология	Самостоятельн	Презентация
		выполнения	ость	
			выполнения	
9-10 (5)	Правильно	Соблюдена	Проявлены	Тема ясно
	поняты цель,	технология	творчество,	определена и
	задачи	исполнения	инициатива.	пояснена.
	выполнения	проекта.	Работа	Текст/сообще
	проекта.	Работа	свидетельствуе	ние хорошо
	Продемонстриро	спланирована и	Т	структуриров
	вано понимание	последователь	способности	аны. Все
	содержания	но реализована	самостоятельн	мысли
	выполненной	самостоятельн	о ставить	выражены
	работы.	0,	проблему и	ясно,
	Продемонстриро	своевременно	находить пути	логично,
	вано свободное	пройдены все	её решения;	последовател
	владение	необходимые	продемонстрир	ьно,
	предметом	этапы	овано	аргументиров
	проектной	обсуждения и	свободное	ано. Автор
	деятельности.	представления.	владение	владеет
	Ошибки	Контроль и	логическими	культурой
	отсутствуют.	коррекция	операциями,	общения с
	Грамотно и	осуществлялис	навыками	аудиторией.
	обоснованно в	Ь	критического	Работа/сообщ
	соответствии с	самостоятельн	мышления,	ение
	рассматриваемой	0.	умение	вызывает
	проблемой(темой	Проявляются	самостоятельн	большой
) используются	отдельные	о мыслить;	интерес.
	имеющиеся	элементы	продемонстрир	Автор
	знания и способы	самооценки и	ована	свободно и
	действий. В	самоконтроля	способность	аргументиров
	работе и в	обучающегося.	приобретать	ано отвечает
	ответах на		новые знания	на вопросы.
	вопросы по		и/или	В речи
	содержанию		осваивать	отсутствуют
	работы		новые способы	ошибки.
	отсутствуют		действий,	Широко
	грубые ошибки		достигать	используютс
			более	я средства
			глубокого	логической
			понимания	связи
			изученного	

8-7 (4)	Правильно	Соблюдена	Проявлено	Тема ясно
	поняты цель,	технология	творчество.	определена и
	задачи	исполнения	Работа	пояснена.
	выполнения	проекта, но	свидетельствуе	Текст/сообще
	проекта.	допущены	ТО	ние хорошо
	Продемонстриро	незначительны	способности	структуриров
	вано понимание	е ошибки,	самостоятельн	аны. Все
	содержания	неточности в	о или с опорой	мысли
	выполненной	оформлении.	на помощь	выражены
	работы.	Работа	руководителя	ясно,
	Продемонстриро	спланирована и	ставить	логично,
	вано владение	последователь	проблему и	последовател
	предметом	но реализована	находить пути	ьно,
	проектной	под контролем	её решения;	аргументиров
	деятельности.	и при	продемонстрир	ано.
	Грамотно и	поддержке	овано владение	Работа/сообщ
	обоснованно в	руководителя,	логическими	ение
	соответствии с	своевременно	операциями,	вызывает
	рассматриваемой	пройдены все	навыками	некоторый
	проблемой(темо)	необходимые	критического	интерес.
	используются	этапы	мышления,	Автор
	имеющиеся	обсуждения и	умение	свободно
	знания и способы	представления.	самостоятельн	отвечает на
	действий. В	Контроль и	о мыслить;	вопросы. В
	работе и в	коррекция	продемонстрир	речи
	ответах на	осуществлялис	ована	отсутствуют
	вопросы по	ь под	способность	грубые
	содержанию	контролем и	приобретать	ошибки,
	работы	при поддержке	новые знания	искажающие
	отсутствуют	руководителя.	и/или	смысл. В
	грубые ошибки	Проявляются	осваивать	целом
		отдельные	новые способы	используютс
		элементы	действий,	я средства
		самооценки и	достигать	логической
		самоконтроля	более	СВЯЗИ
		обучающегося	глубокого	
			понимания	
			изученного	
6-5 (3)	Правильно	Допущены	Не проявлена	Продемонстр
	поняты цель,	нарушения в	самостоятельн	ированы
	задачи	технологии	ость в	навыки
	выполнения	исполнения	исполнении	оформления
	проекта.	проекта, его	проекта.	проектной
	iipockia.	iipockia, cio	проскта.	проскинои

Продемонстриро	оформлении	Работа	работы и
вано общее	Работа	свидетельствуе	пояснительно
понимание	спланирована и	T 0	й записки, а
содержания	последователь	способности	также
выполненной	но реализована	ставить	подготовки
работы.	под контролем	проблему и	простой
Продемонстриро	и при	находить пути	презентации.
вано частичное	поддержке	её решения с	Автор
владение	руководителя,	опорой на	отвечает на
предметом	большинство	ПОМОЩЬ	вопросы.
проектной	необходимых	руководителя;	В речи
деятельности.	этапов	продемонстрир	присутствую
Имеющиеся	пройдено	овано	т ошибки.
знания и способы	своевременно.	частичное	Иногда
действий в целом	Контроль и	владение	используютс
используются в	коррекция	логическими	я средства
соответствии с	осуществлялис	операциями,	логической
рассматриваемой	ь под	навыками	связи
проблемой(темой	контролем и	критического	
). В работе и в	при поддержке	мышления;	
ответах на	руководителя	способность	
вопросы по		приобретать	
содержанию		новые знания	
работы		и/или	
отсутствуют		осваивать	
ошибки		новые способы	
		действий,	
		достигать	
		более	
		глубокого	
		понимания	
		изученного	
		материала не	
		проявлена	

4-3 (2)	Цель и задачи выполнения проекта поняты частично. Продемонстриро вано частичное владение предметом проектной деятельности. В работе и в ответах на вопросы по содержанию работы присутствуют ошибки	Проект не выполнен или не завершен. Работа спланирована и реализована под контролем и при поддержке руководителя, все необходимые этапы пройдены несвоевременн о. Контроль и коррекция осуществлялись под контролем руководителя	проблему и находить пути её решения; продемонстрир овано частичное владение логическими операциями, способность приобретать новые знания и/или осваивать новые способы действий, достигать более глубокого	Продемонстр ированы навыки оформления проектной работы и пояснительно й записки, а также подготовки простой презентации. Автор не отвечает на вопросы. В речи присутствую т ошибки. Средства логической связи практически отсутствуют
2-1 (1)	Цель и задачи выполнения проекта не поняты. Продемонстриро вано слабое владение предметом проектной деятельности. В работе и в ответах на вопросы по содержанию работы	Проект не выполнен или не завершен. Работа спланирована и реализована под контролем и при поддержке руководителя, все необходимые этапы пройдены несвоевременн	понимания изученного материала не проявлена Проект не выполнен или не завершен	Навыки оформления проектной работы и пояснительно й записки не продемонстр ированы. Автор не отвечает на вопросы. В речи присутствую т ошибки, в том числе

присутствуют грубые ошибки	о. Контроль и коррекция не осуществлялис ь		искажающие смысл. Средства логической связи отсутствуют
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3.8. Критерии оценки письменной речи

А) Заполнение формы-резюме

A) Janoin	чение формы-резюм о			
Задание	Отлично ставится	Хорошо ставится	Удовлетворител	Неудовлетворит
на	студенту,	студенту,	ьно ставится	ельно ставится
заполне	который сумел:	который сумел:	студенту,	студенту,
ние	1. заполнить/	1. заполнить /	который сумел:	который не
	составить документы	составить документы	1. заполнить /	сумел
формы-	(анкеты,	(анкеты.	составить	заполнить/соста
резюме	автобиографии и др.);	автобиографии и	документы	ВИТЬ
относитс	2. сообщить общие	др.);	(анкеты.	документы;
я к виду	сведения о себе в	2. сообщить общие	автобиографии	2. сообщить
речевой	соответствии с	сведения о себе в	и др.); 2. сообщить	общие сведения
деятельн	формой, принятой в	соответствии с формой, принятой в	2. сообщить общие сведения	о себе в
ости	стране изучаемого языка.	формои, принятои в стране изучаемого	о себе в	соответствии с формой,
«Письмо	языка. Языковые	языка.	соответствии с	формои, принятой в
» И	средства были	Языковые средства	формой,	стране
	употреблены	были употреблены	принятой в	изучаемого
поэтому	правильно,	правильно. Однако	стране	языка.
все	отсутствовали	наблюдались	изучаемого	Учащийся суме
критери	ошибки,	некоторые языковые	языка.	л в основном
и оценки	нарушающие коммуни	ошибки, не	Учащийся суме	решить
данной	кацию, или они были	нарушившие понима	л в основном	поставленную р
речевой	незначительны (1-4).	ние	решить	ечевую
деятельн	Используемая лексика	содержания (допуска	поставленную р	задачу, но
ости	соответствовала	ется 5-8).	ечевую	диапазон
соответс	поставленной	Используемая	задачу, но	языковых средс
	коммуникативной	лексика	диапазон	тв был
твуют	задаче.	соответствовала	языковых средс	ограничен.
данному	Демонстрировалось у	поставленной	тв был	Были допущены
типы	мение преодолевать	коммуникативной	ограничен.	многочисленны
заданий.	лексические трудности.	задаче. Демонстрировалось	Были допущены ошибки (9-12),	е ошибки,
Письмо:	трудности. Содержание	умение преодолевать	нарушившие	нарушившие понимание
заполнен	документации	лексические	понимание	составленной
ие	было понятно	трудности.	составленной	документации
формы-	носителю языка	Содержание	документации	7311,11011111111111111111111111111111111
резюме		документации		
(анкет/		было понятно		
формуля ров/		носителю языка		
ров/ документ				
ации)				
ации)			l	

В) Личное письмо (письмо другу)

Задание на написание личного письма (письмо другу) относится к виду речевой деятельности «Письмо» и поэтому все критерии оценки данной речевой деятельности соответствуют данному типы заданий.

No	Критерии оценивания	3 балла	2 балла	1 балл	0 баллов
К1	Решение	Задание	Задание	Задание	Задание
	коммуникативно	выполнено	выполнено: даны ответы	выполнено	не
	й задачи	полностью: даны	на три заданных вопроса,	частично: даны	выполне
		полные ответы на	НО на один вопрос дан	ответы на	но: отсутс
		три заданных	неполный ответ.	заданные вопросы,	твуют
		вопроса. Правильно	Есть 1-2 нарушения в	НО на два вопроса	ответы на
			стилевом оформлении		
		обращение,	письма И/ИЛИ	ответы ИЛИ ответ	вопроса
		завершающая фраза		на один вопрос	_
			благодарность,	-	текст
		Есть благодарность,		Имеется более 2-х	
		-	предыдущих /будущих		соответст
		-	контактах		вует
		контактах,	ROIITURTUA		требуемо
		выражена надежда			му объему
		-			
		на будущие		соблюдении норм	
		контакты		вежливости	1
К2	Организация		Текст логично выстроен	Текст в основном	Текст
	текста		и разделен на абзацы;	логично выстроен,	выстроен
			правильно использованы	НО имеются	нелогично
			языковые средства для	недостатки	
			-	(1–2) при	допущены
			связи; оформление текста	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	многочис
			соответствует нормам		ленные
			письменного этикета	_ -	ошибки в
			imebilieni o simera	И/ИЛИ делении на	
				абзацы.	ОМ
				· ·	оформлен
					ии текста
				1 .	письма ИЛИ
				структурном	
				оформлении	оформлен
				текста письма	ие текста
					не
					соответст
					вует
					нормам
					письменн
					ого
					этикета,
					принятого
					в стране
					изучаемог

					о языка
К3	Лексикограммат ическое оформление текста	грамматические структуры, соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задаче (допускается	ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание (допускается не более 4-х негрубых языковых ошибок) ИЛИ языковые ошибки отсутствуют, но используются лексические единицы и грамматические	понимание (допускается не более 5 негрубых языковы х ошибок) И/ИЛИ допущены	ы многочис ленные языковые ошибки, которые затрудняю т понимани е текста
К4	Орфография и пунктуация		Орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более 2-х, не затрудняющих понимание текста)	орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки не затрудняют понимание (допускается не более 3—4 ошибок)	ленные орфограф ические и пунктуаци

3.9. Критерии оценки монологического высказывания с визуальной опорой (презентация, видеоролик)

Что оцениваем	Фокус оценки	Критерий	Балл
Текст	Содержание и	Текст работы соответствует	3
работы	соответствие теме	заявленной теме; тема	
	(соответствие	раскрыта полностью с	
	заявленной теме,	привлечением интересных	
	исследовательский	фактов по теме, приведены	
	характер работы,	результаты самостоятельно	
	самостоятельность	проведённого исследования	
	исследования)	Текст работы соответствует заявленной теме; но тема	2

		раскрыта не до конца (недостаточное количество интересных фактов, в основном уже известная информация, приведены результаты чужих исследований)	
		Текст работы соответствует заявленной теме; тема раскрыта слабо (мало информации, нет интересных фактов, не представлены результаты исследований)	1
		Текст работы не соответствует заявленной теме (при 0 за этот критерий ставится 0 за всю работу)	0
Оформление работы	Структура работы (наличие всех структурных элементов работы: актуальность	Текст работы выстроен логично, присутствуют все структурные элементы работы	3
	темы, постановка проблемы, объект, цель, задачи, методы исследования, результат, выводы, список литературы.	Текст работы в целом выстроен логично, но отсутствует вступление / заключение и / или список литературы	2
		Текст работы выстроен нелогично, отсутствует вступление и заключение, список литературы ИЛИ два любых других структурных элемента работы	1
Презентация	Содержание презентации (наличие ключевых структурных элементов, релевантность контента)	Соблюден требуемый объем презентации; используется разнообразный наглядный материал (фото, картинки, карты, таблицы), на слайдах отсутствует избыточная	3
		информация	

		Соблюден требуемый объем презентации, но недостаточно используется наглядный материал или несколько слайдов содержат избыточную информацию	2
		Требуемый объем презентации не соблюден или мало наглядного материала и практически все слайды перегружены информацией	1
Презентация	Визуальное оформление (представление наглядного материала)	Презентация красиво оформлена, хорошо подобран цвет фона и шрифта, размер используемого шрифта удобен для восприятия	2
		Презентация в целом хорошо оформлена, но имеются некоторые недостатки в подборе цвета фона и шрифта и / или размер шрифта на некоторых слайдах труден для восприятия	1
		Презентация скудно оформлена, плохо подобран цвет фона и шрифта и / или используемый на слайдах шрифт неудобен для восприятия	0
Презентация	Лексико- грамматическое оформление, орфография и пунктуация	В презентации допущено не более двух грамматических / лексических и 3 орфографических / пунктуационных ошибок	3
		В презентации допущено не более четырех грамматических / лексических и 4	2

		орфографических / пунктуационных ошибок	
		В презентации допущены многочисленные грамматические / лексические и орфографические / пунктуационные ошибки	1
Выступление	Представление работы (уровень владения материалом и регламент)	Выступающий уложился в отведенное для представления работы время; текст работы рассказывался с опорой на печатный текст	3
		Выступающий уложился в отведенное для представления работы время, однако текст работы больше читался с листа, чем рассказывался	2
		Выступающий не уложился в отведенное для представления проектной работы время или текст работы полностью читался с листа	1
Выступление	Лексико- грамматическое оформление речи	В речи использована разнообразная лексика, понятная аудитории, допущено не более 2-х языковых ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание	3
		В речи использована разнообразная лексика, в целом понятная аудитории, допущено не более 4-х негрубых языковых ошибок	2
		В речи использована разнообразная лексика, однако присутствует	1

		несколько слов, незнакомых для аудитории, которые затрудняют понимание сказанного, допущено не более 6-ти негрубых языковых ошибок или 2-3 грубых ошибок	
		Допущены многочисленные языковые ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание сказанного	0
Выступление	Фонетическое оформление речи	Речь понятна: практически все звуки в потоке речи произносятся правильно: не допускаются фонематические ошибки, меняющие значение высказывания; соблюдается правильный интонационный рисунок и темп речи	2
		В целом, речь понятна, но присутствуют фонетические ошибки (не более 5) или фонематические (не более 2)	1
		Речь почти не воспринимается на слух изза неправильного произношения многих звуков и многочисленных фонематических ошибок	0
Ответы на вопросы	Свобода владения материалом	Выступающий четко и грамотно ответил на все заданные аудиторией вопросы	3
		Выступающий в целом справился с ответами на вопросы аудитории	2
		Выступающему не удалось ответить на большинство вопросов аудитории	1

3.10. Критерии оценки постера (плаката)

Основные критерии для оценивания плаката

- 1. Достоверность (научная грамотность используемых понятий)
- 2. Полнота (наличие всех понятий и определений по теме)
- 3. Наглядность (цвет, шрифт, способы расположения материала)
- 4. Аккуратность

Критерии оценивания:

<u>«4-5» выставляется, если</u> плакат выполнен в соответствии с заданной темой, соблюдены все требования к его оформлению;

«З» выставляется, если основные требования к оформлению плаката соблюдены, но при этом допущены недочеты, например: имеются неточности в изложении материала, допущены ошибки при использовании научных понятий; имеются упущения в оформлении;

«2» выставляется, если тема плаката не раскрыта, обнаруживается существенное непонимание проблемы; плакат студентом не представлен.

4. Тематика проектов, ролевых игр

Презентация «Молодежь в современном обществе»

Ролевая игра: «Досуг молодежи: увлечения и интересы»

Презентация "Мой колледж"

Ролевая игра «Покупки»

Презентация «Популярные туристические места в России»

Ролевая игра «Собеседование»

Круглый стол «Моя будущая профессия»

Ролевая игра «Посещение музея»/ «Посещение театра»/»Экскурсия по городу. Осмотр достопримечательностей»

Презентация «Знаменитые музеи/художники/архитекторы/истории создания картин, скульптур и т.п.»

Круглый стол-дебаты "Преимущества и недостатки применения техники и инновационных технологий"

Ролевая игра-ситуация "Помоги другу/однокурснику решить проблему с техникой"

Презентация "Знаменитые личности в моей профессии"