

Автономная некоммерческая организация профессионального образования
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Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Специальность 38.02.04 Коммерция (по отраслям)

Уровень подготовки: базовый

Квалификация: Менеджер по продажам

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Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык разработан в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 38.02.04 Коммерция (по отраслям), утвержденного Министерством образования и науки РФ от 15.05.2014 г. приказ № 539, зарегистрированного Министерством юстиции РФ (рег. № 32855 от 25.06.2014 г.) и рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Организация-разработчик: АНО ПО «Байкальский институт профессионального образования»

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1. Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности: 38.02.04 «Коммерция (по отраслям)» и программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык.

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета.

КОС разработаны на основании положений:

- основной профессиональной образовательной программы по направлению подготовки ППССЗ 38.02.04 «Коммерция (по отраслям)» и программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык.

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык.

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся *должен уметь:*

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарём) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь;
- пополнять словарный запас;

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся *должен знать:* лексический (1200 -1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины студент должен **овладевать:** *общими компетенциями, включающими в себя способность:*

ОК-4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития;

ОК-9. Пользоваться иностранным языком как средством делового общения;

ОК-10. Логически верно, аргументировано и ясно излагать устную и письменную речь.

3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины

Результаты обучения	Формы и методы оценки
<p>Знания: В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен знать: лексический (1200-1400 лексические единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.</p>	<p>Тестирование, работа с литературой, контрольные упражнения, контрольные задания, самостоятельная работа, самоконтроль</p>
<p>Умения: В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь: -общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные повседневные темы; -переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; -самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, -пополнять словарный запас.</p>	<p>Тестирование, работа с литературой, контрольные упражнения, контрольные задания, самостоятельная работа, самоконтроль Дифференцированный зачет</p>
Результаты (освоенные общие компетенции)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки
<p>ОК. 4. Способность осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личного развития</p>	<p>Выполнение заданий самостоятельной и практической работ; прохождение тестирования.</p>
<p>ОК. 9. Способность пользоваться иностранным языком как средством делового общения.</p>	<p>Выполнение заданий самостоятельной и практической работ; прохождение тестирования.</p>
<p>ОК. 10. Способность логически верно, аргументировано и ясно излагать устную и письменную речь</p>	<p>Выполнение заданий самостоятельной и практической работ; прохождение тестирования.</p>

4. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для аттестации по учебной дисциплине

4.1. Самостоятельная работа

1 курс 1 семестр

Самостоятельная работа № 1

1. Read the text and translate

This is a workshop. Two students are here. They are Sveta and Oleg. They are electricians. A tool board is in the middle of the workshop. Many tools are on the tool board. They are chisels, screwdrivers, a pair of pliers, a set of spanners, etc.

A safety-notice is above the tool board. A bench is on the left and a shelf is on the right. There are many nails, nuts and screws on the shelf. They are large and small. A hammer is not on the shelf, it is on the bench. A switch is between the bench and the shelf. Sveta is to the right of the bench. Oleg is on the other side of the workshop just opposite the tool board.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What is it?
2. Where is the tool board?
3. Where are the tools?
4. What are they?
5. What is there above the tool board?

Самостоятельная работа № 2

1. Read the text and translate

Scientists consider that the oldest tools that are known to the mankind are 2600000 years old. They were used by people in manual operations and that is why they were called hand tools. By the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, people had already made simple hand tools for cutting and shaping different materials. But in the 18th century there appeared machine tools that made mass production a reality in the 19th century. A machine tool is a power-driven machine that is used to perform different operations with metal or other material. Basic machine tools use mechanical power to bend, cut, and drill metal into desired shapes. More advanced machine tools use such power sources as electrical or chemical, heat, magnetism and ultrasound.

2. Answer the questions:

1. How old are the oldest tools?
2. Where were they used by people?
3. Why were they called so?
4. When did the first machine tools appear?
5. What is a machine tool?

Самостоятельная работа № 4

1. Read the text and translate

This is a workshop. It is not very large but it's very light and cozy. There is a tool board, a bench and a table. The bench is below the tool board and the table is to the right of the bench. There is a hammer on the bench. There are spanners on the table. There is a box with nuts and nails too. They are of different size. There is a pair of pliers on the tool board. There is a cable on the floor between the table and the bench. The floor in the workshop is made of concrete. There are bricks under the table. Students have practical work in the workshop. It's useful for their future profession. It's necessary to follow safety rules in the workshop.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What is there in the workshop?
2. What is there in the box?
3. Where is the box?
4. What is there under the table?
5. Why do students have practical work there?

Самостоятельная работа № 5

1. Read the text and translate

Welding can be dangerous. Any of these accidents might happen to you: you could be blinded by sparks; you could get an electric shock, your face, body, arms, legs or feet could be burnt; there could be a fire in the workshop. That's why it's absolutely necessary to wear protective clothing. A mask or helmet must be worn in electric arc welding. In gas welding goggles can be used. Clothes must be kept dry and clean. Thick, heavy boots must be worn. They must be made of some insulating material such as rubber. Gloves, apron and a cap must be worn. Overalls must have long sleeves and no pockets or cuffs. The floor in the workshop is made of concrete. There must be a metal container on the floor for the sparks.

2. Answer the questions:

1. Why is welding dangerous?
2. What is necessary to do to protect yourself?
3. Why must you keep clothes dry?
4. What material must boots be made of?
5. Why do you need a metal container on the floor?

Самостоятельная работа № 7

1. Read the text and translate

Nowadays machine tools play an important role in the manufacture of almost all metal products. Machinists use them in making automobiles, radios, refrigerators, television sets and so on. Every mechanical workshop is equipped with machine tools. They are the main source for the manufacture of component parts of all machines and mechanical devices. There are about 500 kinds of machine tools. Some perform a single operation, such as drilling. Others, called machining centers, carry out several kinds of tasks.

2. Answer the questions:

1. Why are machine tools very important nowadays?
2. Where are they used?
3. How many kinds of machine tools are there?

4. What operations do they perform?
5. Why are machining centers called so?

Самостоятельная работа № 8

1. Read the text and translate

Every mechanical workshop is equipped with machine tools. They are the main source for the manufacture of component parts of all machines and mechanical devices. There are about 500 kinds of machine tools. Some perform a single operation, such as drilling. Others, called machining centers, carry out several kinds of tasks. These numerous machine tool types fall into two categories. The first group is called “metal-cutting”, the second – “metal-forming”. The machine tools of this group remove some material from the work piece and they are much stronger than the work piece itself. The examples of metal-cutting machines are lathes and drill presses.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What is mechanical shop equipped with?
2. How many kinds of machine tools are there?
3. What operations do they perform?
4. Why are machining centers called so?
5. What machine tools can be called metal-cutting?

Самостоятельная работа № 10

1. Read the text and translate

Steel is known as an alloy of iron and about 2% or less carbon. Pure iron is soft, ductile and malleable, useful only as an ornamental material. However, the addition of carbon hardens it greatly and changes its properties. Steels for special applications may contain other alloying elements beside carbon. This modifies and improves the physical properties of the base steel. For example, small percentages of nickel, chromium, manganese and vanadium may be used for strengthening steels for construction work. Heat treatment and mechanical working at cold or hot temperatures may also give steel alloys superior qualities, such as strength, hardness, toughness, wear resistance, corrosion resistance, electrical resistivity and workability.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What is steel?
2. How does the addition of carbon modify steel?
3. What may steel for special applications contain?
4. Where is it used?
5. What qualities may heat treatment and mechanical working give steel alloys?

Самостоятельная работа № 12

1. Read the text and translate

The value of alloys was discovered in very ancient times. Brass and bronze were especially important. Today the most important are alloy steels, which have a lot of special characteristics. Steel is known as an alloy of iron and about 2% or less carbon. Steel making processes are known as melting, purifying and alloying at about 2900 F. Molten steel may be first cast into ingots. Later ingots are worked into finished products. This may be done by two major methods: hot-working and cold-working. The

latter is generally used for making bars, wires, tubes, sheets and strips. Molten steel may also be cast directly into products.

2. *Answer the questions:*

1. What alloys were especially important in very ancient times?
2. What alloy is the most important today?
3. What is steel?
4. What are steel making processes?
5. What is molten steel used for?

Самостоятельная работа № 14

1. *Read the text and translate*

Welding is one of the most important operations that are used in industry. Many parts of machines, automobiles, airplanes, ships, bridges and buildings are welded. In order to join two metal pieces it is necessary to soften them with heat and then to press, hammer or fuse them together. The most widely used method of welding is electric arc welding where the workpieces are joined by means of electricity at the temperature of about 7232 F. This is the hottest heat that can be obtained for engineering purposes.

2. *Answer the questions:*

1. What is one of the most important operations in industry?
2. What is necessary to join two metal pieces?
3. What is the most widely used method of welding?
4. What temperature is needed for this purpose?
5. What is the hottest heat for engineering purposes?

1 курс 2 семестр

Самостоятельная работа № 1

1. *Read the text and translate*

My Friends

I have got a close friend. His name is Kim. My friend is in the same form as me. He studies well. He is a good pupil and a good friend. He often helps me to do homework.

I like to spend time with my friend. We go for a walk, talk about music and go to the cinema together.

I have got another friend Sara (his/her name). She is a nice girl. Her favourite subject is English. She spends a lot of time on it and knows it very well. Also she is fond of music. She can play the piano very well.

I like my friend very much and think that we are true friends.

2. *Answer the questions to the text.*

1. Have you got many friends?
2. Who is your best friend?
3. When did you make friends?
4. What does your friend look like?
5. Why do you like him (her)?
6. What do you have in common?
7. Do you share ideas?

8. How often do you phone each other?
9. How do you like to spend your time together?
10. What does your friend like doing?

Самостоятельная работа № 2

1. *Read the text and translate*

My Place

I live in a flat. It is *neither* big *nor* small. It is on the fifth floor. Our flat has two rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall.

Our living room is big. It is light because it has a large window. To the left of the window there is a piano. To the right of the window there is an old wardrobe. In the middle of the room there is a big round table. We often gather together at this table and play table games. On the walls there are beautiful paintings of modern artists.

I have my own room. It is small. It hasn't got much furniture but it is very cosy. *It is a pity* that there is no balcony in my room.

Our kitchen is big and comfortable. We have a big fridge and a microwave oven. We usually have breakfast and supper in the kitchen.

I like my flat.

2. *Answer the questions to the text.*

1. Do you live in a flat or in a house?
2. Is it big or small?
3. How many rooms has it?
4. What is there in the living-room?
5. What is there in the kitchen?
6. Do you have your own room?

Самостоятельная работа № 3

1. *Read the text and translate*

My Birthday

I have my birthday on the 10 of september (month). I like my birthday because I get a lot of presents.

Last year I got a book. This year I hope my parents will give me money as a birthday present.

I usually have a birthday party at home and we have a big meal. All my family gather around a big table. There is a birthday cake with candles on it. All my relatives say "Happy birthday" to me.

Next day I invite my friends and organize games and quizzes, sing songs and play jokes. We usually have fun.

I enjoy my birthday party very much.

2. *Answer the questions to the text.*

1. How old are you now?
2. When is your birthday?
3. Do you like birthday parties?
4. How do you celebrate your birthday?
5. Whom do you invite to your birthday party?
6. You like to get presents, don't you?

7. What kind of presents do you like to get best of all?

Самостоятельная работа № 4

1. Read the text and translate

My Day

I usually get up at 7 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. At the weekends I get up late because I don't have to go to school (work). After that I go to the bathroom and wash my face. Next I make my bed and dress. I have breakfast at half past 7. I usually have a glass of juice and a sandwich. I leave home at 8 o'clock. My school is near my house and it takes me 5 minutes to get there. I usually have 6 lessons at school. For example, today I have English, Russian, Science, Maths, History and Art.

I come home at 2 o'clock and have dinner. Then I have a little rest and start doing my homework.

In the evening I have supper and then watch TV or play computer games. I go to bed at 10 o'clock.

2. Answer the questions to the text «My working Day».

1. When do you get up on your working days?
2. It is difficult for you to get up early, isn't it?
3. Do you usually make your bed?
4. What do you usually have for breakfast?
5. When do you leave home for school?
6. Where is your school?
7. How long does it take you to get to your school on foot?
8. When do you come home?
9. What do you do after that?
10. What do you like to do in the evenings?
11. When do you go to bed?

Самостоятельная работа № 5

1. Read the text and translate

How I help about the house

I live with my parents and I have to help about the house. Every Sunday I do my room. I dust the furniture and vacuum the carpet. I water the flowers once a week. I help my mother to lay the table. I wash the dishes after dinner. We take turns with my brother.

Sometimes I help my mother make cakes and pies. I seldom go shopping only when my mother asks me. I buy bread and fruit.

I understand that I must help my parents because they work hard. And I don't mind doing it.

2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Do your friends help their parents?
2. Do you help your parents about the house?
3. Can you clean your room?
4. Do you water the flowers?
5. Do you wash the dishes?

6. Do you help to lay the table?
7. Do you vacuum the carpet?
8. Do you go to the shops and buy food?
9. What don't you like to do?

Самостоятельная работа № 6

1. Read the text and translate

My Hobby

Hobby is what people like to do in their free time. We choose a hobby to our tastes. Hobby makes our life interesting. Sometimes it helps us to choose our future profession.

I have got a hobby too. My hobby is cars. When I have free time, I am always interested in cars on the Internet.

Also I like to make toys in my free time. I like reading books, too. My favourite writer is Jack London.

If your hobby is cooking, you can say how you make cakes and pies.

2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What hobbies do you know?
2. Do you play any musical instrument?
3. What is your hobby?
4. Do you think your hobby may help you in future?
5. What do you want to be?

Самостоятельная работа № 7

1. Read the text and translate

My Pet

Hello there! I would like to tell you about my pet. It is a hamster and her name is Sue.

Sue is about one year old. She is very funny. She has soft skin and bright black eyes. Sue is very lively and likes to run around a wheel in her cage.

I keep her cage in the hall because she makes noise at night. But in the daytime I let her run about the flat and play with her.

Sue eats vegetables and I feed her every day. I clean her cage every week. I like to take care of my pet.

I hope that one day my parents will buy me one more pet. I would like to get a rabbit on my birthday.

2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Have you got a pet?
2. What pet is it?
3. What is your pet like?
4. How do you take care of your pet?
5. Would you like to have one more pet?

Самостоятельная работа № 8

1. Read the text and translate

Seasons and Weather in Russia

Winter, spring, summer, autumn are the seasons of the year.

December, January and February are winter months. The weather is cold. It usually snows. The days are short and the nights are long. The rivers and lakes freeze and we can go skating and skiing.

March, April and May are spring months. Spring is a nice season. The weather is warm. There are many green trees in the streets and in the parks. The sun shines brightly. The birds sing songs everywhere.

June, July and August are summer months. In summer it is usually hot. The sky is blue. The days are long and the nights are short. There are many flowers in the parks and gardens. There are many berries in the forests.

September, October and November are autumn months. The weather is cool. It often rains. The days become shorter and the nights become longer. The birds prepare to fly to the South. You can see yellow, red and brown leaves on the trees.

2. *Answer the questions:*

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. Name the seasons. (Назови.....)
3. What season is between (между) winter and summer?
4. What season is it now?
5. What is your favourite season? Why?
6. How many months are there in a year?
7. Name summer months (winter months, etc.)
8. What month is it now?
9. What month comes after May? before August?
10. What is your favourite month? Why?
11. What month do you have your birthday?
12. What is the first month of winter? of summer?
13. When does spring start in Russia? in Great Britain?
14. When does autumn finish in Russia? in Great Britain?
15. What month does the school year in Russia start (finish)?

Самостоятельная работа № 9

1. *Read the text and translate*

Summer Holidays

I like summer holidays very much. In summer it is warm and I have a lot of free time in the open air. I usually spend June at the seaside.

In June I usually go to a camp. I like spending time there. We play sports, swim in the river and go to different clubs. There is a forest near the camp and we always make a campfire once a week.

In July my parents have a vacation and we go to the seaside. Usually we go to the Black Sea. I like to swim in the sea and spend time on the beach.

In August my parents go to work and I go to the country. We have a country house where my grandparents live. I help them in the garden. I pick up apples and plums, water vegetables. We often go fishing with my grandad or pick up mushrooms in the forest. I have a lot of friends there. We ride bicycles or play games. I have a nice time in the country.

Summer is my favourite season and I enjoy my summer holidays very much.

2. *Answer the questions:*

1. Where did you go on your last holidays?
2. When was it?
3. Who did you go with?
4. How did you get there?
5. Where did you stay?
6. How long did you stay?
7. What did you do all day?
8. What did you do in the evening?
9. Did you enjoy your holidays?
10. What activity did you enjoy most of all?

Самостоятельная работа № 10

1. *Read the text and translate*

Food and Vitamins

People need vitamins to stay healthy. The word «vitamins» comes from the word «vita». «Vita» means life in Latin. People get vitamins from food they eat. There are a lot of vitamins in fruit and vegetables. Each vitamin is responsible for different things in human body. For example, vitamin A is necessary for eyes. Vitamin B is necessary for the nervous system. Vitamin C is important for bones and teeth.

To stay healthy you should eat healthy food. But unhealthy food is tasty because it has a lot of sugar or fat. Also it has no vitamins. For example, there is no vitamins in Coke, chips or fast food.

2. *Answer the questions:*

1. What do you usually have for breakfast, lunch and dinner?
2. What is your favourite food?
3. What food don't you like?

2 курс 1 семестр

1. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 1.
2. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 2.
3. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 3.
4. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 4.
5. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 5.
6. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 6.
7. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 7.
8. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 8.
9. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 9.
10. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 10.
11. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 11.
12. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 12.

2 курс 2 семестр

1. Выполнить самостоятельную работу Лекториума 1.

4.2. Практическая работа

1 курс 1 семестр

- Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 1. Путешествие Traveling
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 2. Великобритания
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 3. Future Simple
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 4. Политическая система Великобритании
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 5. Лондон
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 6. Придаточные I типа
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 7. Достопримечательности Лондона
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 8. «Как найти дорогу?»
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 9. Модальные глаголы
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 10. Спорт в Великобритании
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 11. Present Progressive
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 12. Английские и американские традиции
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 13. Устная речь
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 14. Известные люди Великобритании
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 15. Present Progressive\Simple Tenses

1 курс 2 семестр

- Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 1. США
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 2. Past Progressive
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 3. Политическая система США
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 4. Past Progressive\Past Simple
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 5. Экономика США
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 6. Вашингтон
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 7. Future Progressive\Future Simple
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 8. Нью-Йорк
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 9. Present Perfect
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 10. Знаменитые люди США
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 11. Россия
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 12. Past Perfect
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 13. Москва
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 14. Past Perfect/Past Simple, Future Perfect
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 15. Кремль
Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 16. Традиции и обычаи народов России

2 курс 1 семестр

- Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 1. Порядок слов в утвердительном, вопросительном и отрицательном предложениях

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 2. Побудительное предложение. Упражнения

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 3. Безличные предложения

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 4. Глагол to be

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 5. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 6. Притяжательные существительные

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 7. Притяжательные местоимения

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 8. Местоимения much/many, little/few

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 9. Указательные местоимения this/that, these/those

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 10. Неопределенные местоимения some, any, every, no и их производные

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 11. Числительные. Порядковые и количественные числительные

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 12. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных

2 курс 2 семестр

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 1. Моя будущая профессия

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 2. Экономика

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 3. Согласование времен

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 4. Международное право

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 5. Герундий

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 6. Инфинитив

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 7. Бизнес

Выполнить практическую работу Лекториума 8. Торговля

4.3. Тестирование

Find the words with opposite meaning.

Safe

{ ~exciting

~prosperous

~ancient

=dangerous }

Noisy

{ =quiet

~boring

~poor

~modern }

Dirty

{ ~boring

~poor
~modern
=clean }

Find the words and the word combinations in the text which have a similar meaning to the following:

{ ~a person on holiday
=holiday-maker
~traveller
~tourist
~guest }

unusual
{ ~doing shopping
=going window shopping
~buying souvenirs
~buying presents }

an event that can not be explained by the laws of nature
{ =miracle
~holiday
~place
~beautiful }

food that is quickly and easily prepared
{ ~tasty food
~dish
=fast food
~drink }

The full official name of Great Britain:
{ ~Great Britain
~British Isles
=the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK)
~the United Kingdom of Great Britain }

There are ... parts in the UK
{ ~Three
=four
~Five
~One }

The capital of the UK is:
{ =London
~Edinburg
~Belfast }

~Cardiff}

The biggest industrial cities of England are:

{~Liverpool, Washington, London

=London, Manchester, Liverpool

~Manchester, New York

~Belfast, Edinburg}

The flag of the United Kingdom is known as:

{=the Union Jack

~Stars and stripes

~Red rose

~Stripes}

I feel unwell. It seems that I _____ sick.

{~is

=will be

~am being

~am going to be}

The ice show _____ at 7 p.m.

{~is going to start

~starts

~is starting

=will start}

I don't think they _____ us with our problem.

{~are going to help

~are helping

=will help

~help}

She _____ her mother at the station at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

{~meets

=is going to meet

~will meet

~is meeting}

It is getting a bit cold. I _____ the windows.

{=will close

~am going to close

~am closing

~close}

The most important authority in Britain is:

{~The queen
~Government
=Parliament}

The present sovereign is
{=Queen Elizabeth II
~Queen Elizabeth I
~Queen Victoria}

The main political parties in Britain are:
{=the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal / Social Democratic Alliance.

~The Democratic party, the Labour Party
~the Conservative Party, the Labour Party}

The leader of Government is:
{~the Queen
=the Prime Minister
~The president}

New bills are introduced and debated in:
{~The House of Lords
=the House of Commons}

London is situated on the river
{=Thames
~Sionna}

London is divided into several parts:
{~the City, the West End, the East End
=the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster}

The financial and business centre is:
{=the City
~the West End}

The administrative centre is:
{~the East End
=Westminster}

There are no parks or gardens in the East End
{=true
~false}

Если я выпью кофе, я не буду спать.
{=If I don't drink coffee, I won't sleep.

~If I not drink, I not sleep. }

Она встретится со мной, если не будет работать.

{=She will meet with me, if she doesn't work.

~She doesn't meet with me, if she won't work. }

Он получит работу, если он переедет.

{~He get job, if he will move.

=He will get job, if he moves. }

Они не приготовят торт, если не сходят в магазин.

{~They not make a cake, if they won't go to the market.

=They will not make a cake, if they don't go to the market. }

Мы не пойдем в кино, если она придет.

{=We won't go to the cinema, if she doesn't come.

~We won't go to the cinema, if she don't come. }

На фото 1

{=Big Ben

~Westminster Abbey

~the Tower }

На фото 2

{~Big Ben

~Westminster Abbey

=the Tower Bridge }

На фото 3

{=the Tower

~Buckingham Palace

~the Tower Bridge }

На фото 4

{~the Tower

=Buckingham Palace

~the Tower Bridge }

На фото 5

{~Big Ben

=Westminster Abbey

~the Tower }

Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the nearest Post office?

{~Извините, вы не подскажете, как добраться до поста полиции?

=Извините, вы не подскажете, как добраться до ближайшего отделения

почты?}

Can you tell me where is the bank in this corner?

{=Вы не подскажете, где находится банк в этом углу?

~Вы не подскажете, где находится банк?}

You'll cross some railway lines. Then take the first on the left. You will see a tower on the right.

{=Вы проедете через железнодорожный переезд. Затем поверните налево на первом повороте. Справа вы увидите башню.

~Вы проедете через железнодорожный переезд. Затем поверните направо на первом повороте. Слева вы увидите башню.}

How far is it to the airport from here? - It's a long way to walk.

{=Как далеко отсюда до аэропорта? - Достаточно далеко, чтобы идти пешком.

~Как далеко отсюда до аэропорта? - Достаточно далеко, чтобы идти пешком. - Довольно далеко.}

When my mother was 6 she ___ read and write.

{=could

~Can}

Take an umbrella. It ___ rain.

{~must

=may}

Helen left before the end of the concert. She ___ go home early.

{=had to

~Should}

You look very bad. You ___ consult your doctor.

{~can

=should}

Tomorrow I will ___ work all day.

{~Must

=have to}

The English Barclays Premier League is generally called as the best league in the world.

{=True

~False}

Cricket is popular winter sport in the UK.

{~True

=False}

The golf championships are held in the UK.

{=True
~False}

A lot of English people are crazy about football.

{=true
~false}

They ... for us near the door.

{=Are waiting
~Is waiting}

What ... in the room now?

{=Are they doing
~they are doing}

Mr. Scott ... German to Ann at the moment.

{~Are speaking
=is speaking}

I am busy now. I ... to the radio.

{~is listening
=am listening}

No, I ... the newspaper at the moment.

{~am read
=am not reading}

Morris Dancing is

{=a dancing event where people, worn in beautiful clothes with ribbons and bells,
dance with handkerchiefs or big sticks in their hands, while traditional music-sounds
~a modern-dancing championship}

Grand National horse race..

{~takes place in London twice a year
=takes place near Liverpool every year.}

The Celts celebrated the coming of New Year on..

{=October, 31
~January, 1}

The Eisteddfod is ...

{~a popular Scottish Festival of music and drama
=a Welsh national festival of traditional poetry and music}

Independence Day is ...

{=considered the birthday of the United States as a free and independent country.
~favorite American holiday celebrated in winter.}

Labor Day is celebrated ... of summer.

{~at the beginning
=in the end}

Fast food has come from ...

{~Britain
=the USA}

Sara and Patrick are preparing to celebrate Christmas.

{~True (правда)
=False (Неправда)}

Sara will be a butterfly on Halloween party.

{=True
~False}

Patrick will be a Superman.

{~True
=False}

Children are going to trick – or – treat.

{=true
~False}

Mum and Dad are going to the theatre.

{~True
=false}

Charles Darwin was...

{=a great explorer, scientist and a writer.
~a popular musician.}

The famous book «On the origin of species» was written by ...

{~William Shakespeare
=Charles Darwin}

«Beetles» is ...

{~a famous English pop band
=a famous English rock band}

Isaac Newton was famous for success in...

{=physics.
~chemistry.}

The river _____ (flow) very fast today — faster than usual.
{~flows
=is flowing}

You _____ (always to complain) that waiters are rude!
{=always complain
~are complaining}

I _____ (walk) to school every day. I _____ (take, not) the bus.
{~am walking, am not taking
=walk, don't take}

You _____ (always to borrow) money!
{=always borrow
~are always borrowing}

That's worrying because the number of people without job _____
(increase).
{=is increasing
~Increases}

4.4. Критерии оценивания

Основой для определения уровня знаний, умений, навыков являются критерии оценивания – полнота и правильность: правильный, точный ответ; правильный, но неполный или неточный ответ; неправильный ответ; нет ответа.

При выставлении отметок необходимо учитывать классификации ошибок и их качество: грубые ошибки; однотипные ошибки; негрубые ошибки; недочеты.

Успешность освоения обучающимися тем дисциплины определяется качеством освоения знаний, умений и практических навыков, оценка выставляется по пятибалльной системе: «5» – отлично, «4» – хорошо, «3» – удовлетворительно, «2» – неудовлетворительно.

Критерии оценивания самостоятельной работы: уровень освоения студентом учебного материала; полнота и глубина общеучебных представлений, знаний и умений по изучаемой теме, к которой относится данная самостоятельная работа; сформированность общекультурных, общепрофессиональных и профессиональных компетенций (умение применять теоретические знания на практике.).

выполнен тематический конспект, правильно решены задачи и выполнены упражнения, даны точные ответы на тестовые задания (если имеются) – «зачтено».

не выполнен тематический конспект, не правильно решены задачи и выполнены упражнения, даны не точные ответы на тестовые задания (если имеются) – «не зачтено».

Критерии оценивания практической работы

Оценивается работа по пятибалльной системе.

Оценка «5»: работа выполнена полностью и правильно;

Оценка «4»: работа выполнена правильно с учетом 2-3 несущественных ошибок, исправленных самостоятельно по требованию преподавателя.

Оценка «3»: работа выполнена правильно не менее чем на половину или допущена существенная ошибка.

Оценка «2»: допущены две (и более) существенные ошибки в ходе работы, которые студент не может исправить даже по требованию преподавателя.

Оценка «1»: работа не выполнена.

Критерий оценивания тестирования в системе «Moodle»

Количество баллов	Отметка по 5-ти балльной шкале
23 - 25 баллов	5
20 – 22 баллов	4
13 – 19 балла	3
12 баллов и менее	2