ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ДАГЕСТАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ. Р.ГАМЗАТОВА»
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ
КАФЕДРА ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ДИСЦИПЛИН

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ СОО.01.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Направление подготовки 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах
Квалификация: учитель начальных классов
Срок обучения по ОП: 3г 10м. (очное обучение) 4г. 4 мес. (заочное обучение)
Форма обучения: очная, заочная
Образовательный стандарт (ФГОС) N 742 от 17.08.2022

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1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

1.1 Область применения фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения учебного предмета СОО 01.03 «Иностранный язык» среднего профессионального образования в пределах ППССЗ СПО специальности 44.02.02. Преподавание в начальных классах

Фонд оценочных средств разработан в соответствии с требованиями федерального государственного стандарта, учебного плана и рабочей программы учебного предмета СОО 01.03 «Иностранный язык».

Учебный предмет, в соответствии с учебным планом, изучается на первом курсе в первом и во втором семестрах и завершается экзаменом.

Фонд включает в себя контрольно-оценочные материалы, позволяющие оценить уровень достижения результатов.

1.2 Перечень результатов

Освоение содержания учебного предмета обеспечивает достижение обучающимися следующих результатов:

Личностных:

- *гражданского воспитания:*

сформированность гражданской позиции обучающегося как активного и ответственного члена российского общества; осознание своих конституционных прав и обязанностей, уважение закона и правопорядка; принятие традиционных национальных, общечеловеческих гуманистических и демократических ценностей; готовность противостоять идеологии экстремизма, национализма, ксенофобии, дискриминации по социальным, религиозным, расовым, национальным признакам; готовность вести совместную деятельность в интересах гражданского общества, участвовать в самоуправлении в образовательной организации; умение взаимодействовать с социальными институтами в соответствии с их функциями и назначением; готовность к гуманитарной и волонтѐрской деятельности;

- *патриотического воспитания*

сформированность российской гражданской идентичности, патриотизма, уважения к своему народу, чувства ответственности перед Родиной, гордости за свой край, свою Родину, свой язык и культуру, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России; ценностное отношение к государственным символам, историческому и природному наследию, памятникам, традициям народов России и страны/стран изучаемого языка, достижениям России и страны/стран изучаемого языка в науке, искусстве, спорте, технологиях, труде; идейная убеждѐнность, готовность к служению и защите Отечества, ответственность за его судьбу;

- *духовно-нравственного воспитания*

осознание духовных ценностей российского народа;

сформированность нравственного сознания, этического поведения;

способность оценивать ситуацию и принимать осознанные решения, ориентируясь на морально-нравственные нормы и ценности; осознание личного вклада в построение устойчивого будущего;

ответственное отношение к своим родителям, созданию семьи на основе осознанного принятия ценностей семейной жизни в соответствии с традициями народов России;

- *эстетического воспитания*

эстетическое отношение к миру, включая эстетику быта, научного и технического творчества, спорта, труда, общественных отношений; способность воспринимать различные виды искусства, традиции и творчество своего и других народов, приобщаться к ценностям мировой культуры через источники информации на иностранном (английском) языке, ощущать эмоциональное воздействие искусства; убеждѐнность в значимости для личности и общества отечественного и мирового искусства, этнических культурных традиций и народного творчества; стремление к лучшему осознанию культуры своего народа и готовность содействовать

ознакомлению с ней представителей других стран; готовность к самовыражению в разных видах искусства, стремление проявлять качества творческой личности;

- *физического воспитания*

сформированность здорового и безопасного образа жизни, ответственного отношения к своему здоровью; потребность в физическом совершенствовании, занятиях спортивнооздоровительной деятельностью;

активное неприятие вредных привычек и иных форм причинения вреда физическому и психическому здоровью;

-*трудового воспитания*

готовность к труду, осознание ценности мастерства, трудолюбие; готовность к активной деятельности технологической и социальной направленности, способность инициировать, планировать и самостоятельно выполнять деятельность интерес к различным сферам профессиональной деятельности, умение совершать осознанный выбор будущей профессии и реализовывать собственные жизненные планы, осознание возможностей самореализации средствами иностранного (английского) языка; готовность и способность к образованию и самообразованию на протяжении всей жизни, в том числе с использованием изучаемого иностранного языка;

- *экологического воспитания*

сформированность экологической культуры, понимание влияния социально - экономических процессов на состояние природной и социальной среды, осознание глобального характера экологических проблем;

планирование и осуществление действий в окружающей среде на основе знания целей

устойчивого развития человечества; активное неприятие действий, приносящих вред окружающей среде;

умение прогнозировать неблагоприятные экологические последствия предпринимаемых

действий, предотвращать их; расширение опыта деятельности экологической направленности;

- *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, с использованием изучаемого иностранного (английского) языка.

Эмоциональный интеллект, предполагающий сформированность: самосознания, включающего способность понимать своѐ эмоциональное состояние, видеть направления развития собственной эмоциональной сферы, быть уверенным в себе; саморегулирования, включающего самоконтроль, умение принимать ответственность за своѐ поведение, способность адаптироваться к эмоциональным изменениям и проявлять гибкость, быть открытым новому; внутренней мотивации, включающей стремление к достижению цели и успеху, оптимизм, инициативность, умение действовать, исходя из своих возможностей; эмпатии, включающей способность понимать эмоциональное состояние других, учитывать его при осуществлении коммуникации, способность к сочувствию и сопереживанию; социальных навыков, включающих способность выстраивать отношения с другими людьми, в том числе с представителями страны/стран изучаемого языка, заботиться, проявлять интерес и разрешать конфликты.

Метапредметных:

Базовые логические действия

самостоятельно формулировать и актуализировать проблему, рассматривать еѐ всесторонне; устанавливать существенный признак или основания для сравнения, классификации и обобщения языковых единиц и языковых явлений изучаемого иностранного языка; определять цели деятельности, задавать параметры и критерии их достижения; выявлять закономерности в языковых явлениях изучаемого иностранного (английского) языка; разрабатывать план решения проблемы с учѐтом анализа имеющихся материальных и нематериальных ресурсов; вносить коррективы в деятельность, оценивать соответствие результатов целям, оценивать риски последствий деятельности; координировать и выполнять работу в условиях реального,

виртуального и комбинированного взаимодействия; развивать креативное мышление при решении жизненных проблем.

Базовые исследовательские действия:

-владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности с использованием иностранного (английского) языка, навыками разрешения проблем;

- способностью и готовностью к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания;

-осуществлять различные виды деятельности по получению нового знания, его интерпретации, преобразованию и применению в различных учебных ситуациях, в том числе при создании учебных и социальных проектов;

- владеть научной лингвистической терминологией и ключевыми понятиями; ставить и формулировать собственные задачи в образовательной деятельности и жизненных ситуациях выявлять причинно-следственные связи и актуализировать задачу, выдвигать гипотезу её решения, находить аргументы для доказательства своих утверждений, задавать параметры и критерии решения;

-анализировать полученные в ходе решения задачи результаты, критически оценивать их достоверность, прогнозировать изменение в новых условиях;

- давать оценку новым ситуациям, оценивать приобретённый опыт; осуществлять целенаправленный поиск переноса средств и способов действия в профессиональную среду; уметь переносить знания в познавательную и практическую области жизнедеятельности;

-уметь интегрировать знания из разных предметных областей; выдвигать новые идеи, предлагать оригинальные подходы и решения; ставить проблемы и задачи, допускающие альтернативных решений.

Работа с информацией:

-владеть навыками получения информации из источников разных типов, в том числе на иностранном (английском) языке, самостоятельно осуществлять поиск, анализ, систематизацию и интерпретацию информации различных видов и форм представления;

-создавать тексты на иностранном (английском) языке в различных форматах с учётом назначения информации и целевой аудитории, выбирая оптимальную форму представления и визуализации (текст, таблица, схема, диаграмма и другие);

-оценивать достоверность информации, её соответствие морально-этическим нормам; использовать средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности; владеть навыками распознавания и защиты информации, информационной безопасности личности.

Коммуникативные универсальные учебные действия

-осуществлять коммуникации во всех сферах жизни;

-распознавать невербальные средства общения, понимать значение социальных знаков, распознавать предпосылки конфликтных ситуаций и смягчать конфликты;

- владеть различными способами общения и взаимодействия на иностранном (английском) языке, аргументированно вести диалог и полилог, уметь смягчать конфликтные ситуации;

- развёрнуто и логично излагать свою точку зрения с использованием языковых средств;

Регулятивные универсальные учебные действия

Самоорганизация:

- самостоятельно осуществлять познавательную деятельность, выявлять проблемы, ставить и формулировать собственные задачи в образовательной деятельности и жизненных ситуациях;

-самостоятельно составлять план решения проблемы с учётом имеющихся ресурсов, собственных возможностей и предпочтений;

- давать оценку новым ситуациям; делать осознанный выбор, аргументировать его, брать ответственность за решение;

- оценивать приобретённый опыт;

- способствовать формированию и проявлению широкой эрудиции в разных областях знаний, постоянно повышать свой образовательный и культурный уровень.

Самоконтроль, эмоциональный интеллект:

- давать оценку новым ситуациям; владеть навыками познавательной рефлексии как осознания совершаемых действий и мыслительных процессов, их результатов и оснований; использовать приѐмы рефлексии для оценки ситуации, выбора верного решения;
- оценивать соответствие создаваемого устного/письменного текста на иностранном (английском) языке выполняемой коммуникативной задаче;
- вносить коррективы в созданный речевой продукт в случае необходимости; оценивать риски и своевременно принимать решения по их снижению; принимать мотивы и аргументы других при анализе результатов деятельности;
- принимать себя, понимая свои недостатки и достоинства; принимать мотивы и аргументы других при анализе результатов деятельности; признавать своѐ право и право других на ошибку;
- развивать способность понимать мир с позиции другого человека.

Совместная деятельность: понимать и использовать преимущества командной и индивидуальной работы; выбирать тематику и методы совместных действий с учѐтом общих интересов, и возможностей каждого члена коллектива;

- принимать цели совместной деятельности, организовывать и координировать действия по еѐ достижению: составлять план действий, распределять роли с учѐтом мнений участников, обсуждать результаты совместной работы;
- оценивать качество своего вклада и каждого участника команды в общий результат по разработанным критериям;
- предлагать новые проекты, оценивать идеи с позиции новизны, оригинальности, практической значимости.

Предметных: *говорение:*

- вести разные виды диалога (диалог этикетного характера, диалог-побуждениек действию, диалог-расспрос, диалог-обмен мнениями, комбинированный диалог) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с вербальными и/или зрительными опорами с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка (8 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника);
- создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение, рассуждение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией с вербальными и/или зрительными опорами или без опор в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; излагать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения (объѐм монологического высказывания – до 14 фраз);
- устно излагать результаты выполненной проектной работы (объѐм – до 14 фраз);

аудирование:

воспринимать на слух и понимать аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации (время звучания текста/ текстов для аудирования – до 2,5 минут);

смысловое чтение:

читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида,

жанра и стиля, 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 (объѐм текста/текстов для чтения – 500–700 слов); читать про себя и устанавливать причинно-следственную взаимосвязь изложенных в тексте фактов и событий; читать про себя несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики и другие) 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 резюме (CV) с сообщением основных сведений о себе в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка; писать электронное сообщение личного характера, соблюдая речевой этикет, принятый в стране/странах изучаемого языка (объѐм сообщения – до 130 слов); создавать письменные высказывания на основе плана, иллюстрации, таблицы,

диаграммы и/или прочитанного/прослушанного текста с использованием образца (объѐм высказывания – до 150 слов);

- заполнять таблицу, кратко фиксируя содержание прочитанного/ прослушанного текста или дополняя информацию в таблице, письменно представлять результаты выполненной проектной работы (объѐм – до 150 слов);

владеть фонетическими навыками:

-различать на слух, без ошибок, ведущих к сбою коммуникации, произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с соблюдением их ритмикоинтонационных особенностей, в том числе применять правило отсутствия фразового ударения на служебных словах; выразительно читать вслух небольшие тексты объѐмом до 140 слов, построенные на изученном языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и соответствующей интонацией, демонстрируя понимание содержания текста; владеть орфографическими навыками: правильно писать изученные слова;

- *владеть пунктуационными навыками:*

использовать запятую при перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки; не ставить точку после заголовка;

-пунктуационно правильно оформлять прямую речь; пунктуационно правильно оформлять электронное сообщение личного характера; распознавать в устной речи и письменном тексте 1400 лексических единиц (слов, фразовых глаголов, словосочетаний, речевых клише, средств логической связи) и правильно употреблять в устной и письменной речи 1300 лексических единиц, обслуживающих ситуации общения в рамках тематического содержания речи, с соблюдением существующей в английском языке нормы лексической сочетаемости;

- *распознавать и употреблять в устной и письменной речи:* родственные слова, образованные с использованием аффиксации:

глаголы при помощи префиксов dis-, mis-, re-, over-, under- и суффиксов ise/-ize; имена существительные при помощи префиксов un-, in-/im- и суффиксов -ance/-ence, er/-or, -ing, -ist, -ity, -ment, -ness, -sion/-tion, -ship; имена прилагательные при помощи префиксов un-, in-/im-, inter-, nonи суффиксов -able/- ible, -al, -ed, -ese, -ful, -ian/-an, -ing, -ish, -ive, -less, -ly

наречия при помощи префиксов un-, in-/im-, и суффикса -ly; числительные при помощи суффиксов -teen, -ty, -th; с использованием словосложения:

сложные существительные путѐм соединения основ существительных

(football);

сложные существительные путѐм соединения основы прилагательного с основой

существительного (bluebell); сложные существительные путѐм соединения основ существительных с предлогом

(father-in-law);

сложные прилагательные путѐм соединения основы прилагательного/числительного с

основой существительного с добавлением суффикса -ed (blue-eyed, eight-legged); сложных прилагательные путѐм соединения наречия с основой причастия II

(well-behaved);

сложные прилагательные путѐм соединения основы прилагательного с основой

причастия I (nice-looking); с использованием конверсии:

образование имѐн существительных от неопределѐнных форм глаголов

(to run – a run);

имѐн существительных от прилагательных (rich people – the rich); глаголов от имѐн существительных (a hand – to hand); глаголов от имѐн прилагательных (cool –to cool);

распознавать и употреблять в устной и письменной речи имена прилагательные на -ed и ing (excited –exciting);

распознавать и употреблять в устной и письменной речи изученные многозначные

лексические единицы, синонимы, антонимы, интернациональные слова, наиболее частотные фразовые глаголы, сокращения и аббревиатуры;

распознавать и употреблять в устной и письменной речи различные средства связи для

обеспечения целостности и логичности устного/письменного высказывания; знать и понимать особенности структуры простых и сложных предложений и различных
коммуникативных типов предложений английского языка; распознавать и
употреблять в устной и письменной речи:
предложения, в том числе с несколькими обстоятельствами, следующими в
определѐнном порядке; предложения с начальным It; предложения с начальным There + to be;
предложения с глагольными конструкциями, содержащими глаголы-связки to be, to look, to seem, to feel;
предложения со сложным дополнением – Complex Object;
сложносочинѐнные предложения с сочинительными союзами and, but, or
сложноподчинѐнные предложения с союзами и союзными словами because, if, when,
where, what, why, how; сложноподчинѐнные предложения с определительными придаточными с союзными
словами who, which, that; сложноподчинѐнные предложения с союзными словами whoever, whatever, however,
whenever; условные предложения с глаголами в изъявительном наклонении (Conditional 0,
Conditional I) и с глаголами в сослагательном наклонении (Conditional II); все типы вопросительных предложений (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопросы в Present/Past/Future Simple Tense, Present/Past Continuous Tense,
Present/Past Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense); повествовательные, вопросительные и побудительные предложения в косвенной речи в
настоящем и прошедшем времени, согласование времѐн в рамках сложного предложения;
модальные глаголы в косвенной речи в настоящем и прошедшем времени; предложения с
конструкциями as … as, not so … as, both … and …, either … or, neither … nor; предложения с I wish;
конструкции с глаголами на -ing: to love/hate doing smth;
конструкции с глаголами to stop, to remember, to forget (разница в значении to stop doing
smth и to stop to do smth); конструкция It takes me … to
do smth; конструкция used to + инфинитив глагола;
конструкции be/get used to smth, be/get used to doing smth;
конструкции I prefer, I‘d prefer, I‘d rather prefer, выражающие предпочтение, а также
конструкций I‘d rather, You‘d better; подлежащее, выраженное собирательным существительным (family, police), и его
согласование со сказуемым; глаголы (правильные и неправильные) в видовременных формах действительного залога в изъявительном наклонении (Present/Past/Future Simple Tense, Present/Past/Future Continuous Tense, Present/Past Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense, Future-in-the-Past Tense) и наиболее употребительных формах страдательного залога (Present/Past Simple Passive, Present
Perfect Passive); конструкция to be going to, формы Future Simple Tense и Present Continuous Tense для выражения будущего действия; модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (can/be able to, could, must/have to, may, might, should, shall, would, will, need); неличные формы глагола – инфинитив, герундий, причастие (Participle I и Participle II),
причастия в функции определения (Participle I – a playing child, Participle II – a written text); определѐнный,
неопределѐнный и нулевой артикли;
имена существительные во множественном числе, образованных по правилу и
исключения; неисчисляемые имена существительные, имеющие форму только
множественного числа;
притяжательный падеж имѐн существительных;
имена прилагательные и наречия в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной
степенях, образованных по правилу, и исключения; порядок следования нескольких прилагательных (мнение – размер – возраст – цвет –
происхождение); слова, выражающие количество (many/much, little/a little, few/a few, a lot
of);
-личные местоимения в именительном и объектном падежах, притяжательные местоимения (в том числе в абсолютной форме), возвратные, указательные, вопросительные местоимения; неопределѐнные местоимения и их производные, отрицательные местоимения none, no и
производные последнего (nobody, nothing, и другие); количественные и порядковые числительные;

-предлоги места, времени, направления, предлоги, употребляемые с глаголами в страдательном залоге; владеть социокультурными знаниями и умениями:

знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учѐтом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (государственное устройство, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения и другие); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и еѐ культуру на иностранном языке;

проявлять уважение к иной культуре, соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении.

-владеть компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств:

-использовать различные приѐмы переработки информации: при говорении – переспрос, при говорении и письме – описание/перифраз/толкование, при чтении и аудировании – языковую и контекстуальную догадку; владеть метапредметными умениями, позволяющими:

совершенствовать учебную деятельность по овладению иностранным языком; сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические) использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме;

-участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на английском языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в сети Интернет.

2. Результаты освоения учебного предмета, подлежащие проверке

Основные показатели и критерии оценки результатов обучения представлены в таблице 1.

Результаты освоения (объекты оценивания)	**Основные показатели оценки результата**	**Критерии оценки результата**	**Тип задания**	**Форма аттестации (в соответствии с учебным планом)**
Личностные:				
	Умение вести диалог на изучаемом языке; - осуществлять запрос и обобщение информации на английском языке; - формулировать свое отношение к высказыванию собеседника; -обращаться за разъяснениями; - соблюдать правила общения	Определение взаимосвязи современных глобальных проблем с развитием и использованием достижений науки, техники и технологий; использование материала для размышлений и рассуждений; высказывание собственной точки зрения Употребление разговорных формул (клише) в коммуникативных ситуациях; - составление связного текста с использованием ключевых слов на бытовые и профессиональные темы;	Письменный контроль знаний; Устное собеседование; Устные сообщения и рефераты	Письменный опрос, дифференцированный зачет
Метапредметные				

	Понимание текстов, построенных на языковом материале; - осознание основной идеи и смысла текста; -умение делать необходимые выводы	Воспроизведение краткого или подробного пересказа прослушанного или прочитанного текста; - беседа с использованием элементов описания, повествования и рассуждения по тематике текущего года обучения и	Письменный контроль знаний; Устное собеседование; Устные сообщения и рефераты	Письменный опрос, дифференцированный зачет
	Понимание инструкций и нормативных документов по специальности на изучаемом языке. Самостоятельное овладение продуктивными лексикограмматическими навыками, разговорными формулами и клише, отражающими специфику общения и необходимой для обмена информацией по интересующим их проблемам и профессиональной деятельности	предыдущих лет обучения; - обсуждение прочитанного и прослушанного текста, выражая свое мнение и отношение к изложенному. Знание языкового материала и ситуаций общения в рамках изученных тем - определение значения языкового материала на родном языке; - называние единицы речевого этикета; - определение ситуации общения; Умение публично выступать с подготовленным сообщением. Составление и запись краткого плана текста, озаглавливание его частей, составление вопросов к прочитанному - составление опорных записей, написание делового письма, заявления, заполнение анкеты.		

- **Предметные:** сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;	ведет диалог, используя оценочные суждения, в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения (в рамках тематики) беседовать о себе, своих планах; участвовать в обсуждении проблем в связи с прочитанным/ прослушанным	- распознавание смысла монологической и диалогической речи; соблюдение языковых и коммуникативных норм в общении		
	иноязычным текстом, соблюдая правила речевого этикета;			
- владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка;	знает страноведческую информацию, создает словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуровед-ческой информации;	- умение описывать существенные черты объекта, обозначаемого лексической единицей;		

- достижение порогового уровня владения иностранным языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями изучаемого иностранного языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения; -	понимает относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения и может устно и письменно составлять высказывания по теме;	-выделение ключевых слов и основной идеи звучащей речи; умение устно и письменно составлять высказывания по изученной тематике; - описывать события; излагать факты; понимание высказывания на изучаемом языке в различных ситуациях общения		
сформированность умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.	использует англоязычные источникм в образовательных и самообразовательн ых целях.	Понимание основного содержания письменных и аудио- , видеотекстов познавательного характера.	Письменный контроль знаний; Устное собеседование; Устные сообщения и рефераты	Устный опрос, дифференцированный зачет

3.ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

3.1 Для входного контроля

Тестирования

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 brother. ___name‘s Paul.
A Her B His C He‘s
6. ___five people in my family.
A They are B There is C There are
7. I qet up ___7 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 are ___shoes?
A this B these C that
11. Where are my glasses? - They‘re ___the 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.
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 have ___D 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 it ___to 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 a ___success, 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

Ответы и интерпретация результатов

	Starter		Elementary		Pre-int.		Intermediate		Upper Int.
1	C	21	C	41	C	61	B	81	A
2	B	22	A	42	C	62	B	82	B
3	C	23	C	43	D	63	C	83	A
4	A	24	A	44	B	64	C	84	D
5	B	25	B	45	A	65	D	85	C
6	C	26	B	46	D	66	A	86	C
7	B	27	B	47	A	67	D	87	C
8	A	28	A	48	B	68	C	88	A
9	A	29	A	49	C	69	A	89	B
10	B	30	C	50	D	70	D	90	B
11	B	31	B	51	C	71	B	91	D
12	A	32	C	52	B	72	B	92	B
13	C	33	C	53	C	73	B	93	B
14	C	34	A	54	A	74	A	94	D
15	B	35	B	55	D	75	C	95	B
16	A	36	A	56	A	76	A	96	A
17	B	37	A	57	C	77	A	97	B

18	C	38	A	58	C	78	D	98	B
19	B	39	B	59	B	79	A	99	C
20	A	40	B	60	A	80	D	100	D

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.
3 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?

3.2. Текущий контроль успеваемости

Текущий контроль проводится с целью установления соответствия достижений, обучающихся требованиям образовательной программы к результатам обучения и формирования компетенций, обеспечения своевременной обратной связи, для коррекции обучения, активизации самостоятельной работы обучающихся. Текущий контроль успеваемости осуществляется в ходе повседневной учебной работы по учебному предмету.

3.2. Для текущего контроля

Тема 1.1 ***Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.***
Написание электронного письма ―Встреча с работодателем‖
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. 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

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

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

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

Ролевая игра —Моя команда‖

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.
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.

Тема 1.3 ***Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.***

Проект ―Мой колледж‖

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.

A2 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.

A2 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.

Тема 1.4 ***Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.***

Ролевая игра-диалог между покупателем и продавцом.

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.

A2 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.

A2 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

A2 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.

A2 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.

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

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

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.

A2 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!

Тема 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха

Тестирование

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.

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 *a billion people* 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
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

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 with/who did you travel with	15. T
16) A34	16. did it	16. c
17) 4/four	17. did you have	17. b
18) 2.30	18. would you like to	18. c
19) b	19.Y	19. a
20) a	20. Y	20. a
21) b	21. Y	21. T
22) b	22. Y	22. T
23) a	23. Y	23. F
24) a	24. Y	24. F
25) b	25. N	25. F
26) c	26. Y	26. T
27) a	27. N	
28) c	28. N	

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	**Cities**	**Mountains**	**Oceans, seas, rivers, lakes**
England Scotland Wales	Edinburgh Cardiff Belfast	The Pennines The Grampians the Cambrians Ben Nevis	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

B1

Task 1. Choose the right answer.

1. The Union Flag is known as

A. The Union Tom	B. The Famous Albert	C. The Union Jack	D. The United 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 Union Flag was created 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, mythological animals	B. double-headed lion, shield	C. black eagle with red feet, 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 golden lion and silver unicorn

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.

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

Тест

Раздел 1. Чтение.

A1

Задание 1

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведѐнных утверждений **A7–A14** соответствуют содержанию текста (1–**True**), какие не соответствуют (2–**False**) и о чѐм 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.

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

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 11 Jeff Statham wanted to work at school.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 12 Jeff Statham can only cover the schooling program in the Second Career.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 13 One should have a financial support from his company to do in the Second Career.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 14 Jeff Statham has turned out to be an A student.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

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 приведѐнный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами, обозначенные номерами **B4–B12** так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному

заданию B4–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 **B5**_____(**BACHELOR**) degree and additional skills. Marine mammal trainers, for 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 **B8**_____ (**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 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

Тема 2.2 Проблемы современной цивилизации (для естественно-научного профиля)

Тест

A1

Complete the texts about the weather. Use the words in the box.

rain storm thunder freezing lightning winds

Many European counties are in chaos this morning because of heavy snowstorms, strong _____(1) and _____(2) temperatures. In Germany the temperature is -24 C.

Look! There is a great _____(3) here. It means we can‘t go out. We can see _____(4) over the sea and hear the _____(5). It‘s very loud. It‘s cold too. I hope this _____(6) doesn‘t break anything!

The keys:

1. winds 2. freezing 3. rain 4. lightning 5. thunder 6. storm

A2

Задание 1.

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания:

Pollution Solutions

Adapted from the "Pollution Solutions" article by L. Prescott, which appeared in Ranger Rick magazine

Air Care

Worldwide, the stinky problem of pollution has grown. More and more factories, cars, and trucks add their bad breath to the air. But the battle against air pollution is also growing. Many U.S. cities still have dirty air. So, most states are ma-king tougher laws against air pollution. And scien-tists are looking for ways to make factories and cars run cleaner.

Cleaner Rain?

Chemicals called sulfates puff out of coal-bur-ning factories around the world. When the sulfates mix with clouds, acid rain falls and harms lakes, rivers and plants - and the crea-tures that need them. Also, the wind blows the air around. So, sulfates from one place can fall as acid rain many miles away. The good news is that many countries are working hard to end acid rain. Scientists are figuring out ways to make coal burn more cleanly. And in many parts of North America, the number of sulfates in the air has dropped. So less acid rain is falling!

Dirty Water?

Nearly half of the lakes in North America are pol-luted. Often, companies dump chemical wastes into water. But scientists are finding a solution to this problem, too. Some rivers have been made much cleaner. And there are big plans to clean up the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, the Mississippi River, and other bodies of water.

Good Energy News

When we burn coal and oil for energy, we cause pollution. But little by little we're getting more energy from the sun and the wind. This energy is clean and renewable (that means we'll never run out of it). Energy from the sun now helps heat and light more than 100,000 homes in the United States. More good news: many electric com-panies have discovered that saving energy is better than making more energy. So, they can send experts to homes in the U.S. to look for energy "leaks"-places where energy is be-ing wasted. Everyone needs to have his/her home checked for leaks.

Poisons In Food

Farmers often spray chemicals on crops to pro-tect them against pests. These chemicals are called pesticides. Scientists have found that pesticides often end up in our food. Pesti-cides can cause health problems - especially for kids. But here's the good news: the U.S. government is helping farmers find ways to protect crops without us-ing many pesticides.

Cleaner Cars

Cars are the world's biggest air polluters. But scientists are trying to in-vent cars that pollute less. Farmers in Illinois are try-ing a fuel in their tractors made from soybeans. And there are electric

minivans being used in at least six U.S. cities.

Trash

In 1993, each person in the United States threw away about four pounds (1.8 kg) of trash daily. Put it all together and you'd fill 45,000 trash trucks every day! About 1/3 of this waste comes from packaging. But here's a bit of good news. Some compa-nies have begun to use less packaging. And lot of U.S. cities have started recy-cling projects. In these ways we've begun making less trash. Everyone should look at what they throw away and try to throw away less.

So, dear world, you may be covered with dirt and gasping for air. But many people are working hard to fix you, and many kids are rooting for you, too. By the time these kids have grown up, you may do your clean old self again!

1. **True or False?**
1. Many U.S. cities have dirty air. **T/F**
2. Most of the states in America don‘t have laws against air pollution. **T/F**
3. Scientists are looking for ways to make factories and cars run cleaner. **T/F**
4. Sulfates come out of coal-burning factories only in America. **T/F**
5. Nobody cares about acid rain. **T/F**
6. All of the lakes and rivers in America are polluted. **T/F**
7. Energy is renewable. **T/F**
8. Pesticides can often be found in food. **T/F**
9. Cars don‘t cause air pollution. **T/F**
10. In 1993, each person in The United States threw away 45 pounds of trash a day. **T/F**
11. Everyone should throw away less trash. **T/F**

B1

Задание 2.

Заполни пропуски данными словами. Одно слово лишнее: pollution, rubbish, cans, environment, packaging, protects, is thrown, in danger, prohibited, pollute, bins, clearing up.

People get a lot of food from the sea. Nevertheless, we have made the sea a very dirty place. If we are not careful **1)** ..... will kill many of the animals and plants in the sea. A lot of rubbish **2)** ..... into the sea. Sea animals, fish and birds are **3)** ..... Some animals try to eat the **4)**....., they die. Oil from the ships, chemicals and waste **5)**.....the sea and kill whales and dolphins, fish and sea birds.

Luckily, many people realize now that we must look after the sea and **6)** ..... it. They say polluting the sea should be strictly **7)** ..... Groups of people who care about the **8)**.....spend their free time clearing up litter from the beaches. People collect **9)** ....., bottles and **10)**.....and put them into different **11)**.....for further recycling.

B2

Задание 3.

Заполни пропуски нужными предлогами.

Our planet Earth is our home. It‘s big and nice. There are a lot **1)** ____ forest, mountains, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. The forests are full **2)** ____animals.

The oceans are full of fishes. We live because we breathe air, drink water and eat food, growing **3)** ____our planet. **4)** _____hundreds of years nature has been serving people. They didn‘t think **5)** it. Industrial progress has caused certain ecological problem. Factories and plants put waste **6)** ___the atmosphere and water. Air in big cities is awful because of transport. Forests are burnt **7)** ___fires caused by careless people. A lot of animals and birds are killed or die **8)** ____them.

Chemical wastes kill fish **9)** ____the rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. Can we solve the problem **10)** _____pollution? Yes, if we plant trees.

They clean air **11) ____**our cities. We mustn‘t make fires in the forests.
We must help animals and birds and not disturb wildlife.

Nature riches will not last forever. It‘s our duty to do our best to protect the environment.

B2

Задание 4.

Переведи текст с английского на русский язык.

Climatic Changes

Climate is a weather a certain place has over a long period of time. Climate has a very important influence on plants, animals and humans and is different in different parts of the world.

But recently the climate has changed a lot, especially in Europe. Scientists think that the reason is **greenhouse effect.** It is caused by **carbon dioxide** (углекислый газ). **Carbon dioxide** is produced when we burn things. Also, people and animals breathe in **oxygen** and breathe out **carbon dioxide**. As you know, trees take this gas from air and produce **oxygen**. But in the last few years people have cut down and burn big areas of rainforest. This means that there are fewer trees and more **carbon dioxide.**

This gas in the atmosphere works like glass in a greenhouse. It lets **heat get in**, but it doesn‘t let much **heat get out.** So, the atmosphere becomes warmer.

Greenhouse effect is sometimes called **global warming**.

Ответы

Задание 1.

1. **T** 2. **F** 3. **T** 4**. F** 5. **F** 6. **F** 7. **F** 8. **T** 9. **F** 10. **F** 11. **T**

Задание 2.

1) pollution 2) is thrown 3) in danger 4) rubbish 5) pollutes 6) protect 7) prohibited 8) environment 9) cans 10) bins 11) packaging,

Задание 3.

1) of 2) of 3) on 4) For 5) about 6) in 7) in 8) in 9) in 10) of 11) of

Задание 4.

Возможный вариант.

Климатические изменения

Климат - это погода, которая сохраняется в определенном месте в течение длительного периода времени. Климат оказывает очень важное влияние на растения, животных и людей и отличается в разных частях света.

Но в последнее время климат сильно изменился, особенно в Европе. Ученые считают, что причина кроется в парниковом эффекте. Это вызвано углекислым газом (углекислый газ). Углекислый газ образуется, когда мы сжигаем вещи. Также люди и животные вдыхают кислород и выдыхают углекислый газ. Как вы знаете, деревья забирают этот газ из воздуха и производят кислород. Но за последние несколько лет люди вырубили и сожгли большие площади тропических лесов. Это означает, что здесь меньше деревьев и больше углекислого газа.

Этот газ в атмосфере действует как стекло в теплице. Он пропускает тепло внутрь, но не позволяет большому количеству тепла выходить наружу. Так атмосфера становится теплее.

Парниковый эффект иногда называют глобальным потеплением.

Тема 2.2 Промышленные технологии (для технологического профиля)

Перевод профессионально ориентированного текста

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 B1)

Sample Answer

Пожары можно разделить на две категории. Одна категория – это пожары, в которых участвует только одно транспортное средство без какого-либо участия или влияния других транспортных средств при возгорании. Перечень 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 A1) 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 A2)

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 B1)

Тема 2.2 Государственные учреждения, бизнес и услуги (для социально-экономического профиля)

Перевод профессионально ориентированного текста

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

The study of organizational behavior had its primary origins in industrial and social psychology. Researchers of organizational behavior typically concentrate on individual and group behaviors in organizations, analyzing motivation, work satisfaction, leadership, work-group dynamics, and the attitudes and behaviors of the members of organizations. Organization theory, on the other hand, is based more in sociology. It focuses on topics that concern the organization as a whole, such as organizational environments, goals and effectiveness, strategy and decision making, change and innovation, and structure and design. Some writers treat organizational behavior as a subfield of organization theory. The distinction is primarily a matter of specialization among researchers; it is reflected in the relative emphasis each topic receives in specific textbooks and in divisions of professional associations.

Organization theory and organizational behavior are covered in every reputable, accredited program of business administration, public administration, educational administration, or other form of administration, because they are considered relevant to management.

Sample Answer

Изучение организационного поведения берет свое начало в промышленной и социальной психологии. Исследователи организационного поведения обычно сосредотачиваются на индивидуальном и групповом поведении в организациях, анализируя мотивацию, удовлетворенность работой, лидерство, динамику рабочей группы, а также отношения и поведение членов организаций. Теория организации, с другой стороны, основана больше на социологии. Основное внимание уделяется темам, которые касаются организации в целом, таким как организационная среда, цели и эффективность, стратегия и принятие решений, изменения и инновации, а также структура и дизайн. Некоторые авторы рассматривают организационное поведение как раздел организационной теории. (для А1) Различие в первую очередь связано со специализацией исследователей; это находит свое отражение в том относительном внимании, которое уделяется каждой теме в конкретных учебниках и в подразделениях профессиональных ассоциаций.

Теория организации и организационное поведение рассматриваются во всех авторитетных, аккредитованных программах делового администрирования, государственного управления, управления образованием или других формах управления, поскольку они считаются относящимися к менеджменту. (для А2) Термин «менеджмент» используется в самых разных смыслах, и изучение этой области включает использование источников, выходящих за рамки типичных академических исследований, таких как правительственные отчеты, книги по прикладному менеджменту и наблюдения практикующих менеджеров за их работой. В то время как многие элементы играют решающую роль в эффективном управлении — финансы, информационные системы, запасы, закупки, производственные процессы и другие, — эта книга сосредоточена на организационном поведении и теории. (для В1)

Тема 2.3. Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи

Круглый стол-дебаты —Преимущества и недостатки современных технологий"
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. A2 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. A2 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

A2 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.

Тема 2.4. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру

Доклад с презентацией ―Знаменитые личности в моей профессии‖

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

A2 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.

A2 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.

Тема 2.5. Деловое общение (для гуманитарного профиля)

Групповой проект «Продвижение своего колледжа»

Уважаемые студенты, вы изучили искусство публичного выступления, узнали принципы составления эффективных презентаций, узнали, как и где можно продвигать продукт, осознали значимость команды и распределение задач при решении проблемы.
Вам предстоит создать групповой проект «Продвижение своего колледжа» и представить результат спонсорам.
Примите во внимание следующие моменты:
1. Кто и что будет публично сообщать
2. Презентация PowerPoint должна быть яркой, краткой и действенной
3. В каких СМИ/социальных сетях вы можете продвигать колледж. Можете заранее разместить посты

4. Отличный результат получается при слаженной командной работе При проверке студенты получают чек-листы для оценивания результатов друг друга		
Командная работа	Сколько человек выступали	Громко и четко?
Презентация	Яркая	Понятная
СМИ/социальные сети	Какие соцсети выбрали для продвижения?	Есть ли готовые посты?

3.3. Для рубежного контроля

Семестр 1

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 … .
A) Are / aren‘t B) Are / are C) Are / not D) Are / *

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.

Key

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

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 ANSWER

0 You can buy photographs in this shop that were taken by someone who lives nearby.
E

1. You can learn how to paint here.	A	*Passport photographs are ready in 5 minutes*
2. If you go shopping here this week, you'll pay much less than usual.	B	Monika's art class will be in room 31 today
3. This place is not open every day.	C	City Museum Talk on 16th century artists Wednesday, 6.30 pm £2
4. You won't have to wait long before you get your pictures.	D	The Art Centre library is Now closed on Fridays
5. Someone has just painted a door in this building.	E	Winton Stores Postcards by our village photographer on sale inside
	F	*Homestore* *all paint half-price – for one month only*
	G	Wet Paint! Please use other entrance
	H	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
2. The hotel was _____.

A) cheap B) uncomfortable C) expensive

3. The bus was _____than the train.

A) slower B) more expensive C) more comfortable

4. The weather was _____.

A) windy and dry B) rainy and windy C) sunny but wet

5. On the island, they didn‘t go to _____.

A) a restaurant B) a beach C) a shop

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 80- 100 words

Answer Key

Task 1.

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

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…

B1

Read the article and tick (✓) 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 ✓ 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 (✓) 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.
A five B 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

Семестр 2
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 exam on Thursday so they _____(study) now.
9 My brother _____(listen) to classical music at the moment.
10 Look! James is 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 сахара
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.

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

0 A lot of families prefer to …… on a campsite because it is cheaper than a hotel.
A) keep B) stay C) travel

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

9. It is better to use plastic cups and plates for camping because they don‘t.....easily.
A) break B) hurt C) fail

10. One problem with camping is making.....insects don‘t get into the tent.
A) careful B) clear C) sure

Part 3 Questions 11-15

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

EXAMPLE		ANSWER
- Where do you come from?	A) New York. B) School. C) Home.	A
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.	A) Let me explain. B) I don‘t know. C) What does it mean?	
15. Shall we ask Paul to come with us?	A) I believe it. B) I‘m sure. C) If you like.	

Questions 16-20

Complete the telephone conversation between two friends. What does Jennifer say to Lily?

For questions 16-20, mark the correct letter A-H on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE ANSWER

Lily: Hi Jennifer, it will be lovely to see you on Friday.

Jennifer: …….. B

Lily: What time is your train? Jennifer: 16 …… Lily: OK. I‘ll meet you. Would you like to go out that evening? Jennifer: 17 …… Lily: If you want to. Then on Saturday we can go to the new shopping centre. Jennifer: 18 ……	A I have to go home at 6 o‘clock. B Yes, I haven‘t seen you for so long. C I‘ve heard it‘s really big. D Is he still living in the same house? E It should arrive early afternoon. F How long will we stay with him there? G I think I‘ll be tired. Shall we just stay at home? H Great! What should I bring to wear?

Lily:	And in the evening we can go to Oliver‘s party.	
Jennifer:	19 ……	
Lily:	Oh anything. It doesn‘t matter.	
Jennifer:	20 ……	
Lily:	Yes. It‘s a good place for a party. See you on Friday, then.	

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)?
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
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

24 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

26 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.

Doing homework

It is a good idea to ___0_____ your homework early. If you can do it_____28_____ your evening meal, you will have ___29__ time later to do things that you enjoy, like talking ___30 the phone.

It is also better to do homework as soon as possible after the teacher has given it to you. Then, if the homework is difficult and you ___31___time to think about it, you will ___32__ have time to do it.

Always turn off your mobile phone and the television when you ___33___ doing homework. You will work a lot ___34___without them. Make sure you have a quiet place to work, with ___35 _____light and a comfortable chair.___

EXAMPLE			ANSWER C
0	A) starting	B) started	C) start

28.	A) since	B) before	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
35.	A) enough	B) all	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

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.

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. BOAT HIRE INSURANCE INCLUDED FUEL EXTRA NO HIDDEN CHARGES	The hire charge covers all the costs A including fuel and insurance. 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

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.

Перечень тем устных собеседований:

1. Описание внешности человека
2. Описание знаменитости
3. Описание своего жилища
4. Описание дома знаменитости
5. Описание рабочего дня студента
6. Описание рабочего дня знаменитости
7. Наш колледж
8. Знаменитые учебные заведения
9. Интересные хобби
10. Хобби знаменитостей
11. Достопримечательности нашего города
12. Британские национальные блюда
13. Известные рестораны
14. Магазины нашего города
15. Здоровый образ жизни
16. Спорт в нашем городе
17. Описание интересного путешествия
18. Из истории Москвы
19. Достопримечательности Москвы
20. Россия – наша страна: география, политика, традиции, культура, спорт
21. Национальные символы России
22. Великобритания: география, политика, традиции, культура, спорт
23. Мой любимый праздник
24. Традиции, обычаи и суеверия англоговорящих стран
25. Жизнь в городе и в деревне: преимущества и недостатки
26. Из истории Олимпийских игр

27. Символы Олимпиады: флаг, девиз, Олимпийский огонь, гимн, медали, церемонии открытия, закрытия, награждения
28. Русская культура
29. Интересные факты из истории мировой культуры
30. Семь чудес света
31. Чудеса современного мира
32. Экологические проблемы и способы их решения
33. Моя будущая профессия
34. Профессии будущего

Перечень тем сообщений и докладов

1. Сообщение на тему «Что нужно делать, чтобы всегда оставаться здоровым»
2. Сообщение о государственном устройстве России
3. Доклад о городе в Великобритании (по выбору)
4. Рассказ об одном из аспектов жизни в Великобритании: политике, экономике, традиции, кухне, культуре, спорте
5. Подготовка доклада на тему «Из истории Олимпийских игр»
6. Подготовка сообщения "Как стать хорошим специалистом"
7. Подготовка устного сообщения об организациях по защите окружающей среды

3.4. Промежуточная аттестация

Учебным планом специальности среднего профессионального образования 44.02.02 –Преподавание в начальных классах предусмотрены формы промежуточной аттестации по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» во 2 семестре дифференцированный зачет.

Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачета (2 семестр)

Структура задания:

Структура заданий позволяет проконтролировать знания лексики и грамматики по различным темам, построения предложений различных типов.

Задание включает в себя задания, целью выполнения которых является проверка достигнутого уровня в двух видах речевой деятельности (говорение, чтение), а также знания лексико-грамматического материала.

Задание 1 нацелено на проверку знания грамматического и лексического материала.

В задании 2 необходимо выполнить задания на проверку практического освоения грамматики в текстовой форме.

Задание 3 нацелено на проверку навыков говорения, знания лексического материала и понимание пройденных тем.

I. Ответьте на вопросы

1. В каких случаях обычно используется время the Past Simple? Как оно образуется?
2. Какие наречия и словосочетания характерны для the Future Simple? Как оно образуется?
3. Что показывает страдательный залог и как он образуется?
4. В каких случаях с географическими названиями употребляется артикль the?
5. Что такое герундий? Что необходимо добавить к глаголу для образования герундия?
6. Что такое инфинитив? Что необходимо добавить к глаголу для его образования?
7. В каких случаях употребляется время the Past Perfect? Как оно образуется?
8. Перечислите особенности модальных глаголов

9. Что такое условные предложения? Каковы их типы? Приведите примеры
10. Назовите случаи употребления и правила образования The Perfect Continuous

II. Решите тест

УРОВЕНЬ А1.

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) themC) 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.

8. She … a bus to university.

A) always takes
B) always take
C) takes always
D) take always

9. This doll is a present for my … . I hope she likes it.

A) husband
B) nephew
C) niece
D) uncle

10. … sells things.

A) A postman B) A nurse C) A doctor D) A shopkeeper

11. I like Tom … I don‘t like his wife.

A) and
B) but
C) because
D) so

12. … did you buy your new jacket?

At supermarket.
A) What
B) When
C) Where
D) How

13. My brother is … a book.

A) riding B) reading C) speaking D) 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) eat B) see C) play D) read

17. Where … they born?

They … born … .
A) were / were / in 1995
B) was / were / in Italy
C) were / were / in Denmark
D) was / were / in 1995

18. New York is …. Paris.

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 cacao-mascarpone 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
0	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.	B	DELAYS POSSIBLE
3	You should not leave your car here.	C	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.	E	CAR PARK *£2.00 for 2 hours*
		F	*GUEST HOUSE*
		G	NO BALL GAMES ON GRASS
		H	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 ANSWER

0 Claudia was going to cook a …… for her parents. B

A) food B) meal C) plate

6. She.....some fruit and vegetables from the market.

A) bought B) kept C) grew

7. She cut up some meat and onions and fried them in a pan on the

A) cooker B) cupboard C) fridge

8. There was a big.....of salad to eat afterwards.

A) bottle B) bowl C) spoon

9. When everything was.....they all sat down at the table.

A) real B) round C) ready

10. After dinner Claudia‘s parents.....her to wash up.

A) practiced 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

Receptionist: Will that be a single room? Howard: 16 …… Receptionist: How long do you want to stay, sir? Howard: 17 …… Receptionist: For one night, that will be £54 per person. Howard: 18 …… Receptionist: Yes, it is. How would you like to pay, sir? Howard: 19 …… Receptionist: That‘ll be fine. Your room number is 401. Do you need any help with your luggage? Howard: 20 ……	A) I want to pay tomorrow morning. B) Is that with breakfast? C) That‘s all night. D) I‘d like a room, please. E) No, I‘d like a double, please. F) Just tonight, I think. How much will that be, please? G) No, thank you. I only have one small suitcase. H) By cheque if that‘s possible.

Receptionist: Here is your key, sir. I hope you eenjoy your stay with us.	

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.‖

0	Example Nicola‘s first job was	Answer C	
		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.

The Ruwenzori Mountains

Mary Daniels is a student in England. This year she __0__ a very interesting summer holiday. She travelled __28__ fifteen other people to the Ruwenzori Mountains in Africa. They went there to help make a road __29__ a forest between two big towns. ―It was very difficult __30__ there was no water to drink and no shops where we __31__ buy food‖, said Mary. ―It was also very cold and wet in the mountains. It is __32__ of the wettest places in the world.

Mary stayed in the mountains __33__ six weeks. It was hard work, but she says it was the __34__ thing she has ever __35__. She is hoping to return next year to do some more work there.

EXAMPLE ANSWER

0 A) had B) have C) has A

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 *A T*

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 _ _ _ _ _ _

KEY

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

ЧАСТЬ 2 ПЕРЕВОД
Уровень А2. 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 (EpocCam)
Если вас не устраивает EpocCam, есть несколько других приложений, позволяющих использовать iPhone в качестве веб-камеры.

1. айкам (iCam)
iCam — это платное приложение, которое может превратить iPhone в веб-камеру. Мобильное приложение — это только одна часть уравнения; как и в случае с EpocCam, 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 1080p, 720p, 480p или 360p. 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 B1.
Paper 1. Reading and Writing (1 hour)
Reading
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

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.

4.

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.

6. Ivan and Anna like to keep up to date with what's happening in the world and enjoy seeing interviews with politicians and other people. They prefer to watch programmes which last about 30 minutes.	A. Find out about the life of jazz musician, 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 episode to another.	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 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.
For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Example:
0 A) was B) had C) did D) has *Answer:* 0 A

The Skywalk

The Grand Canyon in the United States (0) _____ created by the River Colorado. People visit the Grand Canyon Park to go walking and running but (26) _____to look at the view. It is a wonderful view made (27) ____better by the Skywalk. The distance (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 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 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.

Example:
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
• invite Alex to do something
Write 35–45 words on your answer sheet.

KEYS
Reading
Part 1.
1 C 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 B
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 B1. 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 compose button 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

Channels 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. Add files 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.

III. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What places of interest do you know in Moscow?
2. What branches of power in Russian Federation do you know?
3. What does Great Britain consist of?
4. Who is the Head of State in Great Britain?
5. What customs and traditions of English-speaking countries do you know?
6. What are advantages and disadvantages of living in the city and in the countryside?
7. When and in what city in Russia were the Olympic Games held?
8. What types of art do you remember?
9. Which area of culture you are most interested in?
10. What kinds of programs do TV channels offer?
11. Why is the problem of protecting our nature so important now?

Критерии оценивания устных ответов

Шкалы оценивания	Критерии оценивания заданий
«Отлично»	Цель ответа достигнута; тема раскрыта в полном объеме. Обучающийся демонстрирует отличные речевые навыки и умения. Используемый лексико-грамматический материал соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Демонстрируется разнообразный словарный запас. Речь понятна: звуки произносятся правильно, без фонематических ошибок.
«Хорошо»	Цель сообщения достигнута, но тема раскрыта не в полном объеме. Обучающийся демонстрирует хорошие речевые навыки и; но демонстрирует наличие некоторых проблем в понимании материала. Используемый лексико-грамматический материал соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Лексико –грамматические ошибки практически отсутствуют. Речь понятна: все звуки произносятся правильно, допускается фонематическая ошибка, не меняющая значение высказывания.
«Удовлетворительно»	Задание выполнено частично: цель сообщения достигнута не полностью; тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме. Обучающийся демонстрирует несформированность речевых навыков и умений; зависит от помощи со стороны собеседника. Демонстрируется достаточный словарный запас, но наблюдается некоторое затруднение при подборе слов и неточности в их употреблении. Допускаются не более 3 языковых ошибок. Речь понятна: все звуки в потоке речи произносятся правильно, соблюдается правильный интонационный рисунок.
«Неудовлетворительно»	Задание не выполнено: цель сообщения не достигнута; тема не раскрыта. Недостаточный словарный запас, неправильное использование грамматических структур, многочисленные языковые ошибки. Речь почти не воспринимается на слух из-за неправильного произношения многих звуков и многих фонематических ошибок.