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Приложение 7.4
к ООП по специальности
52.02.04 Актерское искусство

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ОД.01.04 Иностранный язык

1. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ПРОВЕРЯЕМЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Код и наименование общих компетенций
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам
ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности
ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде
ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

2. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

2.1. Тестовые задания

БЛОК А – Задание закрытого типа с выбором одного или нескольких верных вариантов ответа (базовый уровень)

Инструкция: Прочитайте текст, выберите один или несколько правильных ответов

№	Код ОК	Текст задания	Ключ к ответам
1	ОК 01	Выберите нужное сопутствующее слово, чтобы закончить предложение: I want to go for ... walk with my dog. <i>Выберите один правильный ответ:</i> 1. a 2. an 3. the 4. – Ответ: _____	Ответ: 1
2	ОК 02	Выберите нужное сопутствующее слово, чтобы закончить предложение: There are many ... in the park. <i>Выберите один правильный ответ:</i> 1. child 2. childs 3. children 4. childrens Ответ: _____	Ответ: 3
3	ОК 04	Выберите нужное сопутствующее слово, чтобы закончить предложение: Some people enjoy going to theatre very much. <i>Выберите один правильный ответ:</i> 1. a 2. an 3. the 4. – Ответ: _____	Ответ: 3

БЛОК Б – Задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия (повышенный уровень)

Инструкция: Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие

№	Код ОК	Текст задания	Ключ к ответам
4	ОК 01	Установите соответствие форм глаголов и предложений: <i>К каждой позиции, данной в левом столбце, подберите одну соответствующую позицию из правого столбца:</i>	А – 3 Б – 2 В – 1

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6	ОК 04	<p>Установите соответствие Лондонских достопримечательностей и их характеристик: <i>К каждой позиции, данной в левом столбце, подберите одну соответствующую позицию из правого столбца:</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Англоязычные страны</th> <th>Столицы</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. London Eye</td> <td>1. The most famous museum of waxworks. It presents all famous people from singers and actors to Prime Ministers and Presidents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Б. Madam Tussaud's Museum</td> <td>2. It was built on the highest point of London 300 years ago. It is the London Bishop's residence and is the most popular place of visit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>В. Big Ben</td> <td>3. The world-known clock. Everyday about 500 tourists come to London to see it. Built in 1858, it was named after an architect</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4. It is a well-known meeting point of the city. It has become so popular, that is now considered to be a place to visit for all the tourists</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Запишите выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>А</th> <th>Б</th> <th>В</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Англоязычные страны	Столицы	A. London Eye	1. The most famous museum of waxworks. It presents all famous people from singers and actors to Prime Ministers and Presidents	Б. Madam Tussaud's Museum	2. It was built on the highest point of London 300 years ago. It is the London Bishop's residence and is the most popular place of visit	В. Big Ben	3. The world-known clock. Everyday about 500 tourists come to London to see it. Built in 1858, it was named after an architect		4. It is a well-known meeting point of the city. It has become so popular, that is now considered to be a place to visit for all the tourists	А	Б	В				<p>A – 4 Б – 1 В – 2</p>
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7	ОК 09	<p>Установите соответствие англоязычных стран с их столицами: <i>К каждой позиции, данной в левом столбце, подберите одну соответствующую позицию из правого столбца:</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Англоязычные страны</th> <th>Столицы</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. The USA</td> <td>1. London</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Б. Great Britain</td> <td>2. Canberra</td> </tr> <tr> <td>В. Australia</td> <td>3. Washington, D.C.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4. Boston</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Запишите выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>А</th> <th>Б</th> <th>В</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Англоязычные страны	Столицы	A. The USA	1. London	Б. Great Britain	2. Canberra	В. Australia	3. Washington, D.C.		4. Boston	А	Б	В				<p>A – 3 Б – 1 В – 2</p>
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БЛОК Г – Задание открытого типа с развернутым ответом (высокий уровень)

Инструкция: Прочитайте текст и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ

№	Код ОК	Текст задания	Ключ к ответам
8	ОК 01	<p>Выберите нужное сопутствующее слово, чтобы закончить предложение:</p>	<p>ОТВЕТ: need</p>

№	Код ОК	Текст задания	Ключ к ответам
		You _____ a dictionary to translate this text into Russian.	
9	ОК 02	Выберите нужное сопутствующее слово, чтобы закончить предложение: He usually _____ detective films in the evening.	ОТВЕТ: watches
10	ОК 04	Выберите нужное сопутствующее слово, чтобы закончить предложение: We have _____ done this work, you may check it.	ОТВЕТ: already
11	ОК 09	Выберете предлог «by» или «with». 1. The museum was built ... bricks. 2. The walls were painted ... construction workers.	ОТВЕТ: 1. with 2. by

Критерии оценивания

Номер задания	Указания по оцениванию	Результат оценивания (баллы, полученные за выполнение задания / характеристика правильности ответа)
Задание 1	Задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия считается верным, если правильно установлены все соответствия (позиции из одного столбца верно сопоставлены с позициями другого)	Полное совпадение с верным ответом оценивается 1 баллом; неверный ответ или его отсутствие – 0 баллов.
Задание 2	Задание закрытого типа с выбором одного верного ответа из предложенных считается верным, если правильно указана цифра	Совпадение с верным ответом оценивается 1 баллом; неверный ответ или его отсутствие – 0 баллов.
Задание 3	Задание открытого типа с развернутым ответом считается верным, если ответ совпадает с эталонным по содержанию и полноте	Полный правильный ответ на задание оценивается 3 баллами; если допущена одна ошибка / неточность / ответ правильный, но не полный – 1 балл, если допущено более одной ошибки / ответ неправильный / ответ отсутствует – 0 баллов.

Шкала оценивания контролируемых компетенций

Коэффициент результативности правильных ответов	Качественная оценка	
	Балл (отметка)	Вербальный аналог
1-0,9	5	Отлично
0,71-0,89	4	Хорошо
0,6-0,7	3	Удовлетворительно
менее 0,6	2	Неудовлетворительно

2.2. Разноуровневые задачи (задания)

После выполнения заданий студент должен представить отчет о проделанной работе в рабочей тетради или в собственном файле (в ПК) и подготовиться к обсуждению полученных результатов и выводов.

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам

(код и наименование профессиональной и/или общей компетенции)

Задание 1. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями в именительном или объектном падеже:

1. *The glass* is on the table.
2. *Mother* often sends *Sam* to buy milk.
3. Are *Bess and Ben* ready to do *the project*?
4. *Rick and Ben* spend *their holidays* at the seaside.
5. *The old man* is in the park.
6. *The teachers* are not at work now.
7. *Den and I* are good friends.
8. Is *Jason* at the lesson now?
9. Where is *the book*?
10. *The magazines* are on the table.
11. *The child* is in the garden with *nurse*.
12. *Our parents* are always glad to see us.
13. *My cousin and I* are good football players.
14. *Jane* knows *Tim*.
15. I see *the screen* very well.
16. *The students* have lectures every day.
17. *The guys* plays *hockey* every Sunday.
18. *The pupils* write *poems* every week.
19. Look at *the photo*!
20. I have *the piano* at home.
21. *Mike* wants to speak to *Samanta*.

Задание 2. Переведите на русский язык:

1. мало яблок
2. мало мяса
3. много воды
4. много бутылок воды
5. много чая и кофе
6. немного (достаточно) сахара
7. немного (достаточно) апельсинов
8. несколько килограмм картофеля
9. несколько бутылок сока
10. несколько пачек соли

Задание 3. Поставьте «the» или «-»:

1. ... North Pole is situated in ... Arctic.
2. My dream is to visit ... Lake Baikal in ... Russian Federation.
3. ... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland is surrounded by ... Atlantic Ocean and ... North Sea.
4. ... Mississippi is the second longest river in ... United States.
5. There are a lot of rivers in ... Siberia: ... Ob, ... Lena, ... Amur and others.

6. ... Caucasus mountains are located between ... Europe and ... Asia.

Задание 4. Вставьте there is / there are в соответствующей форме:

1. many people at the meeting now?
2. Look! _____ an accident. Call the ambulance!
3. 24 hours in a day.
4. somebody at the airport to meet you when you come tomorrow.
5. When we arrived at the cinema _____ a lot of people outside.

Задание 5. Поставьте «the» или «-»:

1. My dream is to visit ... Lake Baikal in ... Russian Federation.
2. There are a lot of rivers in ... Siberia: ... Ob, ... Lena, ... Amur and others.
3. ... Caucasus mountains are located between ... Europe and ... Asia.
4. ... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland is surrounded by ... Atlantic Ocean and ... North Sea.
5. ... Mississippi is the second longest river in ... United States.

Задание 6. Дополните предложения словами:

rivers, grain, New York, fifty, countries, customs, main, varied, continent, Washington, D.C.

1. The United States of America is one of the greatest ... in the world.
2. It is situated on the North American
3. The ... mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras.
4. The longest ... are the Mississippi and the Missouri.
5. The climate of the country is
6. America has ... states.
7. The capital of the USA is
8. ... is the largest city of the country.
9. ... , fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South.
10. The USA is a country with great holidays, ... and traditions.

Задание 7. Соедините предложения:

1. The cathedral of Christ	a. ...nearly 200 tons.
2. The Kremlin has a red brick wall	b. ...palaces, cathedrals.
3. The Tsar Bell weights	c. ... in Moscow now.
4. The Kremlin wall has 20 towers and surrounds...	d. ...up to 21 m. high.
5. More than 13 million live	e. ...the Saviour is located on Bersenievskaja Embankment
6. The total square of Moscow is ...	f. ...495, 498, 499.
7. The telephone code of Moscow is ...	g. ...2561 kilometers.

Задание 8. Соотнесите колонки:

1. Shape	a) the outline of the form
2. Size	b) the colour of the form
3. Colour	c) the position of the form in relation to the ground, compass points or the person viewing the form
4. Texture	d) the dimensions of the form, proportions and scale
5. Position	e) where the form is located in relation to its environment
6. Orientation	f) will affect how light is reflected or absorbed

Задание 9. Вставьте подходящие артикли (a, the, -):

1. Could you give me ... information I asked for in my letter?

2. I have no ... car.
3. Would you like ... apple?
4. My ... cousin says he is going to be ... manager one ... day.
5. This is ... tree tree is green

Задание 10. Вставьте is или are и переведите предложения:

1. There ... many old trees in the park.
2. There ... a lake in the park.
3. There ... a woman in the boat.
4. There ... a cup of coffee on the coffee-table.
5. There ... seven bottles under the table.

Задание 11. Замените выделенные слова притяжательными местоимениями:

1. **Ann's** books are on the table.
2. **This student's** sister is my friend.
3. **My sister's** house is not far from **Ben's** house.
4. Where is the **children's** room?
5. **Ann's** brothers study at the university.
6. **These boys'** fathers don't work at the factory.

Задание 12. Найдите и исправьте ошибки:

nineth, sith, twoth, treeth, ileventh, fiftyth, seventh, four hundreth eightyth oneth

Задание 13. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice:

1. They will show this film on TV.
2. They are building a new concert hall in our street.
3. I bought potatoes yesterday.
4. We shall bring the books tomorrow.
5. They are repairing the clock now.

Задание 14. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы (Must, may, can, should):

1. ...I try on this coat?
2. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water.
3. At what time... you come to school?
4. ... I go there right now? — Yes, you
5. You look ill. You ... go to the doctor
6. The performance hasn't started yet, you ... come in.

ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности

(код и наименование профессиональной и/или общей компетенции)

Задание 1. Составьте предложения:

1. do the shopping/I/every Saturday/at the market.
2. has/he/already/this work/done.
3. they/did/go/last week/where?

Задание 2. Образуйте необходимую по смыслу часть речи от глагола, данного в скобках:

1. We can find all the necessary ... in the Internet. (inform)
2. I have recently read a very book about adventures. (interest)

Задание 3. Speak about yourself. Answer the following questions:

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. What is your favourite subject?
5. What do you like to do in your free time?

Задание 4. Напишите множественное число существительных:

1. one watch (один часы) – many
2. one child (один ребенок) – many
3. one leaf (один лист) – many
4. one mouse (одна мышь) – many
5. one tooth (один зуб) – many
6. one photo(одна фотография) – many
7. one man (один мужчина) – many

Задание 5. Вставьте на месте пропусков подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения:

My husband and I are very lucky. We have many close friends in this city, and they are all interesting people.

Our friend Jason is a scientist. We see (18) __when he isn't busy in his laboratory. When we get together with (19) __, he always tells (20) _ about his new experiments. Jason is a very close friend. We like (21) _____ very much.

Our friend Maggie is an actress. We see (22) _, when she isn't making a movie in Hollywood.

When we get together with (23) _____, she always tells (24) _____about her life in Hollywood. Maggie is a very close friend. We like (25) __very much.

Задание 6. Вставьте пропущенные слова в правильной форме Present, Past, Future Passive Voice:

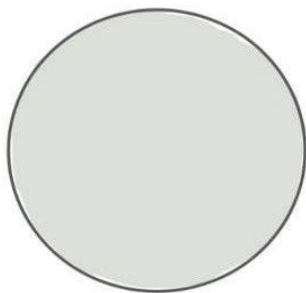
1. Your words (not to forget) . - Ваши слова не будут забыты.
2. The airport (to build) in 1997. - Аэропорт был построен в 1997 году.
3. I (to invite) to the party. - Я приглашен на вечеринку.
4. (to deliver) the parcel ? - Письмо доставлено?

Задание 7. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо:

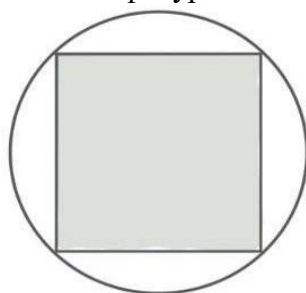
1. ... Tom and ... Mike re ... pupils. They are at ... school.
2. Is your ... friend from ... Africa?
3. Has he got ... uncle in ... America.

4. I have got ... cat. ... cat has got ... kitten.
5. She has got ... bag. ... bag is big.
6. My aunt is ... engineer.
7. Ann wants to be ... doctor.
8. They want to be ... doctors.
9. Kate has got ... aunt.
10. They are ... pupils.

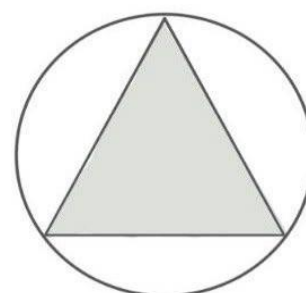
Задание 8. Назовите геометрические фигуры:



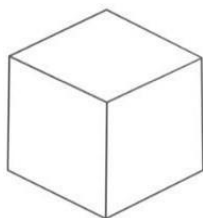
1



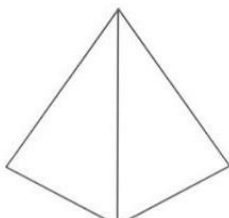
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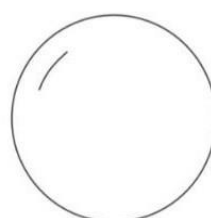
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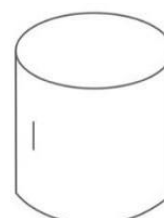
4



5



6



7

Задание 9. Составьте предложения из слов:

1. On, the, there, a, cat, is, sofa
2. big, a, dog, in, the, there, hall, is
3. the, box, is, in, there, a, sweet?
4. In, there, the, cage, a, bird, is.
5. The, dish, is, on, a, pear, there.

Задание 10. Напишите степени сравнения прилагательных:
fine, fat, lazy, thin, wet, happy, comfortable, good.

Задание 11. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения:

1. Ben is a little boy. ... is six.
2. Max is a soldier. ... is brave.
3. Lily is a young woman. ... is very beautiful.
4. This is Ben's room. ... is nice.
5. These are new books. ... are interesting.
6. This is Elsa. ... is a student.
7. Nick and Max are students. ... are students of a Moscow university.
8. The rooms are small but ... are light and warm.
9. The new flat is comfortable but ... is far from the university.
10. Hans is a new student. ... is German.

Задание 12. Ответьте на вопрос: «Почему я выбрал(а) эту профессию?» (7-10 предложений).

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Present Simple или Present Continuous:

1. He (work) in the city centre.
2. I (write) an essay now.
3. You (go) to school on Sundays?
4. We (not dance) every day.
5. Rice (not grow) in cold climates.
6. My mum (not work) today.
7. They (play) in the hall now?
8. Where Mary (live)? – She (live) in a village.
9. He (sleep) now?
10. Students (read) many books.
11. How often he (read)?
12. The children (eat) cakes now.
13. You (to play) the piano well?
14. Look! Michael (to dance) now.

Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple:

1. My sister (clean) the room yesterday.
2. He (swim) a lot last summer.
3. We (meet) Susan yesterday, we (not meet) Helen.
4. The children (eat) apples, they (not eat) carrots.
5. The weather (be) good, it (not be) bad.
6. What you (have) for dinner last night?
7. Your friends (play) football on Monday?

Задание 3. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму пассивного залога:

1. The contract (read) now.
2. Our college (found) in 1949.
3. Houses (build) with different materials.
4. The letter (send) tomorrow.
5. Wood boards (bring) yesterday.

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple:

1. Mike (swim) a lot last summer.
2. Tom and Ben (walk) to college yesterday.
3. The children (eat) apples, they (not eat) carrots.
4. The weather (be) good, it (not be) bad.
5. Your friends (play) football on Sunday?

Задание 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения:

1. If Jason (to come) _____ here I would have seen him.
2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) _____ him.
3. If they (mention) _____ this yesterday, everything would have been done.
4. If I (to find) _____ that letter, I'll show it to you.
5. If I meet him, I (to invite) _____ him.

ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

(код и наименование профессиональной и/или общей компетенции)

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания на понимание прочитанного:

The first stamp in the world was an English stamp. It was made in 1840 to pay the postage on letters going to different parts of the country.

Stamps are always interesting because they have pictures on them of the countries they came from; pictures of animals and birds living in jungles or on faraway islands; and pictures showing people dressed in their national costumes.

A stamp collection is not only a good textbook of history and geography. It is also a source of information on many other subjects.

Sometimes there are mistakes on stamps. For example, the St. Kitts and Nevis stamp, issued in 1903, showed Christopher Columbus looking through a telescope, an instrument which was unknown in his day. On a German stamp, issued in 1956 in commemoration of the composer Schumann, the music printed on the stamp was not written by Schumann. The people knowing music well saw this mistake at once.

Определите верны (True) или неверны (False) утверждения:

1. The first stamp in the world was made in the USA.
2. The first stamp appeared in the 19th century.
3. A telescope was already known in the time of Columbus.
4. In 1956 a stamp in commemoration of Shubert was made.

Задание 2. Чтение и перевод текста:

Aesop's Fables

The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse

A Town Mouse and a Country Mouse were acquaintances, and the Country Mouse one day invited his friend to come and see him at his home in the fields. The Town Mouse came, and they sat down to a dinner of barleycorns and roots, the latter of which had a distinctly earthy flavour. The fare was not much to the taste of the guest, and presently he broke out with "My poor dear friend, you live here no better than the ants. Now, you should just see how I fare! My larder is a regular horn of plenty. You must come and stay with me, and I promise you you shall live on the fat of the land." So when he returned to town he took the Country Mouse with him, and showed him into a larder containing flour and oatmeal and figs and honey and dates. The Country Mouse had never seen anything like it, and sat down to enjoy the luxuries his friend provided: but before they had well begun, the door of the larder opened and someone came in. The two Mice scampered off and hid themselves in a narrow and exceedingly uncomfortable hole. Presently, when all was quiet, they ventured out again; but someone else came in, and off they scuttled again. This was too much for the visitor. "Good-bye," said he, "I'm off. You live in the lap of luxury, I can see, but you are surrounded by dangers; whereas at home I can enjoy my simple dinner of roots and corn in peace."

Определите, верны ли утверждения:

1. The Mice were relatives.
2. A Country Mouse was first to visit a Town Mouse.
3. A Town Mouse was disappointed by the food he was served in the fields.
4. A Town Mouse lived I the lap of luxury.
5. The Country Mouse had never seen anything so much food.
6. The Mice enjoyed their meals.
7. A Country Mouse wanted to move to the town.
8. A Country Mouse was frightened by the thunder.
9. A Country Mouse thinks that A Town Mouse is surrounded by dangers.

10. A Country Mouse wants to return home.

Задание 3. Read the text and do the exercise:

STAMFORD SUMMER SCHOOL

Summer schools in England for foreigners have become quite popular and there are many of them all over England. Why? Because England is a very good place to learn English. When the students leave the classroom they have many opportunities to practice the English they have learnt.

One of these schools is Stamford Summer School, situated 90 miles north of London.

The students live at the school or with a family in the town. Most students over 14 prefer to stay with a family.

Students going to the Summer School should have been learning English for at least one year. At the beginning of each course every student does a test. The result of this test determines what class the student will be in.

There are three lessons (50 minutes each) every morning. The aim of these lessons is to improve the students' English. At the same time the lessons try to give the students some knowledge of Britain, its people and history – and knowledge of daily life in Britain.

Stamford Summer School is especially for boys and girls who are interested in sport.

Other activities are: discos, table tennis, competitions and films (video). During the course there are excursions to London, Cambridge and other places.

Students come from all over Europe. They have two things in common. They are interested in sport and they want to improve their English.

Here are some statements. Are they True or False?

1. Students are at school 150 minutes every morning.
2. The lessons try to give the students knowledge of Britain's people and history.
3. Stamford Summer School is south of London.
4. Competitions are other activities.
5. Students come from all over the world.

Задание 4. Найдите эквиваленты в тексте:

1. которые празднуют в Британии каждый год;
2. он не такой популярный;
3. приносят кусочек угля на удачу

There are a number of holidays, which are celebrated in Great Britain every year.

One of them is, of course, New Year's Day on the first of January. It is not so popular in England as in our country, but it is rather popular in Scotland. On that day people usually visit their friends and there is a lot of dancing and eating. In Scotland people bring a piece of coal for good luck in the New Year.

Задание 26. Определите английский эквиваленты для следующих фраз:

1. формировать пространство
2. краеугольный камень
3. трехмерный
4. размер
5. внешний вид здания
6. внутреннее помещение

The bread and butter of the architecture profession centers around the form of the structures we create as designers. It is through these elements that we shape the space around us to form new places of meaning and function.

In this article, we discuss the principles, elements, and functions of architectural form to help you understand the intricacies of this fundamental architectural cornerstone, with the intention to further develop your conceptual development process.

What is an architecture form?

Architecture is a three-dimensional medium, expressed in forms that envelop the space around us. Form is used to describe the elements of the building that define its overall shape, size, proportions, and profile. It refers to the appearance of a building as a three-dimensional volume, and it can apply to both exterior and interior spaces.

Buildings can be interpreted as a collection of shapes, masses, lines and other elements, all coming together in a particular space.

Задание 5. Прочитайте текст:

Brand Identity and Elements of Apple

A brand identity is a term in branding that helps companies to make their products or services distinct, powerful, and catchy. There are several elements in the notion of brand identity and today we are going to discuss the example of Apple, the genius of marketing. How did they manage to be that kind of smart and create a powerful brand like Apple?

Apple's brand image is strictly connected to Steve Jobs. The following personality was the ruler and identification of the brand. All the new products were released by the presentation of this genius entrepreneur. So the first thing that comes to my mind while remembering Apple is Steve Jobs and being genius like him. Here Apple tells us that everybody could be genius if we buy the brand.

A different operating system like Ios. Apple does everything in different ways. They are always against the existing cultures and so they created something with their vision and many people claim that the operating system is many times better than Android.

The history of the foundation of the brand. It is founded in the United States of America and this fact gives an interesting identity to Apple. Also, the history of the foundation is very well known, how 2 or 3 friends created the company that will change world history.

The simplicity mixed with white and grey colors. What we first notice in the design of Apple is simplicity and it is everywhere, in their packaging, in their operating systems. For a long time, this was their main philosophy, to do everything easy and smart.

Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующие варианты:

1. Apple tells us that...

- A) everybody could become a advanced user if we buy the brand
- B) everybody could be genius if we buy the brand
- C) everybody could be a user of the brand

2. The operating system like Ios. Apple ...

- A) coincides the existing cultures
- B) is alike the Android
- C) is many times better than Android

3. The history of the foundation is very well known, how...

- A) a couple of friends created the company.
- B) a large group of scientists created the company.
- C) a family created the company.

4. What we first notice in the design of Apple ...

- A) is luxury
- B) is simplicity
- C) is natural patterns

- 5) The main philosophy was ...
 A) to be the one on the market
 B) to become the leaders of the industry
 C) to do everything easy and smart

Критерии оценивания практических заданий

Оценка	Критерии оценки
Отлично	Задание выполнено полностью, обучающийся правильно ответил на заданный вопрос
Хорошо	Задание выполнено полностью, обучающийся на заданный вопрос ответил недостаточно
Удовлетворительно	Задание не выполнено полностью, обучающийся на заданный вопрос ответить не смог
Неудовлетворительно	Задание не выполнено, обучающийся на заданный вопрос ответить не смог

3. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

3.1. Дифференцированный зачет

1. Студенты должны быть заранее ознакомлены с требованиями к промежуточной аттестации, критериями оценивания.

2. Необходимо выяснить на промежуточной аттестации, формально или нет владеет студент знаниями по данному предмету. Вопросы при ответе помогут выяснить степень понимания студентом материала, знание им связей излагаемого вопроса с другими изучаемыми им понятиями, а практические задания – умения применять знания на практике.

3. На промежуточной аттестации следует выяснить, как студент знает программный материал, как он им овладел к моменту аттестации, как он продумал его в процессе обучения и подготовки к аттестации.

4. При устном опросе целесообразно начинать с легких, простых вопросов, ответы на которые помогут подготовить студента к спокойному размышлению над дальнейшими более трудными вопросами и практическими заданиями.

5. Выполнение практических заданий осуществляется в учебной аудитории. Результат каждого обучающегося оценивается в соответствии с оценочной шкалой.

Критерии оценивания

Оценка	Критерии оценки
Отлично	Теоретическое содержание освоено полностью, без пробелов, умения сформированы, все предусмотренные учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения оценено высоко
Хорошо	Теоретическое содержание освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые умения сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные учебные задания выполнены, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками
Удовлетворительно	Теоретическое содержание освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые умения работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий содержат ошибки
Неудовлетворительно	Теоретическое содержание не освоено, необходимые умения не сформированы, выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки

БИЛЕТ № 1

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

THE GIANT PANDA

An endangered species, the giant panda can only be found in the mountain bamboo forests of Western China. There are only about 1,000 wild giant pandas left in the world. Giant pandas are members of the bear family, and they are mammals. Even though giant pandas look just like bears, they certainly do not behave like bears. Unlike their meat-eating relatives, giant pandas are vegetarians for the most part of their time. Their favourite food is bamboo. Giant pandas must eat a lot of bamboo everyday to get enough nourishment. In fact, they spend at least 12 hours everyday eating about 33 pounds of bamboo. However, if they are extremely hungry and bamboo is nowhere to be found, giant pandas may eat grass, fruits, or sometimes, small animals like chicken.

Giant pandas do not live in groups. They are loners! They only leave their territory from March to May to look for a mate. Female giant pandas usually give birth to twins. Baby giant pandas are very small, blind, pinkish, and weigh about 5 ounces at birth. Strangely, mother giant pandas tend to choose to raise just one baby and leave the other to die. Mother giant pandas feed their babies with milk. A baby giant panda opens its eyes at six to seven weeks. It starts to learn how to walk when it is about three or four months old. Mother giant pandas look after their babies for about 18 months. Once the young is strong enough, it bids farewell to its mother and moves out to live independently.

Questions:

Where do pandas live?

What class of animals do they belong to?

What is the main difference between giant pandas and bears?

Why do young giant pandas leave their mothers when they are about 18 months?

Are there any other endangered species in the world? What are they?

БИЛЕТ № 2

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

DIFFERENT ENGLISH

English is spoken as a first language by several countries including Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and the United States. While all of these countries share the same mother tongue, there are some differences in the way they speak and write.

The first difference is in the accent. Each country has its own accent. And within each country there are a variety of accents called regional accents.

Another difference is the spelling of some words, like 'colour' and 'color', or 'theater' and 'theatre'.

And a third difference is that some of the words are not the same at all. For example, Americans say restroom, Canadians say washroom, and the British say W.C. (water closet.) But all of these words have the same meaning (the room where the toilet is located.)

So which English is the best English to learn? Well, there is no best English. They are all equally good and correct. But two things may help you decide which one is best for you to study.

First of all, where do you live? If you are from South America, for example, you will probably have more exposure to North American English. If you live in Europe, most likely you will be more exposed to British English.

But no matter where you study English or whether it's British, American, Australian, or whatever, it's good to know a little about English in other countries.

Questions:

Where is English spoken as a first language?

What are some differences in the way people speak and write in these countries?

What can help a person from another country decide which English is best for him (her)?

Which English is taught at school: British English or American English?

Do you know any other words which are different in British English and American English?

БИЛЕТ № 3

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

THANKSGIVING DAY

The story of America's Thanksgiving begins with the Pilgrims. Early in the 17-th century, the Pilgrims left England in search of religious freedom. In 1608, they sailed to Holland. Then, in 1620, they crossed the Atlantic by ship called the Mayflower.

After sailing for many weeks, the Pilgrims landed at a place now called Massachusetts. They planted the seeds they had brought from England. But the seeds didn't grow well, and there was so little food for the Pilgrims that many of them starved to death.

Luckily for the Pilgrims, some nearby Indians came to rescue. They taught the Pilgrims to grow native food such as corn. Without this help, the Pilgrims would not have survived.

After the first harvest, the governor of Plymouth Colony - William Bradford - suggested that the Pilgrims hold a feast of thanksgiving. And to their thanksgiving feast the Pilgrims invited the Indians. The Pilgrims were grateful to the Indians for helping the Colony survive. In addition, they hoped that the celebration would strengthen their friendship with the Indians.

Nobody knows the date of the first Thanksgiving feast. But we do know that the Pilgrims and Indians enjoyed a huge feast of deer, goose, duck, oyster, eel, bread, fruit, and corn meal pudding.

In 1789 George Washington declared that Thanksgiving would be a national celebration. It is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November.

Questions:

When did the Pilgrims cross the Atlantic Ocean?

Who taught them to grow native food?

How did the Pilgrims thank the Indians?

Why did the Pilgrims leave England?

What other American holidays do you know?

БИЛЕТ № 4

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

ENDANGERED ANIMALS

What do the following animals have in common: pandas, rhinoceros, loggerhead turtles, Californian condors, pink pigeons, small tooth sawfish, and Siberian sturgeons? They are all endangered animals! Animals become endangered for a variety of reasons. Sadly, humans are behind every one of them! Here are three reasons.

Hunting: for centuries, humans have hunted elephants for their impressive tusks, killed tigers for their beautiful furs, and scooped up sturgeons to make caviar. While we still have elephants, tigers, and sturgeons in the wild, we cannot say the same about many others that have simply disappeared!

Loss of habitats: humans and animals have always competed for land and other natural resources. We clear an area of a forest for farming. We cut down trees and build beautiful houses. At the same time that we are trying to make our life comfortable, we inadvertently destroy the habitats of wild animals.

Pollution: more than once we have seen on televisions that rescue workers are trying to save seabirds soaked in spilled oil. More than once we have heard about how carbon dioxide and other gases have raised the Earth temperature and caused global warming. Pollution has a long lasting, and usually irreversible, effect. If we choose to do nothing and continue to pollute our planet Earth, our next generations will have to bear the consequences of abnormal weather and polluted environment.

Questions:

Can you give any examples of endangered animals?

Why do people hunt animals?

How do we destroy the habitats of wild animals?

What can we do to save rare species?

What environmental organizations and groups do you know? Would you like to become a member of such a group?

БИЛЕТ № 5

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

THE MUSICAL CLASS

Mary Elizabeth loved music. She was happy when she heard lovely sounds. She waited to hear the birds sing outside her window in the spring. She listened for the cricket's song when she swept the hearth in her mother's kitchen. The horses passing her papa's store made a "clip clop" sound. That was a song to Mary Elizabeth. These songs made her heart fill with joy.

Mary Elizabeth had only one wish. She wanted to make music on her own. She couldn't sing very well. Her brother, Matthew, had said, "You sound like the cat when Nana stepped on its tail." She loved music so much. Why couldn't she make music on her own?

Mary Elizabeth knew where to go when she was sad. Her Uncle Ben Franklin could always make her smile. Best of all, Uncle Ben loved music just like Mary Elizabeth. One morning, Mary Elizabeth stood outside Uncle Ben's workshop. She could hear him humming to himself. She knew something fun was going to happen. She opened the door and saw Uncle Ben at his work table. Oh, no! What had happened? Broken glasses were everywhere. There were big glasses, little glasses, and middle sized glasses spread out on his table. Wait a minute. Only the stems that held the glasses up were broken off. What was Uncle Ben doing? Uncle Ben saw the puzzled look on Mary Elizabeth's face. "Come, little songbird," he said. "I will show you how we can make beautiful music. We will use what is broken. We can turn it into something good."

Questions:

What sounds did Mary Elizabeth enjoy?

What was her only wish?

Who made her smile and laugh when she was upset?

What did Mary hear while she was standing outside her uncle's workshop?

Why was Mary puzzled when she opened the door and look at his table?

БИЛЕТ № 6

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

SHOPPING O THE INTERNET

Shopping on the Internet, or shopping on-line is becoming more and more popular. More and more people are using the internet to buy things. Why do people use the Internet to shop? Some people say it is more convenient. They don't have to leave their homes to order something, and they can shop for anything they want at any time, day or night. Other people say they can find things for sale that they can't find in the stores near their homes. Still other people say they can find better prices on the Internet.

If you want to buy something on the Internet, you need a credit card. You have to type your credit card number and information on the website and send it to the store over the Internet. You have to be sure that the store will not use your information in the wrong way. You don't want someone to get your credit card number and charge something to your account. Of course, you always have to be careful with your credit card number, because people sometimes steal credit card numbers from stores and restaurants too.

For people who are too nervous to shop on-line, the Internet is a good place to go window-shopping. Window-shopping is when you go to a store and look at the things for sale, but don't plan to buy anything. Window-shopping is easy on the Internet. You can see what kinds of products are available and how much they cost. You can visit stores with branches near you, or you can visit stores that are only on the Internet.

Questions:

Why do people use the Internet to shop?

What do you need to do the shopping on line?

Why do people have to be careful making a purchase via the Internet?

What is window-shopping?

Can you go window-shopping on the Internet?

БИЛЕТ № 7

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

THE FIRST WOMAN IN BUSINESS

At the start of the twentieth century the idea of women in business seemed crazy. In those days men held all the positions of power and made all the decisions about money. They believed that a woman`s place was at home, looking after her children, cooking for her family and managing the house. If a woman needed to work she could perhaps find a job in a shop or in a factory, but she had no chance of working as a businesswoman or a banker, or a lawyer.

Women`s fashions in the USA and Europe at that time supported their position in society. Fashionable women wore long dresses that almost touched the ground. This made it difficult for them to drive a car, ride a horse or even walk quickly.

But many women were not happy with their position in society, and they didn`t like the clothes they had to wear. One of those people was a French woman called Gabrielle `Coco` Chanel. When she went into business in 1910, she planned to change clothes that women wore. But over the next sixty years she did much more than that, as she became the richest and the most successful businesswoman.

Coco Chanel had no experience of business when she opened her first hat shop in Paris in 1910. She was only twenty-seven years old and she came from an ordinary family. Many of Coco`s customers in her first shop were her young women friends. They loved the simple but beautiful hats and dresses that Coco made for them, and soon her shop started to do well.

Questions.

What were a woman`s opportunities in business?

What did fashionable women use to wear?

Why didn`t` all women like the style of clothes which were in fashion at that time?

How did Coco Chanel start her business?

Why did Coco Chanel become famous all over the world?

БИЛЕТ № 8

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

EDINBURGH

Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. It is the second-largest city in the nation with the population of 448,624. It is located in the east of the country, just seventy kilometres apart from Glasgow, the first largest city of Scotland. Though the two cities are equally famous, Edinburgh has long established itself as the more popular tourist destination and there are many reasons for this.

The city of Edinburgh is divided into two areas, the Old Town (its historical centre) and the New Town (the city's main shopping and commercial area). The Old Town includes picturesque streets, monuments and many wonderful cathedrals and churches. The most famous landmark of Edinburgh is Edinburgh Castle. The castle is open to the public and includes a number of museums too.

The New Town was first developed in the late 1700s. In its centre is Georges Street, and the city's two main shopping areas Princes Street and Queens Street. The city contains many museum, public parks, markets, cafes, bars restaurants and has something really special to offer all its visitors.

Every year Edinburgh hosts a number of major festivals, none more famous than the Edinburgh International Festival, which takes place from August to early September. The festival attracts performers and audiences from all over the world and offers a mixture of theatre, films, music and comedy amongst other things.

Questions:

How far is Edinburgh from Glasgow?

What places of interest is there in Edinburg?

When was the New Town developed?

What does Edinburgh host every year?

Why is Edinburgh the capital of Scotland? What is the symbol of Scotland?

БИЛЕТ № 9

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

PRESIDENTS

George Washington was born February 22, 1732. He was the first president of the United States, elected by people in 1789. People call him the Father of their nation. He was one of the people who fought in the Revolutionary War and later helped write the United States Constitution. There is a famous story about George Washington when he was a young boy. It says that he chopped down his father's cherry tree with an axe. When his father asked, "Who did this?" young George replied "I cannot tell a lie. I did it." Many children have heard this story and are encouraged to tell the truth.

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809. He became president in 1860. His presidency was difficult. The states in the north and the south were divided because of slavery. White people in the south owned black people. The north did not like it. A civil war began between the two sides. In the end, the northern states won and President Lincoln helped to free the slaves. He gave a very famous speech about how everybody had the right to be free and how all people were equal.

Both George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were very famous presidents in the United States. Today you can see their faces on American money. George Washington is on the one dollar bill and Abraham Lincoln in on the five dollar bill. Many schools and some cities are named after each president. And the State of Washington and Washington D.C. were both named after President Washington.

Questions:

What did George Washington do for his country?

Why was Abraham Lincoln's presidency difficult?

What was the result of the civil war?

Where can people see the faces of these presidents today?

Do you know any other US presidents? What were they famous for? Who is the president of the United States at the present time?

БИЛЕТ № 10

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

A TEENAGE BUSINESSMAN

When most 14-year-old boys are playing football or computer games after school, James Kenyon from Manchester is running his own successful business. "I've heard of a company in Scotland selling homemade bath products and thought it was a good idea.

My dad said I could do that, so I decided to take a chance," James explains. That was two and a half years ago.

James started selling bath products to his friends and neighbours, but soon he began working for two local shopkeepers. Since he started his own soap company, selling homemade soap, bath salt and other bath products, James has earned over £ 4,500.

James is proud of his success in business but he thinks there are more important things in his life. "I've learnt lots and I'm really enjoying it, but my school work always comes first.

James` s parents are proud of their son, they think that he plans everything really well – he does homework and he can focus on the business in his spare time. James says his parents have been a big support.

In 2006 James became a finalist in the Enterprising Young Brit Award. James is just one of an extraordinary group of enterprising young British businessmen who have innovative ideas and enthusiasm for business. Age and experience is certainly no obstacle to their success; their ambition and energy inspires them to create their money-making ideas.

Questions.

What business does James Kenyon run?

How did he start his business?

Why do his parents support him?

What do you think helps him to be a successful businessman?

Do you think it` s good or bad for teenagers to run their own business?

БИЛЕТ № 11

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

BLACK TAXIES, RED BUSES

London has five airports in or near the city. The most important airport is Heathrow; it is situated twenty four kilometres from the city centre. The city has eight big train stations, too. You can catch a train from London to Paris or Brussels now. Many people live outside London and come into the city for work every day. Children know about King's Cross station because it is the train station in Harry Porter books.

In the UK people drive their own cars, that's why the traffic is heavy on the roads. Drivers in the UK drive on the left side of the road! As there are a lot of cars in London, journey can take a very long time at the wrong time of day. But the city is famous for its black taxis and red buses. You can see some of London's red buses today, and there are other buses, too. London's taxi drivers have to remember 25000 streets in London. Before they can start driving people, they study maps and drive round the city for about two years; have to answer difficult questions about the best ways across London.

You can move across London by the Underground. Londoners also call these underground trains 'the Tube'. The London Underground is the oldest in the world. People first used it in 1863. Now it is about 410 kilometres long. There are three hundred stations, and some of them are nearly sixty metres under the streets.

You can, of course, walk around London! No cars or buses can go across London newest bridge.

Questions:

How many airports and train stations are there in London?

What is unusual about driving in the UK?

What do London's taxi drivers have to learn and remember?

How deep are some underground stations in London?

How do Londoners call their underground? What word is used in the US?

БИЛЕТ № 12

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

IT'S ONLY ME

After her husband had gone to work, Mrs Richards sent her children to school and went upstairs to her bedroom. She was too excited to do any housework that morning, because in the evening she would be going to a fancy dress party with her husband. She intended to dress up as a ghost and she had made her costume the night before. Now she was impatient to try it on. Though the costume consisted only of a sheet, it was very effective. Mrs Richards put it on, looked in the mirror, smiled and went downstairs. She wanted to find out whether it would be comfortable to wear.

Just as Mrs Richards was entering the dining-room, there was a knock on the front door. She knew that it must be the baker. She had told him to come straight in if ever she failed to open the door and to leave the bread on the kitchen table. Not wanting to frighten the poor man, Mrs Richards quickly hid in the small store-room under the stairs. She heard the front door open and heavy footsteps in the hall. Suddenly the door of the store-room was opened and a man entered. Mrs Richards realized that it must be the man from the Electricity Board who had come to read the meter. She tried to explain the situation, saying 'It's only me', but it was too late. The man let out a cry and jumped back several paces. When Mrs Richards walked towards him, he ran away, slamming the door behind him.

Questions:

Why was Mrs Richards excited?

Why did she go downstairs in her costume?

Where did she hide when she heard a knock on the door?

What was the man's reaction when he saw Mrs. Richards in the storehouse?

What holiday were Mr. and Mrs. Richards going to celebrate? Why do you think so?

БИЛЕТ № 13

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

THE RUCH FAMILY IN THE CHURCH

I'll never forget Easter of 1946. I was 14, my little sister Ocy was 12, and my elder sister Darlene was 16. We lived at home with our mother; our dad had died five years before, leaving Mom with three school kids to raise and no money. A month before Easter the pastor of our church asked everyone to save money and help a poor family.

When we got home, we talked about what we could do. We decided to buy 50 pounds of potatoes and live on them for a month. When we thought that if we kept our electric lights turned out as much as possible and didn't listen to the radio, we'd save money on that month's electric bill. Darlene got as many house and yard cleaning jobs as possible, and both of us babysat for everyone we could.

Every day we counted the money to see how much we had saved. At night we'd sit in the dark and talk about how the poor family was going to enjoy having the money the church would give them.

The day before Easter, Ocy and I walked to the grocery store and the manager gave us three \$20 bills and one \$10 bill for all our change. We had never had so much money before.

We could hardly wait to get to church. When the pastor was taking money, Mom gave him a \$10 bill, and each of us, kids, \$20.

As we walked home after church, we sang all the way. Later that afternoon the minister drove up in his car. Mom went to the door and then came back with an envelope in her hand. She opened the envelope and out fell a bunch of money. There were three \$20 bills, one \$10 and seventeen \$1 bills.

Questions:

Why did the pastor ask the people in church to save money?

How did the narrator's family try to save some money?

Why could they hardly wait for Easter Holiday?

What happened later that afternoon?

Did the family expect anybody to bring them the money? Why?

БИЛЕТ № 14

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

Football is the most popular game in England – you understand it if you come to one of the important matches. Rich and poor, young and old, one can see them all there, shouting and cheering for one side or the other. Football matches are also watched by millions of people on TV.

One of the most surprising things about football in England to a stranger is the greatest knowledge of the game. Even the smallest boy can tell you the names of players in most of the important teams; he has photographs of them and knows the results of large number of matches. He will tell you, who he expects will win such and such a match, and his opinion is usually as good as of men three or four times older.

Most schools in England take football seriously – much more seriously than nearly all European schools. In England, it is believed that education is not only a matter of filling a boy's mind with facts in the classroom: education also means character training; and one of the best ways of training character is by means of games, especially team games, where the boy has to learn to work with others for his team, instead of working selfishly for himself alone.

The school therefore arranges games and matches for its pupils. Football is a good team game, it is good exercise for the body, it needs skill and a quick brain, it is popular and it is cheap: as a result, it is a schools' favourite game.

Questions:

Prove that football is the most popular game in England.

What can surprise you about football in England?

What is one of the best ways of training character?

Why is football a good team game?

What other team game do you know? Are they popular in England or Russia?

БИЛЕТ № 15

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

THE SPIDER

Have you ever seen a small animal with four pairs of legs, a body that is divided into two parts?

This is a spider. Spiders live all over the world. They do not live only in the coldest places. You may find them on land: on grass, bushes, trees, and on pools, rivers, seas. There are 15,000 different kinds of spiders. The smallest spider is less than 1 mm in body length, and the biggest one can have body length up to 90 mm.

The spider spins its web to catch insects for food. It spins its web all its life. The process of spinning a web is very long. People say that the spider is very persistent in its work. If you destroy its web, a spider will begin to spin a new web.

There is a story about a spider and a Scottish hero Robert Bruce (1274-1329). Robert Bruce was at the head of the Scottish army in the fight for the independence of Scotland against the English kings, Edward the First and Edward the Second.

Once Robert Bruce was watching a spider spinning the web. Robert Bruce destroyed the web, and the spider began to spin a new web. Several times Robert Bruce destroyed the web, and each time the spider began its work from the beginning.

Watching the persistent work of the spider, Bruce decided to be as persistent as the spider and continue the fight for the independence of Scotland. And he defeated the English.

It was many years ago, but Scottish people still remember their great victory, and their great leader Robert Bruce.

Questions:

Where do spiders live?

What does the spider do all its life? Why?

What happens if you destroy its web?

What nationality was Robert Bruce and who did he fight against?

Why did Robert Bruce decide to continue the fight? Who won?

БИЛЕТ № 16

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

MANUSCRIPTS

When Martin Eden returned to San Francisco, he began to write. He sent his works to newspapers and magazines, but the editors sent his manuscripts back. Martine continued to write and study at the same time. Martine slept five hours: only a man in very good health could work for nineteen hours a day.

The weeks passed. All Martin's money was spent and publishers continued to send his manuscripts back. Martin sold his coat, then his watch.

One morning the postman brought him a short thin envelope. There was no manuscript in that envelope, therefore, Martin thought they had taken the story. It was The Ring of the Bells. In the letter the editor of a San Francisco magazine said that the story was good. They would pay the author five dollars for it. And he would receive the check when the story was published.

Martin thought that five dollars for five thousand words was very little. After a few weeks the story was published, but the check didn't arrive. Martin had waited for about a month before he decided to go and get the five dollars from the editor.

He entered the office and said that he wanted to see Mr Ford – the editor. "I'm Martin Eden," Martin began the conversation. He wanted to ask for his five dollars, but it was his first editor and he didn't want to make a bad impression on him. To his surprise Mr Ford quickly stood up with the words "You don't say so!" and the next moment, with both hands was shaking Martin's hand.

Questions:

Where did Martin Eden write his first stories?

What happened to most of his early works?

What was in the letter the postman brought him one morning?

How much money did Mr. Ford, his editor, was going to pay him? Was it a large sum of money for Martin's story?

Why did Martin Eden come to Mr. Ford's office? How was he accepted by the editor?

БИЛЕТ № 17

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

About one hundred years ago many educated people learned and spoke French when they met people from other countries. Today most people speak English when they meet foreigners. It has become the new international language. There are more people who speak English as a second language than people who speak English as a first language. Why is this?

There are many reasons why English has become so popular. One of them is that English has become the language of business. Another important reason is that popular American culture (like movies, music, and McDonald's) has quickly spread throughout the world. It has brought its language with it.

Is it good that English has spread to all parts of the world so quickly? I don't know. It's important to have a language that the people of the earth have in common. Our world has become very global and we need to communicate with one another. On the other hand, English is a fairly complicated language to learn and it brings its culture with it. Do we really need that?

Scientists have already tried to create an artificial language that isn't too difficult and doesn't include any one group's culture. It is called Esperanto. But it hasn't become popular. But maybe the popularity of English won't last that long either. Who knows? There are more people in the world who speak Chinese than any other language. Maybe someday Chinese will be the new international language.

Questions:

What language do people learn and speak about one hundred years ago?

Why has the English language become so popular?

Why is it important to learn and speak English?

What do you know about Esperanto? Who was it created by?

Do you think Chinese will be the new international language in the future? Explain your point of view.

БИЛЕТ № 18

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

FLIGHT

For many centuries people watched birds and dreamed that they could fly. We cannot fly like birds: we don't have enough strength in our arms to move wings up and down. We also really need the power of an engine to drive up forward. Many people died learning these lessons, before controlled flight became possible.

The first flying machine which could carry a human being was built in Spain in 875. Reports tell us that the inventor flew some distance, but the landing was hard: the man hurt his back badly and was never able to fly again.

It was possible that the news of his flight reached England, carried there by men returning from war in the Middle East. Whether this is true or not, in 1010 a man called Oliver jumped off a church roof in Mulmesbury. This time we know the distance of his flight - 125 steps.

In the last years of the 15th century, the Italian Leonardo da Vinci studied the flight of birds and made a number of drawings of flying machines. His early machines tried to copy the movement of birds' wings, which he didn't fully understand. But less than 10 years before his death in 1519, he drew a machine with wings that didn't move. One of the machines was built and it did fly.

In 1536 in France, Denis Bolor returned to the idea of moving wings. He tried to fly using wings that were moved up and down. The idea didn't work and he fell to his death.

Questions:

What did people dream about for many centuries?

Why can't we fly?

Where and when was the first flying machine built?

Where did Oliver jump off?

What did Leonardo da Vinci study and make?

БИЛЕТ № 19

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

DAILY BREAD

Miss Martha was 40 years old but she was not married. She had her own shop where she sold bread, both fresh and stale which was cheaper.

There was a customer who called at her shop two or three times a week. The man was not young but he was very pleasant. He wore cheap clothes but they always looked nice on him. He always bought stale bread and never fresh. Miss Martha decided that he was very poor.

She often thought of him and was always sorry that she couldn't invite him to have dinner with her. She wanted to talk to him, to know more about him. She liked the man and began wearing her best dress. She wanted to help the poor man but didn't know how to do it.

Once when her customer called on her to buy stale bread, Miss Martha had an idea and a good one, as she thought, to help him. She put some butter in the stale bread.

The next day two men came into the shop. One of them was her customer and the other – a young man. The customer was very angry and couldn't speak to her. So the young man told Miss Martha everything. "We work together in the same office", he said. "We use stale bread to take away to pencil lines from our plans. We have worked at a plan of a new district for six months. We finished it this morning and began taking away pencil lines from it with your bread. You see, as there was butter in the bread the plan is good for nothing, and we can't show this plan to anybody now."

When the men left, Miss Martha went to her room, took off her best dress and put on her old one.

Questions:

What did Martha sell in her shop?

Who came to her shop two or three times a week?

Why did Martha decide to help the man? What did she do?

Why were the man and his friend angry?

How do you think Martha felt when the men left the shop?

БИЛЕТ № 20

Инструкция для обучающегося

Место выполнения:

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин.

При работе вы можете воспользоваться: учебно-методической и справочной литературой, имеющейся на специальном столе

Задания:

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

HOGMANAY

Many national and local celebrations took place in Scotland in the past and some survive to this day. They start on January 1st and finish on the major celebration on the Scottish calendar – Hogmanay, New Year's Eve, on December 31st. Hogmanay, the celebration of bringing in the New Year is a more important festival in Scotland than Christmas.

The origin of the word 'Hogmanay' is lost in the past. Historians believe that the Scots inherited the celebration from the Vikings who, coming from even further north than they themselves, paid even more attention to the passing of the shortest day.

The Scots have a long rich heritage associated with this event. There are traditions such as cleaning the house (known as "redding") on December 31st (including taking out the ashes from the fire in the days when coal fires were common); visiting friends and relatives immediately after New Year's Eve, in the early hours of the morning of January 1st. First footing after the bells have rung in the New Year is still common - the "first foot" in the house after midnight should be male, dark, and handsome and should carry symbolic coal, shortbread, salt, black bun (a spiced cake) and, of course, whisky.

And Scotland is the only part of the UK that has a statutory holiday on January 2nd as well as January 1st - so they can recover from the excesses of December 31st!

Questions:

What is the major celebration on the Scottish calendar?

What is the origin of "Hogmanay"?

How do the Scots celebrate this holiday?

Why don't they work or study on January 1st and January 2nd?

Which celebration is more important in other parts of the UK: the New Year or Christmas?