

КОМИТЕТ ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГА

САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ «КОЛЛЕДЖ МЕТРОПОЛИТЕНА И ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА»

РАССМОТРЕН И ПРИНЯТ
на заседании Педагогического совета
СПб ГБПОУ «Колледж метрополитена»
протокол № 5 от 10.12. 2025 г.

УТВЕРЖДЕН
Приказом директора СПб ГБПОУ
«Колледж метрополитена»
от 17.12.2025 г. № 1056

КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

ОУД.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

образовательной программы среднего профессионального
образования

по специальности 11.02.19 Квантовые коммуникации

Квалификация	Специалист по квантовым коммуникациям
Форма обучения	очная
Уровень образования, необходимый для приема на обучение по ППССЗ	основное общее образование
Срок получения СПО по ППССЗ	2 года 10 месяцев

Санкт-Петербург
2025

КОС учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» разработан на основе требований ФГОС среднего общего образования, утвержденного приказом Минпросвещения России № 413 от 17.05.2012 (с учётом изменений, утверждённых Приказом Министерства России от 27.12.2023 N 1028 «О внесении изменений в федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт среднего общего образования»), федеральной образовательной программы среднего общего образования, утвержденной Приказом Минпросвещения России от 18.05.2023 № 371, распоряжения Минпросвещения России от 30.04.2021 № Р-98 5 «Об утверждении Концепции преподавания общеобразовательных дисциплин с учетом профессиональной направленности программ среднего профессионального образования, реализуемых на базе основного общего образования»; письма Департамента государственной политики в сфере среднего профессионального образования и профессионального обучения Минпросвещения России «О направлении рекомендаций» от 1 марта 2023 г. № 05-592 (Рекомендации по реализации среднего общего образования в пределах освоения образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования), методики преподавания общеобразовательной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» и примерной рабочей программы общеобразовательной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» для профессиональных образовательных организаций, утвержденных на заседании Совета по оценке содержания и качества примерных рабочих программ общеобразовательного и социально-гуманитарного циклов среднего профессионального образования ФГБОУ ДПО ИРПО, протокол № 14 от 30.11.2022 г., Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (далее – ФГОС) по специальности 11.02.19 Квантовые коммуникации.

Укрупненная группа специальностей и направлений подготовки– 11.00.00 Электроника, радиотехника и система связи
Специальность – 11.02.19 Квантовые коммуникации

СОСТАВИТЕЛИ:

Хнаева С.В.– преподаватель СПб ГБПОУ «Колледж метрополитена»
Перонь А.В.– преподаватель СПб ГБПОУ «Колледж метрополитена»

Программа рассмотрена и одобрена на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии гуманитарных дисциплин, протокол № 3 от 09.12.2025.

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

Контрольно-оценочные средства предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОУД.03 Иностранный язык.

Планируемые результаты освоения общеобразовательной дисциплины в соответствии с ФГОС СПО и на основе ФГОС СОО

Особое значение дисциплина имеет при формировании и развитии ОК и ПК

Код и наименование формируемых компетенций	Планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины	
	Общие	Дисциплинарные ¹
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам	В части трудового воспитания: - готовность к труду, осознание ценности мастерства, трудолюбие; - готовность к активной деятельности технологической и социальной направленности, способность инициировать, планировать и самостоятельно выполнять такую деятельность; - интерес к различным сферам профессиональной деятельности, Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями: а) базовые логические действия: - самостоятельно формулировать и актуализировать проблему, рассматривать ее всесторонне; - устанавливать существенный признак или основания для сравнения, классификации и обобщения; - определять цели деятельности, задавать параметры и критерии их достижения; - выявлять закономерности и противоречия в рассматриваемых явлениях;	- владеть основными видами речевой деятельности в рамках следующего тематического содержания речи: Межличностные отношения в семье, с друзьями и знакомыми. Конфликтные ситуации, их предупреждение и разрешение. Внешность и характер человека и литературного персонажа. Повседневная жизнь. Здоровый образ жизни. Школьное образование. Выбор профессии. Альтернативы в продолжении образования. Роль иностранного языка в современном мире. Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи. Природа и экология. Технический прогресс, современные средства информации и коммуникации, Интернет-безопасность. Родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; - говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка; - создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного

	- вносить коррективы в деятельность, оценивать соответствие результатов целям, оценивать риски последствий деятельности; - развивать креативное мышление при решении жизненных проблем б) базовые исследовательские действия: - владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; - выявлять причинно-следственные связи и актуализировать задачу, выдвигать гипотезу ее 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; -- уметь переносить знания в познавательную и практическую области жизнедеятельности; - уметь интегрировать знания из разных предметных областей; - выдвигать новые идеи, предлагать оригинальные подходы и решения; и способность их использования в познавательной и социальной практике	текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы; - аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации; - смысловое чтение: читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля объемом 600-800 слов, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного; читать несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики) и понимать представленную в них информацию; письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка; - писать электронное сообщение личного характера объемом до 140 слов, соблюдая принятый речевой этикет; создавать письменные высказывания объемом до 180 слов с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, графики, диаграммы, прочитанный/прослушанный текст; заполнять таблицу, кратко фиксируя содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста или дополняя информацию в таблице; представлять результаты выполненной проектной работы объемом до 180 слов; - владеть фонетическими навыками: различать на слух и адекватно, без ошибок, ведущих к сбою коммуникации, произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с соблюдением их ритмико-интонационных особенностей, в том числе применять правило отсутствия фразового ударения на служебных словах; владеть
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		правилами чтения и осмысленно читать вслух аутентичные тексты объемом до 150 слов, построенные в основном на изученном языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и интонации; овладение орфографическими навыками в отношении изученного лексического материала; овладение пунктуационными навыками: использовать запятую при перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки; не ставить точку после заголовка; правильно оформлять прямую речь, электронное сообщение личного характера; - знать и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), основных способов словообразования (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия) и особенностей структуры простых и сложных предложений и различных коммуникативных типов предложений; выявление признаков изученных грамматических и лексических явлений по заданным основаниям; - владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии; - владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей; - 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 учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи
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		наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении; - владеть компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку; - уметь сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические); - иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме
ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации	В области ценности научного познания: -сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур,	- 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 учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи

информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности	способствующего осознанию своего места в поликультурном мире; - совершенствование языковой и читательской культуры как средства взаимодействия между людьми и познания мира; - осознание ценности научной деятельности, готовность осуществлять проектную и исследовательскую деятельность индивидуально и в группе. Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями: в) работа с информацией: - владеть навыками получения информации из источников разных типов, самостоятельно осуществлять поиск, анализ, систематизацию и интерпретацию информации различных видов и форм представления; - создавать тексты в различных форматах с учетом назначения информации и целевой аудитории, выбирая оптимальную форму представления и визуализации; - оценивать достоверность, легитимность информации, ее соответствие правовым и 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;	наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении; - владеть компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку; - уметь сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические); - иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме.
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	- владеть навыками распознавания и защиты информации, информационной безопасности личности	
ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде	готовность к саморазвитию, самостоятельности и самоопределению; -овладение навыками учебно-исследовательской, проектной и социальной деятельности; Овладение универсальными коммуникативными действиями: б) совместная деятельность: - понимать и использовать преимущества командной и индивидуальной работы; - принимать цели совместной деятельности, организовывать и координировать действия по ее достижению: составлять план действий, распределять роли с учетом мнений участников обсуждать результаты совместной работы; - координировать и выполнять работу в условиях реального, виртуального и комбинированного взаимодействия; - осуществлять позитивное стратегическое поведение в различных ситуациях, проявлять творчество и воображение, быть инициативным. Овладение универсальными регулятивными действиями: г) принятие себя и других людей: - принимать мотивы и аргументы других людей при анализе результатов деятельности; - признавать свое право и право других людей на ошибки;	-говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка; создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы; -иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; -соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме

	- развивать способность понимать мир с позиции другого человека.	
ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках ПК 1.1.	наличие мотивации к обучению и личностному развитию; В области ценности научного познания: - сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, способствующего осознанию своего места в поликультурном мире; - совершенствование языковой и читательской культуры как средства взаимодействия между людьми и познания мира; - осознание ценности научной деятельности, готовность осуществлять проектную и исследовательскую деятельность индивидуально и в группе Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями: б) базовые исследовательские действия: - владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; - способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания; - овладение видами деятельности по	- аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации; - владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии; - иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме

	получению нового знания, его интерпретации, преобразованию и применению в различных учебных ситуациях, в том числе при создании учебных и социальных проектов; - формирование научного типа мышления, владение научной терминологией, ключевыми понятиями и методами; -осуществлять целенаправленный поиск переноса средств и способов действия в профессиональную среду	
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3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины:

3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине «Иностранный язык», направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

3.2.1. Контрольные работы:

Контрольная работа № 1

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы, используя подсказки в скобках. Обратите внимание на время глагола в вопросах.

1. How long will it take him to become a doctor? (six years)
2. How long does it take you to get to the restaurant? (40 minutes)
3. How long did it take her to prepare this salad? (2 hours)
4. How long does it take your son to cook an omelette? (10 minutes)
5. How long did it take Bob to master English? (about 5 years)

Задание 2. Задайте общие вопросы к безличным предложениям.

1. It's time to get up.
2. It was getting dark.
3. It takes him 3 minutes to get dressed.
4. It will be late to apologize.
5. It rained heavily last night.

Задание 3. Переведите предложения.

1. Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж.
2. На диване три кошки.
3. В холодильнике есть бутылка молока.
4. В корзине нет клубники.
5. На автобусной остановке есть люди?
6. В твоей сумке есть зеркало?
7. В этом парке нет туалета.
8. В нашем саду много цветов.
9. Под столом зеленый мяч.
10. За дверью никого нет.

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Who discovered the law of gravity when an apple fell on his head?

- ☐ Isaac Newton
 - ☐ Michael Faraday
 - ☒ Archimedes
2. **How many chromosomes are there in a human cell?**
- ☐ 4
 - ☐ 46
 - ☐ 406
3. **Who discovered radium and later died from the effects of experiments with X-rays?**
- ☐ Mary Curie
 - ☐ Albert Einstein
 - ☐ James Maxwell
4. **What travels at 2,997,924,580 meters per second?**
- ☐ sound
 - ☐ light
 - ☐ Concorde
5. **The name of the first cloned sheep was**
- ☐ Dolly
 - ☐ Molly
 - ☐ Billy
6. **Who reated the periodic table of the elements?**
- ☐ Michael Lomonosov
 - ☐ Dmitri Mendeleev
 - ☐ Konstantin Tsiolkovsky
7. **Who made a great discovery while having a bath?**
- ☐ Archimedes
 - ☐ Hippocrates
 - ☐ Democritus
8. **Where was the first nuclear-powered icebreaker built?**
- ☐ in Germany
 - ☐ in the USA
 - ☐ in Russia
9. **What is Johann Gutenberg`s famous invention?**
- ☐ computer
 - ☐ television

- ☐ printing machine
- 10. Who discovered penicillin?**
- ☐ Alexander Fleming
- ☐ Louis Pasteur
- ☐ Dmitri Mendeleev
- 11. What substance has the chemical formula H₂O?**
- ☐ oxygen
- ☐ helium
- ☐ water
- 12. Where do veins bring blood?**
- ☐ to the heart
- ☐ from the heart
- ☐ to and from the heart
- 13. Who invented the telephone?**
- ☐ Bell
- ☐ Baird
- ☐ Babbage
- 14. What is Alfred Nobel's famous invention?**
- ☐ steam engine
- ☐ telegraph
- ☐ dynamite

Контрольная работа № 2

V-1

1. Прочитай предложение, переведи, определи время.

- 1) They were happy last summer. 2) He is a good boy. 3) It will be cold tomorrow.
4) She runs very fast. 5) They translated the text last lesson.

2. Переделай предложения из Present – Past Simple, составь 1 вопрос и 1 отрицание

- 1) I can draw well (last year)
2) She watches TV (yesterday)
3) I study English at school
4) He is at home (yesterday)

3. Составь предложения верно

- 1) you/ stay/ yesterday/ did/ at home/ ?
2) listened/ she/ didn't/ to music/ an hour ago/ .
3) month/ in the country/ was/ she/ last/.
4) school/ my/ were/ yesterday/ friends/ at/ ?

4. напиши 2 форму глагола, переведи его.

Sit/ cry/ fall/ draw/ like/ have/ play/ say/ go/ do/ watch/ take

5. Поставьте глагол в одно из времен группы Simple:

1. He (to begin) to translate the text last week.

2. Chuck (to eat) all his dinner yesterday.
3. Julie (not to come) to Moscow next month. She (to be) busy.
4. ... you (to have) classes tomorrow morning?
5. Usually he (not to come) in time.
1. Jack visited his friends at Moscow.

6. Исправьте ошибки в предложении:

1. Is Ivan will go to work tomorrow?
2. We go to a movie yesterday night.
3. Emily drink a cup of black coffee every morning.
4. Did children put on pajamas in half an hour?

V-2

1. Прочитай предложение, переведи, определи время.

- 1) Our teacher draws well. 2) She had breakfast yesterday. 3) We met him four years ago.
 4) The pupil will do his h/w in a two hours. 5) I can count very well.

2. Переделай предложения из Present – Past Simple, составь 1 вопрос и 1 отрицание

- 1) They are in the forest (last summer)
 2) She gives me a book (last lesson)
 3) I cook very tasty (yesterday)
 4) I am at school (four days ago)

3. Составь предложения верно

- 1) see/ yesterday/ she/ a snake/ did/?
 2) brave/ they/ strong/ and/ were/ last year/?
 3) not/ my/ write/ did/ pen/ lesson/ last/.
 4) he/ could/ summer/ swim/ last/?

4. напиши 2 форму глагола, переведи его.

Give/ walk/ fly/ try/ live/ make/ study/ come/ do/ can/ see

5. Поставьте глагол в одно из времен группы Simple:

1. I (to come) home in 20 minutes.
2. Boys (to speak) English at the lesson yesterday.
3. He always (to do) all the work he must.
4. They usually (to jump) and (to laugh) in the street.
5. ... you (to open) the door and (to call) John?
1. Ted left his book in the classroom.

6. Исправьте ошибки в предложении:

1. When you will call me?
2. Did you met your friends at the station?
3. A thief stealed my bicycle.
4. He usually returned from work at 6 p.m.

Контрольная работа № 3

Вариант 1

1. Вместо пропусков вставьте соответствующую форму глагола to have или to be.

1. It ... difficult to find a job now, ... it? 2. I want ... an engineer, that is why I ... a student of the Technological Institute. 3. There is no school in this village and the children go to the school which ... two miles away. 4. How old ... you? — I ... 17. 5. ... you English lessons twice a week? — Yes, we

2. Преобразуйте предложения, употребляя оборот there is / are/was/were.

1. This city had many monuments. 2. Our town has no theatres. 3. This family has two children. 4. Our group has many good pupils. 5. Every week has seven days and every year has twelve months. 6. She had a lot of English books in her library.

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями (I, we, you, he, she, it, they, me, us, him, her, them).

1. I work for my mother. I help ... in the shop. And she gives ... some money.
2. We have two dogs. We often take ... for a walk. We also take a ball and our dogs like to play with ...
3. My brother works at the hospital. ... is a doctor.
4. My favorite subject is History. ... is very exciting.
5. Tom is a good lawyer. Do youk now ...?

4. Расставьте слова в предложениях по порядку.

1. usually / at 10 o'clock / out of the garage / in the morning / drives / his bike / Fred
2. a shower / after dinner / often / Mrs Lewis / takes
3. a parking place / near the library / we / find / seldom
4. to / I / on / a / night-club / sometimes / Saturdays / go
5. fly / my parents / to Australia / sometimes / I / in winter / and
6. enjoys / very much / swimming / in the pool / always / Mary
7. hardly / last year / could / skate / I
8. is / near / house / there / new / a / our / cinema

5. Поставить глагол, данный в скобках в правильную временную форму.

1. He ... (go) to Africa in 1995 and he ... (like) that trip very much.
2. My sister usually ... (like) her steak well-done.
3. The cat ... (eat) its toy last evening.
4. The doctor ... (talk) to his patient on Monday morning.
5. ... they ... (have) a test last month?
6. I often ... (see) his brother but he never ... (speak) to me.
7. The director ... (speak) to the employees three hours ago.
8. The man ... (domesticate) the dog many years ago.
9. My friend ... (spend) a lot of money every day.
10. The woman ... (drive) to the shop last Sunday.
11. My parents ... (leave) for Paris last Thursday.
12. His brother ... (leave) for Tokyo every August.
13. I don't like my boss because he often ... (raise) voice at me.
14. Her mother never ... (drink).
15. The cat usually ... (leave) its house when it's thirsty or hungry.

6. Задайте вопросы к предложениям, начинающиеся со слов в скобках:

1. They cook a French dish(When.....?)
2. I had only two T-shirts (How many...?)
3. My parents usually go on holiday in August (Where...?)
4. They can have better results. (Can....?)
5. He was home last night (Where...?)

7. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму:

1. Daniel started learning Spanish.
2. I felt very tired after the exam.
3. Chris is my best friend.

4. My grandparents live in a big city.
5. The teacher told us this story.
6. He tells the truth.

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужной форме (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Future Simple, Future Continuous)

1. He ... (works/is working) for a big insurance company.
2. Bob, stop! You ... (eat/are eating) too fast.
3. Newton ... (made/was making) a great discovery while he ... (sat/was sitting) under an apple tree.
4. Elizabeth ... (wore/was wearing) a fabulous dress when I ... (saw/was seeing) her at the party.
5. I (will say/will be saying) more about that topic in my next lecture.
6. - Is it alright if I come at about 8.30? - No, I (will watch/will be watching) the football then.

9. Выберите в правильный вариант.

1. He ...all the questions at the last lesson.
a)answers, b)answered, c)will answer
2. My sister ...English in a year.
a)learned, b)learns, c)will learn
3. I... my homework everyday.
a) do, b) did, c) will do
4. I... a funny cat yesterday.
a)draw, b)drew, c)will draw
5. Last year I... this interesting film.
a)see, b)saw,c)will see
6. They ...lastyear.
a)meet, b)met, c)willmeet
7. Mass Mediaradio, television, newspapers, magazines and the Internet.
a) plays, b) includes , c)has, d) entertains
8. Can TV the way people dress?
a) watch ,b) include , c)tell, d) influence
9. Not all that we hear, read or watch on TV is It is the reporter's view.
a) objective, b) true, c)interesting, d) educational
10. Mass Media is a powerful tool topeople. They can make you think all they want.
a) use, b) manipulate, c)include,d) influence
11. Many TV channels do not care about truthful information, they want to make...
a) programmes, b) heroes , c)profits, d)films
12. When all the programmes and material for Mass Media are checked it is called....
a) truth, b) bad , c)management, d)censorship

Вариант 2

1. Вместо пропусков вставьте соответствующую форму глагола to have или to be

1. I ... no time to help you yesterday. I ... very sorry about it. 2. We ... a conference tomorrow. So I ... busy with my report today. 3. There ... only two faculties at the Kemerovo Technological Institute in 1972, now there ... six

faculties there. 4. My sister ... a second-year student of the Law Faculty. She ... a lawyer. 5. What ... you fond of? My hobby ... drawing.

2. Преобразуйте предложения, употребляя оборот there is / are/was/were.

1. The dog is in the room. 2. The children are in the yard. 3. The students are in the laboratory. 4. The car is near the house. 5. The bench was under the tree. 6. A lot of people will be at the stadium tomorrow.

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями (I, we, you, he, she, it, they, me, us, him, her, them).

1. Tom is a good lawyer. Doyouknow ...?
2. Look at her. ... is so beautiful!
3. Where is my notebook? I can't find
4. We are going to the beach. Youcanjoin I like Kate's hair. ... is so thick and long.
1. These are my souvenirs. ... bought ... in England.

4. Расставьте слова в предложениях по порядку.

- 1 she, won, easily, the game
2. tennis, every weekend, Ken, plays
3. quietly, the door, I, closed
4. his name, after a few minutes, I, remembered
5. a letter to her parents, Ann, writes, every week
6. some interesting books, found, we, in the library
7. across from the park, they, a new hotel, are building
8. to the bank, I, every Friday, go

5. Поставить глагол, данный в скобках в правильную временную форму.

1. Every day Peter ... (clean) his room.
2. Yesterday Peter ... (wash) the dishes.
3. Ann and Mary usually ... (help) their parents.
4. The pupils of our class ... (rake) all the leaves last autumn.
5. Most of the families ... (take) out their trash every week.
6. Children ... (wash) the windows today.
7. My grandmother always ... (prepare) the breakfast.
8. Kate ... (fold) the laundry two weeks ago.
9. We ... (decorate) our house every winter.
10. Last Christmas she ... (cook) a tasty Yule log.
11. My mother ... (work) in the garden every spring.
12. These boys ... (study) at school.
13. Children ... (love) theirparents.
14. My father ... (make) a surprise for my last birthday.
15. My mother ... (make) a surprise for my birthday every year.

6. Задайте вопросы к предложениям, начинающиеся со слов в скобках:

1. They went to a French restaurant (When.....?)
2. He had many friends there (How many...?)
3. Dad usually goes to watch football with his friends (Where...?)
4. You can call me Dave. (Can....?)
5. We were at the theatre last night (Where...?)

7. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму:

1. My mobile rang..
2. She felt nervous about the meeting..
3. They were best friends.
4. My grandparents work in the garden in the summer.
5. He told the story. .
6. You speak very clearly..

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужной форме (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Future Simple, Future Continuous)

1. Water always ... (boils/is boiling) at 100 degrees.
2. Look at the picture. An elegant lady ... (rides/is riding) a horse.
3. When our guests ... (arrived/were arriving) we ... (made/were making) our salads.
4. Beethoven ... (wrote/was writing) his tenth symphony when he ... (died/was dying).
5. He ... (will sleep/will be sleeping) when you come back tonight.
6. We (will join/will be joining) you in half an hour.

9. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He ...all the questions at the last lesson.
a) answers, b) answered, c) will answer
2. Creg...to London in a year.
a) went, b) goes, c) will go
- 3 Rita...a cake every weekend.
a) made, b) makes, c) will make
4. Susan...with him yesterday.
a) talked, b) talks, c) will talk
5. When she was young she...at school.
a) work, b) worked, c) will work
6. They ...last year.
a) meet, b) met, c) will meet
- 7 Mass Media us about current affairs in the world
a) tells, b) includes, c) informs, d) entertains
- 8 Does TV the way some people think?
a) watch, b) include, c) tell, d) influence
9. Not all that we hear, read or watch on TV is It is the reporter's view.
a) objective, b) true, c) interesting, d) educational
10. Mass Media can.....people. They can make you think all they want.
a) use, b) manipulate, c) include, d) influence
11. A lot of TV producers care only about money, they want to make...
a) programmes, b) heroes, c) profits, d) films
12. They show us material only after checking everything carefully. They...it.
a) help, b) make, c) manage, d) censor

Контрольная работа № 4

Задание 1. Перефразируйте предложения, используя модальный глагол *might* (10 минут):

Образец: Perhaps the children will be naughty tonight. – The children might be naughty tonight.
(Возможно, дети будут капризничать вечером.)

1. Perhaps it will snow tomorrow. 2. Perhaps I'll travel to the islands for my holiday. 3. Perhaps he won't send the flowers to her. 4. Perhaps you'll get a brand new car for your birthday. 5. Perhaps she'll be late because of a traffic jam.

Задание 2. Поставьте модальные глаголы *have to*, *has to* или *had to*. Переведите предложения (10 минут):

1. I can't see you quite well. I ... put on my glasses. 2. In London we ... drive on the left side. 3. Jack ... wear a suit and a tie to school. 4. Yesterday I ... stay at work till midnight. 5. She ... go now or she'll miss the train. 6. If I lose my job, I will ... sell my diamonds. 7. She doesn't ... buy an expensive present.

Задание 3. Выберите подходящий модальный глагол в скобках (15 минут).

1. You ... (don't have to/must not) go to school if you have a high temperature. 2. The exam is next week. So you ... (must/can) study hard. 3. I will cook everything for the party, so you ... (don't have to/mustn't) bring any food. 4. He needs more exercise, he ... (should/can) go to a gym. 5. Women ... (are allowed to/have to) cover their heads in a church. 6. I ... (can't/can) speak Italian very well because I didn't learn it at school. 7. We ... (could/couldn't) sleep last night because of the storm. 8. Sam ... (must/had to) leave the party early because his wife disappeared. 9. If you train more you ... (could/will be able to) run faster. 10. I was ... (ought to/able to) buy a dishwasher with my credit card. 11. You ... (ought/can) to apologize. 12. We ... (needn't/mustn't) book a room in advance. They always have some vacant rooms. 13. Your hair looks awful. You ... (can/should) get it cut. 14. I am exhausted. I ... (am able to/need to) get some rest. 15. When they were rich they were ... (able to/allowed to) travel abroad every month. 16. Visitors of our hotel ... (may/can) use the car park. 17. Dogs ... (aren't allowed to/aren't able to) get inside. 18. I'm not sure but Bob ... (could/must) be in England now. 19. ... (Must/May) I use your mobile phone? 20. Tom doesn't answer the phone. His car ... (should/must) be in a tunnel now.

Задание 4. Расставьте слова в предложениях с модальными глаголами по порядку (10 минут).

1. 1. chairs – have – to – many – you – did – buy – so – why? 2. after – to – you – tree – have – look – this – carefully – very. 3. have – doesn't – my – correct – she – to – mistakes. 4. invite – wedding – should – our – we – cousins – the – to. 5. shouldn't – today – without – an – outside – go – she – umbrella. 6. socks – the – wash – must – every – their – boys – evening. 7. mustn't – son – lighter – my – play – with – a. 8. I – off – can – day – have – a? 9. aren't – in – you – shout – the – to – allowed – museum. 10. could – to – have – station – he – gone – the.

Контрольная работа № 5

“Passive Voice”

Variant 1.

1. Read sentences. Write numbers of the sentences where the passive voice is used.

- 1) The book was interesting.
- 2) This poem was not written by M. Lermontov.
- 3) I will be asked at the lesson of English.
- 4) Spanish is one of the most popular languages in the world.
- 5) Spanish is spoken in many countries.

2. Write these sentences and underline verb.

- 1) The match was won by our school football team.
- 2) The car will be bought tomorrow.
- 3) Christmas is celebrated on December, 25th.
- 4) We were told an interesting story.
- 5) I am often invited to the parties.
- 6) New houses are built every year.

3 Change sentences in Passive Voice.

- 1) She offered me a cup of tea.
- 2) Everyone knows Harry Potter.
- 3) People speak Portuguese in Brazil.
- 4) They will award him a Nobel Prize last year.
- 5) We sent for the police.

4. Open the brackets and use the Passive Voice or the Active Voice.

- 1) My grandfather (to build) the house many years ago.
- 2) I'm sure, this actress (to award) a prize on the next film festival.
- 3) Mickey Mouse (to create) by Walt Disney.
- 4) She (to take) the key and (to open) the door.

5. In Glasgow students have set up a recycling scheme. Use the ideas below and write what they do to stop waste.

Model: *paper-collect from classrooms*

At school, paper is collected from all classrooms. It is taken to a recycling center.

IDEAS

ACTIONS

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Kitchen waste | compost for organic school garden |
| 2. Ink cartridges | re-use |
| 3. Art work | create out of colourful rubbish |
| 4. Plastic carrier bags | not use |
| 5. Cans, glass, bottles | separate |
| 6. Fruits and vegetables | buy from local farmers to save fuel |
| 7. Ideas | turn into posters |

**Passive Voice
Variant 2.**

1. Read sentences. Write numbers of the sentences where the passive voice is used

- 1) The dinner was cooked by my mother.
- 2) The dinner was nice.
- 3) Letters will be sent tomorrow morning.
- 4) Latin is not spoken in the world now.
- 5) Latin is the language of medicine.

2. Write these sentences and underline verb.

- 1) Halloween is celebrated on October, 31st.
- 2) Flowers are watered twice a week.

- 3) This house will be built next summer.
- 4) We were shown an interesting video film.
- 5) She was invited to dance by David.
- 6) I am always asked at Maths lessons.

3. Change sentences in Passive Voice

- 1) This football player will miss the game, because he is ill.
- 2) Most girls hate mice.
- 3) People speak Dutch in the Netherlands.
- 4) They awarded her cat the first prize in «Cats-show» last week.
- 5) They sent for the fire brigade.

4. Open the brackets and use the Passive Voice or the Active Voice.

- 1) He (to take) a taxi and (to go) to the airport.
- 2) I know these pictures (to collect) by a famous actor.
- 3) “Mona Lisa” (to painted) by Leonardo da Vinci.
- 4) My sister (to help) me to do my homework tomorrow.

5. In Glasgow students have set up a recycling scheme. Use the ideas below and write what they do to stop waste.

Model: paper-collect from classrooms

At school, paper is collected from all classrooms. It is taken to a recycling center.

IDEAS

Kitchen waste
Ink cartridges
Art work
Plastic carrier bags
Cans, glass, bottles
Fruits and vegetables
Ideas

ACTIONS

compost for organic school garden
re-use
create out of colourful rubbish
not use
separate
buy from local farmers to save fuel
turn into posters

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для итоговой аттестации по учебной дисциплине

Предметом оценки являются умения и знания. Контроль и оценка осуществляются с использованием следующих форм и методов:

Оценка освоения дисциплины предусматривает проведение дифференцированного зачета.

I. ПАСПОРТ

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА.

Назначение:

КОМ предназначен для контроля и оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный (английский) язык» по профессии СПО 23.01.09 – Машинист локомотива

Умения

У 1. общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У 2. переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности.

У 3. самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

Знания

З 1. лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

II. ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОГО ЗАЧЕТА

Инструкция для обучающихся

Дифференцированный зачет проходит в устной форме и состоит из 3 частей:

1. Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста
2. Устная тема
3. Грамматическая тема

Время выполнения задания - 90 минут.

Задания:

Билет № 1

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italic

Travelling

The best way to break the monotony of our life and learn a lot about different places and cultures in the world is travelling. I think that our modern life is impossible without travelling. People get tired of their daily routine, they need to change the surroundings. So they go to a travel agency, buy tickets to some nice place, pack their suitcases and set off on a journey.

Travelling has a great educational value because it is a chance to meet new people, visit museums and ancient sights, discover different ways of life, taste national cuisines and practice foreign languages. It makes us more appreciative of other cultures. The best way to study geography is to go to distant countries and cities.

We can travel by different means of transport: by plane, by ship, by train, by car and even on foot. It depends on our plans and preferences. Plane is the fastest but the most expensive means of transport. Travelling in a modern train can be very comfortable and enjoyable. We can admire picturesque landscapes from the window and communicate with our companions. When we travel by car we don't have to buy any tickets or book a hotel, we can stop wherever we want and stay there as long as we like. Travelling on foot (or hiking) is quite popular among young people. It's really exciting to walk in the countryside enjoying the beauty of hills and valleys, lakes and forests.

My parents spend their holidays travelling too. I was only 4 years old when they first took me to Turkey. That was an unforgettable holiday by the sea. We swam and sunbathed, went sailing and fishing. And we took plenty of beautiful pictures there.

Travelling is great! It can give you a great deal of pleasant emotions and memories. It's the time for relaxation and thinking. People often return home with a fresh outlook on life and a fantastic zeal to do something good. And they usually say: "East or West – home is best."

Answer the questions :

1. Why is travelling so popular nowadays?
2. What opportunities do you have while travelling?
3. What means of travelling do you know?
4. Why travelling on foot is so popular among young people?
5. What is the fastest but the most expensive means of transport?
6. What are the advantages of travelling?

2. You are going to give a talk about environmental problems. 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- why people worry about environmental problems nowadays
- what the most serious environmental problem is
- what young people can do to improve the ecological situation

Билет № 2

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Sport

Every person wants to be stronger, healthier and to look good. That is why, there is no place in the world where you will not find people who are not engaged in sport activities. Sport is the very thing that can make a human body strong, well-built and fit. It helps to improve health significantly, including blood circulation and overall physical stamina. Sport makes the body ideal, consistent and healthy, as it strengthens it, and fights obesity. Moreover, sports help to improve brain activity as well, making it the best way to avoid numerous possible aging illnesses. Sport is commonly defined as an athletic activity that involves a degree of competition. When it first appeared in the world people started thinking of different contests and choosing the best ones in each category. So, sport includes all forms of competitive physical activity or games. There are a lot of kinds of sports such as swimming, boxing, football, basketball, tennis and etc. Sport games give needed competitive nature and a strong desire to win. Moreover, when you are competing with opponents, you can develop your organizational and decision-making skills. Thus, participation in sport games brings numerous benefits.

People who are engaged in physical activity are not only strong and healthy but in addition, everyone can get a lot of fun and emotions for themselves from it. Many people do morning exercises, go jogging or go to the gym because they like it. Sport is also an entertainment for spectators. Some people prefer watching sports games on TV and listening to sports news rather than going in for sport. These people usually are called Fans. Anyone can be a fan, because sport unites people of different classes and nationalities.

Thus, sport is an integral part of our life. It teaches us how to stay strong and healthy, and tests our physical abilities. Sport develops physical, social, and organizational skills improving people's abilities to become a part of a team and always heading to the main goal. All these skills are beneficial in personal and professional life and must be obtained.

Answer the questions :

1. What are the advantages of sport?
2. What kinds of sport do you know?
3. Who do we call Fans?
4. Whom does sport unites?
5. What does sport teach us?
6. What does it develop?

2. You are going to give a talk about yourself . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- about your age, your occupation
- if you have any friends
- what hobbies you have

Билет № 3

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

ACID RAINS

Every year more and more plants and animals disappear forever. Strangely, it is the most intelligent but most thoughtless animal that is causing most of the problems - man. Nature is very carefully balanced and if this balance is disturbed, animals can disappear alarmingly fast. Every day, thousands of species of animals draw closer to extinction.

In many lakes fish are dying. Fishermen are worried because every year there are fewer fish and some lakes have no fish at all. Scientists are beginning to get worried too. What is killing the fish?

The problem is acid rain. Acid rain is a kind of air pollution. It is caused by factories that burn coal, oil and gas. These factories send smoke high into the air. The wind often carries the smoke far from the factories. Some of the harmful substances in the smoke may come down with the rain hundreds of miles away.

The rain in many places isn't natural and clean any more. It's full of acid chemicals. When it falls in lakes, it changes them too. The lakes become more acidic. Acid water is like vinegar or lemon juice. It hurts when it gets in your eyes. It also kills the plants and animals that usually live in lake water. That is why the fish are dying in lakes.

Answer the questions :

1. Why fishermen are worried?
2. What is acid rain?
3. What causes the acid rain?
4. What carries the smoke far from the factories ?
5. What can happen if acid water gets into your eyes?
6. Why is fish dying in the lakes?

2. You are going to give a talk about your daily routine . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- when you get up , go to bed
- when you have meals
- what you do in the evenings

Билет № 4

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

New York

New York is the largest city in the USA and the biggest seaport. It is the business centre of the United States. New York is situated in the mouth of the Hudson river. In comparison with such ancient historical cities as, say, Rome, London, Moscow or Paris, New York is quite young. It was founded in 1613 by Dutch settlers.

There are five districts in the city: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond. Manhattan is the central and the oldest part of the city. It is the district of business and finance. It is here in Wall Street that many business offices, banks and the world famous New York stock exchange are situated. The New York stock exchange dominates business life of many countries.

The total area of New York is 365 square miles or 900 square kilometres. Its population together with the population of its suburbs amounts to 16 million people.

Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nationalities. They settled here during the immigration in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century.

A traveller who visits New York for the first time wonders at the modern architecture. The Statue of Liberty, which is on Liberty Island, was a present from France in 1876 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of American independence. This statue and a few 18th and 19th century churches, hospitals, newspaper offices and other buildings are the only examples of "old" architecture in New York. Wherever your eyes travel, everywhere you can see sky-scrapers. New York, one of the USA leading manufacturing cities, is the home of great firms and banks. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery. The city has very busy traffic. Its streets and highways are full of cars and buses.

The mouth of the Hudson river makes an excellent harbour for numerous passengers and cargo ships from all over the world.

Answer the questions :

1. Where is New York situated?
2. How many districts are there in New York?
3. What is the central and the oldest part of the city?
4. What is the total area of New York?
5. Where was the Statue of Liberty brought from?
6. What can you see everywhere in New York?

2. You are going to give a talk about your hobby . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- what you prefer doing in your free time
- if your friends share your interests
- about the hobby you have

Билет № 5

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Christmas in Great Britain

Christmas Day, December 25, is probably the most popular holiday in Great Britain. It is a family holiday. Traditionally all relatives and friends give each other presents. So, before Christmas all the department stores and shops are crowded, everybody is choosing a present.

In general, people get prepared for this holiday very carefully. They decorate their houses in the traditional way. Christmas trees are set up in houses, in the streets and churches. They are always decorated with fairy lights, angels and small toys. In addition, little packets with nuts, candies and special biscuits are hung on the tree. Presents are put around the tree and artificial «frost» is scattered over the branches.

The Germans are believed to be the first to use the Christmas tree in their celebrations and Martin Luther was the first to place a star on the top of the tree. This star represents the star appeared over the stable in which Christ was born.

In Great Britain, the Christmas tree became popular while Queen Victoria ruled the country.

On the eve of Christmas children hang their stockings, so that Santa Claus could put presents into them: oranges, sweets, nuts and if the child didn't behave properly Santa Claus can put there a piece of coal as punishment.

Santa Claus got his name from a man known as St. Nicolas, who lived in the fourth century. He gave his wealth to the poor and often to children. After he died, the Dutch brought this legend to colonial America. Soon the Dutch name Sinter Klaus became Santa Claus.

Carol singing is an essential part of Christmas. No church or school is without its carol service. Carols may be traditional or with some variations that express different feelings. Carols were used for the first time during Christmas in the fifteenth century.

Usually children come around in the evening to the front doors and start singing carols and people who live in these houses give children candies, nuts, pies and so on, to thank them for carol singing.

A typical Christmas lunch includes turkey with cranberry sauce and pudding. After the lunch they go to the sitting room to listen to the Christmas speech of the Queen, shown on TV.

Answer the questions :

1. Why is Christmas so popular in Great Britain?
2. When did it become so popular?
3. What is an essential part of Christmas?
4. What does a typical Christmas lunch include?
5. Who did Santa Claus get his name from?
6. What does Santa Claus put in the stockings?

2. You are going to give a talk about your family . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- your parents' occupation
- if you have brothers or sisters
- about your house chores

Билет № 6

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Russia

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.

The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and Ob in Asia. All rivers flow in the seas. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and Ladoga.

There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Some parts of our country are covered with mountains and hills. Here are three main mountain chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is the Caucasus.

The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle.

Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147. It is a wonderful city. There are many sights in Moscow.

Answer the questions:

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. How many per cent of the population are Russians?
3. What are the deepest lakes in Russia?
4. What is the climate of Siberia?
5. How many mountain chains are there in Russia? Name them.
6. What mineral resources is Russia rich in?

2. You are going to give a talk about a student's working day . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- when you get up and go to bed
- how many lessons you have
- about the time you get to the college and home

Билет № 7

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Great Britain

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south.

The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island). There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, Tyne, Clyde and Bristol Avon.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources, it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea. The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

Answer the questions:

1. Where is the United Kingdom situated
2. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
3. What ocean and seas are the British Isles washed by?
4. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called?
5. What country does Northern Ireland border on?
6. Are there any high mountains in Great Britain?

2. You are going to give a talk about meals in your family . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- how many meals a day you have
- about your family's eating habits
- what you have for breakfast, lunch and dinner

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Environmental problems

Environmental problems is the most burning problem of today. The ecological problem influence the climate on the Earth. Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remind much the same. Nature is under threat. Our country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction- with nature a sign of the ecological crises. Rains, full of acid chemicals, change lakes, rivers, as well as forests. Acid water kills the plants and animals that usually live in water. Acid rain makes the Earth more acidic and some kinds of trees can't live in the sole that is very acidic. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. Water pollution occurs mostly, when people overload the water environment such as streams, lakes, underground water, bays or seas with wastes or substances harmful to living being.

Nuclear weapon is also course of the pollution. It brings a great damage to the agriculture, forests and people's health.

The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The greenhouse effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing infrared radiation from escaping into outer space. It causes the overheat of the air as a result we have the global warming effect.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are up. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for ecology in countries. Its main goal is to combine the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement launches all kind of environmental actions and inform of the ways, means and results of this work.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the most actual problem nowadays?
2. What do we need in order to safeguard our environment?
3. What is the most serious ecological problem nowadays?
4. How do acid rains harm the nature?
5. When does water pollution happen?
6. What organization cares for ecology in many countries?

2. You are going to give a talk about traditional British food . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- how many meals a day the British have
- about the most popular English food
- what the typical English breakfast, lunch, dinner consist of

Билет № 9

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

The USA

The United States of America (the USA) is one of the greatest countries in the world. It is situated on the North America continent and is washed by two oceans: the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. The USA borders on Canada in the North and Mexico in the South.

This great country has a lot of mountains, rivers and lakes. The main mountains of the USA are the Appalachian Mountains and the Cordilleras. Among the longest rivers there are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Columbia and the Colorado.

The climate of the country is different in different parts of the country. In the southern part it is subtropical and continental and in the North it is arctic with very cold weather in winter.

America has fifty states and one independent District of Columbia where the capital of the country is situated. The capital of the USA is Washington D.C. It stands on the Potomac River in the eastern part of the country.

The main cities of this country are located at the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country in population. Other large cities are Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Atlanta.

The USA is a country with a highly developed economy, good industry and agriculture. The main industrial centres are Chicago and Detroit, with their greatest automobile company "General Motors".

There are many farms in the USA (in Texas for example) with various agricultural products like grains, fruit and vegetables. Numerous fields are located especially in the South.

The USA is a country with many interesting customs, traditions and holidays. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

Answer the questions:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What oceans are washed the USA?
3. What countries does the USA border with?
4. What is the climate in different parts of the country?
5. What is the capital of the USA? Where is it situated?
6. What are the main mountains and the rivers?

2. You are going to give a talk about traditional American food . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- how many meals a day Americans have
- about the most popular American food
- what the typical American breakfast, lunch, dinner consist of

Билет № 10

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Most people in Great Britain are real sport-lovers. Even if they don't go in for sport, they like to talk about it. Perhaps, you didn't know, but many kinds of sport have taken the origin in Great Britain. Cricket, football, rugby, tennis, table tennis, badminton, squash, canoeing and snooker were invented in Britain. Britain's national sport is football or soccer. It was played there as far back as medieval times. Nowadays it has become the most popular game all over the world. There is no national football team in Great Britain. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have their separate football clubs, which compete in European and World Cup

matches. English football fans are fond of most exciting games which are held between teams from the same city. For example, between Manchester United and Manchester City, Arsenal and Chelsea from London. There are plenty of amateur association football clubs. Many schools form their own football teams, offering students an opportunity of entering prestigious universities according to their sport achievements. There is a certain type of football called rugby. The game is called so because it was originated at Rugby — a well-known English public school. As well as common football it is a game played by two teams of fifteen players each.

Cricket is a popular summer sport in Britain. There are many cricket clubs in the country. Cricket players wear a certain uniform — white boots, a white T-shirt and white trousers. One cricket game takes a terribly long time. There are two teams of 11 players each and test matches between national teams can last up to 5 days.

Tennis is another favourite sport of the Englishmen. People all over the world know Wimbledon which is the centre of lawn tennis. It is the oldest tennis tournament in the world considered by many people to be the most prestigious. It takes place over two weeks in late June and early July. Wimbledon is known for its traditions — strict white dress code for competitors, the absence of sponsor advertising around the courts and some others. Every tennis player dreams of taking part at this tournament. Golf is a game of business community. In Great Britain it is very common to establish good business relations playing golf.

Answer the questions:

1. The Englishmen love sports, don't they?
2. Which sport do you associate with Britain? Why?
3. What sports have taken the origin in Britain?
4. Do you know any English football clubs?
5. What is rugby?
6. Why does every tennis player dream of taking part at Wimbledon?

2. You are going to give a talk about shopping . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- what kinds of shop you know
- what things you can buy there
- if you like shopping

Билет № 11

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Washington D.C.

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The capital owes much to the first President of the USA -George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people. Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the

Capitol. The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres and is hollow inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city. The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees. The Lincoln Memorial devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in World Wars I and II are buried there too.

There is one more well-known building in Washington — Pentagon, the residence of the US Military department. It is situated in the suburbs to the south of the Potomac.

Answer the questions :

1. What city is the capital of the USA?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. To which state does the city of Washington belong?
4. In whose honor is the District of Columbia named?
5. Who was the first President of the USA?
6. Who chose the place for the District?

2. You are going to give a talk about sport . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- what kinds of sport you know
- about the role of sport
- about your favorite kind of sport

Билет № 12

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

SPORTS IN BRITAIN

Sports play an important part in the life of the English people. All sports are very popular among them. The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are: football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, snooker, steeplechase, racing, darts.

Football the most popular game in the world is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby. Soccer played almost in all countries remains one of the most popular

games in Great Britain. Rugby football originated at Rugby public school. In this game players may carry the ball. Rugby is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball.

Golf, one of the popular sports in Britain, originated in Scotland.

Englishmen are fond of cricket. Cricket is played in schools, colleges, universities. Test matches with other countries are held regularly. The game is very slow.

Table tennis was invented in England in 1880. But the British players are not lucky in tennis international championships.

Wimbledon is known world-wide as the centre of lawn tennis. Wimbledon championships begin on the nearest Monday to June 22, when the weather is fine. The Championships are watched on TV live and at full length by millions of people.

Steeplechase, a cross country running, is popular in European countries. The first cross country race took place in 1837.

Englishmen like all kinds of racing. Horse-racing, motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat race in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It first started in 1820 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. A lot of people come to watch it.

Answer the questions :

1. What kinds of football are there in Great Britain?
2. What is one of the most popular sports in Britain? Where did it originate?
3. What is the second most popular sporting activity in England?
4. What is Wimbledon famous for?
5. What kinds of racing do you know?
6. What is the most famous race in England? When and where was it first held?

2. You are going to give a talk about Russia . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- about the geographical position
- about the government
- about national symbols

Билет № 13

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

The best way to break the monotony of our life and learn a lot about different places and cultures in the world is travelling. I think that our modern life is impossible without travelling. People get tired of their daily routine, they need to change the surroundings. So they go to a travel agency, buy tickets to some nice place, pack their suitcases and set off on a journey.

Travelling has a great educational value because it is a chance to meet new people, visit museums and ancient sights, discover different ways of life, taste national cuisines and practice foreign

languages. It makes us more appreciative of other cultures. The best way to study geography is to go to distant countries and cities.

We can travel by different means of transport: by plane, by ship, by train, by car and even on foot. It depends on our plans and preferences. Plane is the fastest but the most expensive means of transport. Travelling in a modern train can be very comfortable and enjoyable. We can admire picturesque landscapes from the window and communicate with our companions. When we travel by car we don't have to buy any tickets or book a hotel, we can stop wherever we want and stay there as long as we like. Travelling on foot (or hiking) is quite popular among young people. It's really exciting to walk in the countryside enjoying the beauty of hills and valleys, lakes and forests.

My parents spend their holidays travelling too. I was only 4 years old when they first took me to Turkey. That was an unforgettable holiday by the sea. We swam and sunbathed, went sailing and fishing. And we took plenty of beautiful pictures there.

Travelling is great! It can give you a great deal of pleasant emotions and memories. It's the time for relaxation and thinking. People often return home with a fresh outlook on life and a fantastic zeal to do something good. And they usually say: "East or West – home is best."

Answer the questions :

1. What is the best way to learn new things?
2. Why do people need to change the surroundings
3. Why does travelling have a great educational value?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What is the fastest way of travelling?
6. What kind of travelling is popular among young people?

2. You are going to give a talk about sport in Britain. 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- what kinds of sports are popular in Britain
- what famous football clubs you know
- the most popular British sport

Билет № 14

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday and Summer Bank Holiday. Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

The most popular holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Central streets are beautifully decorated.

Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charity and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a carol service on the Sunday before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at the end of their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets.

Christmas is a family holiday. Relatives usually meet for the big Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26th of December, Boxing Day, is an extra holiday after Christmas Day. This is the time to visit friends and relatives or perhaps sit at home and watch football.

Besides public holidays there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head.

Since that day the British celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, on a bonfire and let off fireworks.

There are also smaller, local festivals in Britain.

Answer the questions:

1. Are there many holidays in Great Britain?
2. What is a "bank holiday"?
3. What is the most popular holiday in Britain?
4. When is Christmas celebrated?
5. How are the traditional Christmas songs called in Britain?
6. What do children leave at the end of their beds and why?

2. You are going to give a talk about travelling . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- what means of travelling you know
- about the things that we can learn while travelling
- your favorite means of travelling

Билет № 15

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Traditional English Food

Traditional English food has been greatly influenced by other national cuisines in recent years. Despite this fact, if you travel to Britain, you can still be served up traditional English dishes in a restaurant or at a hotel.

A typical English breakfast is usually quite big and substantial. It includes pork sausages, bacon and eggs, tomatoes, baked beans, mushrooms and a toast. Some people enjoy porridge, fruit and yogurt in the morning, followed by a toast and jam, or orange marmalade. A traditional breakfast drink is tea, which British people prefer having with cold milk. Another popular morning drink is orange juice.

For many Englishmen lunch is a fast meal. In big cities there are a lot of sandwich bars where office clerks can choose all sorts of sandwiches with meat, fish, chicken, ham, prawns, eggs, cheese, vegetables and lettuce. English pubs also serve good food for lunch, hot and cold. Quite a lot of workers go to famous “fish and chips shops” and buy their favourite deep fried cod or haddock with French fries.

A lot of Englishmen drink their 5 o'clock tea. It's a traditional light meal after work. People enjoy their favorite tea with cookies, cakes, freshly baked sweet buns, scones and other pastries.

British people eat their evening meal at about 7 o'clock, when all members of the family are at home together. As a rule, a typical dinner is meat and vegetables. It can be roast chicken or lamb with potatoes, or steamed vegetables with meat gravy. For dessert, English wives cook various puddings and serve them with ice-cream or jam.

On Sundays British families like to sit together at the table enjoying roast beef, lamb or chicken, served with Yorkshire pudding and dressed with English mustard, apple sauce, cranberry sauce or mint sauce.

English food is simple but very delicious. Today it continues to merge in national cuisines from all over the world.

Answer the questions:

1. What does a typical English breakfast consist of?
2. What is the most popular English drink?
3. When do the English drink tea?
4. What do they drink tea with?
5. When do they have dinner?
6. What do they have for lunch?

2. You are going to give a talk about life in the city and in the country . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- about the advantages of living in the city and in the country
- about the disadvantages of living in the city and in the country
- where you would prefer to live

Билет № 16

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Shopping

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

Big department stores and supermarkets sell various goods under one roof. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc.

In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Answer the questions :

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?

2. You are going to give a talk about Great Britain . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- about the geographical position
- about the government
- about national symbols

Билет № 17

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

The	Olympic	Games
The Olympics have a very long history. They began in 776 B.C., and took place for nearly 1,200 years at Olympia, Greece. The citizens of all the Greek states were invited to take part in the games. The prizes were wreaths made of branches of olive trees. Ancient Olympic Games were a great athletic festival and included many different kinds of sport: running, boxing, discus throwing, wrestling, the pentathlon (five different sports) and others. In 394 A.D. the games were stopped by the Roman Emperor		
Theodosius.		
In 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, managed to persuade people from fifteen countries to start the Olympic Games again. <i>The International Olympic Committee was set up in 1894, and the first of the modern series of the Games took place in Athens two years later, in 1896. There were competitions in many kinds of sports: running, jumping , boxing. All the nations of the world were invited to send their athletic teams.</i>		
<i>From then the Olympic Games have been international and the number of events on the program</i>		
<i>have increased.</i>		
<i>In these games only amateurs, or non-professional athletes can take part. Each country sends</i>		

teams for as many different events as possible. The winners of each event are given a certain number of points. The International Olympic Committee decides where each Olympics will take place. They ask a city (not a country) to be the host. The Olympic games are attended by thousands and thousands of people every time they are held. They provide an opportunity for lovers of sports of all the nations to meet together.

Answer	the	questions:
1. How often and where did the ancient Olympic Games take place?		
2. What kinds of sports did they include?		
3. How did the modern Olympic Games begin?		
4. What athletes can take part in the modern Olympic Games?		
5. What are the winners in each event given?		
6. Why are the Olympic Games so important?		

2. You are going to give a talk about English traditions and customs . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- about the most popular customs in our country and GB/
- how the English celebrate Christmas

Грамматические задания:

TEST 1

Choose the correct answer:

1... always go abroad during their summer holidays.

- A) they;
- B) he;
- C) she;
- D) us;
- E) her.

2I have lost ... pen, may I take ... ?

- A) mine / your;
- B) your / your;
- C) my / yours;
- D) her / your;
- E) yours / my.

3... is that man?-Klimov Ivan Petrovich.

- A) What;
- B) Who;
- C) Where;
- D) How;
- E) When.

4 The first of June nineteen hundred

- A) первое июня 1900;
- B) первое июля 1900;
- C) первое июня 9010;
- D) первое июня 19100;
- E) первое июня 1990.

5Are you a student?-Yes,

- A) I'm;

- B) I do;
- C) I have;
- D) I'm not;
- E) he is.

6 Did ... see this film yesterday?

- A) somebody;
- B) anybody;
- C) nobody;
- D) everybody;
- E) anything.

7 Does he spend his holidays by the sea?

- A) Yes, I do;
- B) No, he does;
- C) Yes, he does;
- D) Yes, I am

8 Come... home at... half past two.

- A) a, the;
- B) an, a;
- C) -, -;
- D) -, a;
- E) the, -.

9 She is very pretty, ... ?

- A) is she;
- B) does she;
- C) isn't she;
- D) doesn't she;
- E) has she.

10 They say money ... the soul of business.

- A) is;
- B) are;
- C) were;
- D) to be;
- E) have.

11 The book contains ... information. It's very useful.

- A) much;
- B) many;
- C) little;
- D) few;
- E) a few.

12 The bill is not ... as I thought it would be.

- A) such expensive;
- B) expensive;
- C) more expensive;
- D) so expensive;
- E) the most expensive.

13 What is your weight? You are ... than me.

- A) taller;
- B) tallest;
- C) tall;
- D) more taller;

E) the tallest.

14 He is you.

- A) so tired as;
- B) as tired as;
- C) so tired
- D) such tired as;
- E) more tired as.

15 ... train stopped at ... little station.

- A) the, an;
- B) the, a;
- C) a, an;
- D) -, the;
- E) -, -.

16 You ... right. That ... a lot of money.

- A) is, is;
- B) were, were;
- C) is, are;
- D) is, is;
- E) are, is.

17 Would you mind waiting ... minutes?

- A) few;
- B) a little;
- C) some;
- D) little;
- E) a few.

18. Put on the forms of to have или to be.

1. It ... difficult to find a job now, ... it?
2. I want ... an engineer, that is why I ... a student of the Technological Institute.
3. There is no school in this village and the children go to the school which ... two miles away.
4. How old ... you? — I ... 17.
5. ... you English lessons twice a week? — Yes, we

19 Преобразуйте предложения, употребляя оборот there is / are/was/were.

1. This city had many monuments.
2. Our town has no theatres.
3. This family has two children.
4. Our group has many good pupils.
5. Every week has seven days and every year has twelve months

20. Расставьте слова в предложениях по порядку.

1. usually / at 10 o'clock / out of the garage / in the morning / drives / his bike / Fred
2. a shower / after dinner / often / Mrs Lewis / takes
3. a parking place / near the library / we / find / seldom
4. to / I / on / a / night-club / sometimes / Saturdays / go
5. fly / my parents / to Australia / sometimes / I / in winter / and

21. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is a spider. 2. That is a snail. 3. This is a space film. 4. That is a cartoon. 5. This is a star.

22. Where's Simon? ___ is in the kitchen.

- 1) She

- 2) I
- 3) He
- 4) We

23. I've written a letter to ____.

- 1) she
- 2) her
- 3) me
- 4) it

24. What did those people want? ____ asked ____ to help ____.

- 1) They, me, them
- 2) Them, I, they
- 3) Them, me, they
- 4) They, I, they

25. Have you seen Simon today? Yes, ____ saw ____ this morning.

- 1) me, he
- 2) I, him
- 3) me, him
- 4) I, he

TEST 2

Бонпос 1

.... book is very interesting.

- A) I;
- B) she;
- C) we;
- D) me;
- E) their.

Бонпос 2

Give ... the book, please.

- A) I;
- B) she;
- C) we;
- D) me;
- E) their.

Бонпос 3

My elder brother looks like ... mother .

- A) hers;
- B) my;
- C) yours;
- D) this;
- E) her.

Бонпос 4

There is no bread at home, ... ?

- A) is there;
- B) isn't there;
- C) there is;
- D) are there;
- E) is here

Bonpoc 5

His birthday on ... of October.

- A) the four;
- B) four;
- C) the fourth;
- D) fourth;
- E) the fours.

Bonpoc 6

As ... rule we have little free time on my week-days.

- A) the;
- B) an;
- C) a;
- D) - ;
- E) to.

Bonpoc 7

... there white curtains on the windows?

- A) Is;
- B) Are;
- C) Have;
- D) Has;
- E) Was.

Bonpoc 8

I know story.

- A) interesting;
- B) interestinger;
- C) more interesting;
- D) the most interesting;
- E) interestingest.

Bonpoc 9

Mike is not ... tall... Pete.

- A) so... as;
- B) is... as;
- C) is... than;
- D) as...as;
- E) is... than.

Bonpoc 10

He was in the family.

- A) the eldest;
- B) eldest;
- C) older;
- D) the oldest;
- E) old.

Bonpoc 11

He makes ... mistakes ... you do.

- A) the more\ than;
- B) most \ than;
- C) many \ than;
- D) the most \ than;
- E) more \ than.

Bonpoc 12

Is there ... sofa in your ... living room?

- A) a, -;
- B) a, the;
- C) the, the;
- D) -, -;
- E) -, the.

Вопрос 13

Through ... window we can see ... room.

- A) the, a;
- B) a, a;
- C) -, -;
- D) the, -;
- E) an, the.

Вопрос 14

... you busy? – No, I ... not.

- A) are, am;
- B) am, am;
- C) is, is;
- D) was, were;
- E) will be, was.

Вопрос 15

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

- A) potatoes;
- B) mouses;
- C) wives;
- D) forget-me-nots;
- E) oxen.

Вопрос 16

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

- A) horses;
- B) keys;
- C) women;
- D) childrens;
- E) women-doctors

Вопрос 17

Mary and Ann study at the University. They ... students.

- A) are;
- B) Is;
- C) am;
- D) was;
- E) have.

18. Вместо пропусков вставьте соответствующую форму глагола to have или to be

1. I ... very sorry about it.
2. We ... a conference tomorrow. So I ... busy with my report today.
3. There ... only two faculties at the Kemerovo Technological Institute in 1972, now there ... six faculties there.
4. My sister ... a second-year student of the Law Faculty. She ... a lawyer.
5. What ... you fond of? My hobby ... drawing.

19. Преобразуйте предложения, употребляя оборот there is / are/was/were.

1. The dog is in the room.
2. The children are in the yard.
3. The students are in the laboratory.
4. The car is near the house.
5. The bench was under the tree.

20. Расставьте слова в предложениях по порядку.

- 1 she, won, easily, the game
2. tennis, every weekend, Ken, plays
3. quietly, the door, I, closed
4. his name, after a few minutes, I, remembered
5. a letter to her parents, Ann, writes, every week

21 Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.

a baby, a plant, a peach, a banana, a brush, a woman, , a shelf, a goose, mouse, a tooth, a child, an ox, a deer, a secretary, a crowd,

22. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. Is this a sofa? 2. Is this a bookcase? 3. Is this a man? 4. Is that a ball? 5. Is that a train?

23 Поставьте следующие словосочетания во множественное число.

This lady, that window, this man, that match, this knife, this family, this pie, that answer, that apartment, that teacher,

24 Образуйте три степени прилагательных.

1. big, 2. clever, 3. good, 4. pleasant, 5. poor, 6. bad, 7. funny, 8. important, 9. sunny, 10. comfortable,

25 Поставьте наречие в скобках в нужную степень сравнения.

1. We are in a hurry! Could you walk ... (fast)?
2. I want him to feel ... (comfortably) while he is staying with us.
3. They are coming ... (late) than we thought.
4. He played... (successfully) of the team last season.

TEST 3

Вопрос 1

... often meet here.

- A) We;
- B) He;
- C) She;
- D) Our;
- E) Them.

Вопрос 2

These pencils are ... , take ... if you want.

- A) my / it;
- B) our / them;
- C) mine / it;
- D) her / them;
- E) mine / them.

Вопрос 3

Too ... knowledge ... the head bold.

- A) much / make;

- B) many / makes;
- C) much / makes;
- D) many/ make;
- E) little / make.

Bonpoc 4

This famous poet was born on ... of October.

- A) the twenty three;
- B) twenty threeth;
- C) the twenty third;
- D) twentieth third;
- E) twenty third

Bonpoc 5

He has ... friends in this town and he feels lonely.

- A) much;
- B) many;
- C) little;
- D) few;
- E) a little.

Bonpoc 6

This student is in our group.

- A) attentive;
- B) more attentive;
- C) less attentive;
- D) most attentive.
- E) the most attentive

Bonpoc 7

She is not ... fond of sports ... my brother is.

- A) as\so;
- B) so\as;
- C) such\as;
- D) so\so;
- E) as\as.

Bonpoc 8

When my grandfather was ... young man, he studied ... physics.

- A) a, a;
- B) a, the;
- C) -, -;
- D) the, an;
- E) a, -.

Bonpoc 9

He is ... wonderful teacher. He teaches ... History.

- A) a, -;
- B) a, the;
- C) a, an;
- D) -, -;
- E) -, the.

Bonpoc 10

Where ... Lisa and John? - They ... at college.

- A) were, are;
- B) are, is;
- C) will be, were;
- D) are, are;
- E) is, is.

Вопрос 11

Translate: В нашем городе много школ и институтов.

- A) In our city has many schools and institutes;
- B) There was a lot of schools and institutes in our town;
- C) We have a few schools and institutes in our city;
- D) There are many schools and institutes in our city;
- E) There are many shops and institutes in our town.

Вопрос 12

... you a doctor? – yes, I

- A) is, is;
- B) are, am;
- C) am, am;
- D) am, is;
- E) are, are.

Вопрос 13

There are more than ... books in the library.

- A) 2 million;
- B) 2 millions;
- C) 2nd million;
- D) the 2 million;
- E) 2th millions.

Вопрос 14

The tram system is not it is used to be.

- A) so reliable as;
- B) such reliable as;
- C) as reliable as;
- D) more reliable than;
- E) so reliable so.

Вопрос 15

My friend's ... flat is ... very comfortable.

- A) the, a;
- B) a, a;
- C) -, -;
- D) the, -;
- E) an, the.

Вопрос 16

I come from ... pretty rich ... family.

- A) the, a;
- B) a, -;
- C) a, a;
- D) the, an;
- E) -, -.

Вопрос 17

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

- A) geese;
- B) woman-doctors;
- C) shelves;
- D) plays;
- E) oxen.

18. Вместо пропусков вставьте соответствующую форму глагола to have или to be.

1. It ... difficult to find a job now, ... it?
2. I want ... an engineer, that is why I ... a student of the Technological Institute.
3. There is no school in this village and the children go to the school which ... two miles away.
4. How old ... you? — I ... 17.
5. ... you English lessons twice a week? — Yes, we

19 Преобразуйте предложения, употребляя оборот there is / are/was/were.

1. This city had many monuments.
2. Our town has no theatres.
3. This family has two children.
4. Our group has many good pupils.
5. Every week has seven days and every year has twelve months

20. Расставьте слова в предложениях по порядку.

1. usually / at 10 o'clock / out of the garage / in the morning / drives / his bike / Fred
2. a shower / after dinner / often / Mrs Lewis / takes
3. a parking place / near the library / we / find / seldom
4. to / I / on / a / night-club / sometimes / Saturdays / go
5. fly / my parents / to Australia / sometimes / I / in winter / and

21. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число

Face, dress, foot, watch, country, party, company, Negro, wolf, glass, key, man, tooth, child, goose

22 Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is a spider. 2. That is a snail. 3. This is a space film. 4. That is a cartoon. 5. This is a star.

23. Поставьте следующие словосочетания во множественное число.

This magazine, that sticker, this stamp, that sandwich, this poster, this teacup, that wall, that picture, this foot, that mountain,

24. Образуйте три степени прилагательных.

1. big, 2. clever, 3. good, 4. pleasant, 5. poor, 6. bad, 7. funny, 8. sunny, 9. far, 10 comfortable,

25. Поставьте наречие в скобках в нужную степень сравнения.

1. Excuse me, I can't concentrate. Could you speak ... (quietly)?
2. They came ... (soon) than we thought.
3. After renovation in our flat we will feel ... (comfortably).
4. The winner of the beauty contest acted ... (gracefully).

TEST 4

Вопрос 1

... always go abroad during their summer holidays.

- A) they;
- B) he;
- C) she;
- D) us;
- E) her.

Вопрос 2

He is an old friend of

- A) my;

- B) your;
- C) mine;
- D) her;
- E) their.

Вопрос 3

My name is Alex. I...18 years old.

- A) am;
- B) are;
- C) is;
- D) were;
- E) was.
- E) Were.

Вопрос 4

... of you knows his permanent address?

- A) Who;
- B) Which;
- C) What;
- D) How;
- E) How many.

Вопрос 5

There are many students in the group, ... ?

- A) isn't it;
- B) aren't there;
- C) are there;
- D) is there;
- E) are they.

Вопрос 6

Where ... my glasses? – I have just lost

- A) is / it ;
- B) are / it;
- C) is / them;
- D) are / them;
- E) was / it.

Вопрос 7

I can't help you. I have ... free time.

- A) much;
- B) many;
- C) little;
- D) few;
- E) a lot of.

Вопрос 8

If you ever have ... problems, let me know.

- A) any;
- B) some;
- C) no;
- D) every;
- E) something.

Вопрос 9

It is the way.

- A) long;
- B) longest;
- C) longer;
- D) more long;
- E) the most long;

Bonpoc 10

His work is important than her work.

- A) important;
- B) the most important;
- C) more important;
- D) as important as;
- F) so important as.

Bonpoc 11

English is German.

- A) so difficult as;
- B) as difficult as;
- C) more difficult than;
- D) difficult as;
- E) difficult.

Bonpoc 12

Don't worry. We have ... time before the train comes in.

- A) little;
- B) few;
- C) much;
- D) many;
- E) more.

Bonpoc 13

They live ... from school than we do.

- A) farther;
- B) more far;
- C) farthest;
- D) as far as;
- E) far.

Bonpoc 14

One day ... man decided to sell ... bird.

- A) a, a;
- B) the, the;
- C) a, an;
- D) -, the;
- E) -, -.

Bonpoc 15

... weather was fine, ... sun was shining in ... blue sky.

- A) -, -, -;
- B) -, the, a;
- C) a, a, a;
- D) a, the, an;
- E) the, the, the.

Bonpoc 16

... group of ... farmers were sitting in ... village house.

- A) a, -, the;

- B) the, the, the;
- C) the, a, a;
- D) a, the, a;
- E) a, a, the.

Вопрос 17

There are more than ... books in the library.

- A) 2 million;
- B) 2 millions;
- C) 2nd million;
- D) the 2 million;
- E) 2th millions.

18. Вместо пропусков вставьте соответствующую форму глагола to have или to be

1. I ... very sorry about it.
2. We ... a conference tomorrow. So I ... busy with my report today.
3. There ... only two faculties at the Kemerovo Technological Institute in 1972, now there ... six faculties there.
4. My sister ... a second-year student of the Law Faculty. She ... a lawyer.
5. What ... you fond of? My hobby ... drawing.

19. Преобразуйте предложения, употребляя оборот there is / are/was/were.

1. The dog is in the room.
2. The children are in the yard.
3. The students are in the laboratory.
4. The car is near the house.
5. The bench was under the tree.

20. Расставьте слова в предложениях по порядку.

- 1 she, won, easily, the game
2. tennis, every weekend, Ken, plays
3. quietly, the door, I, closed
4. his name, after a few minutes, I, remembered
5. a letter to her parents, Ann, writes, every week

21 Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.

a baby, a plant, a peach, a banana, a brush, a woman, , a shelf, a goose, mouse, a tooth, a child, an ox, a deer, a secretary, a crowd,

22. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. Is this a sofa? 2. Is this a bookcase? 3. Is this a man? 4. Is that a ball? 5. Is that a train?

23Поставьте следующие словосочетания во множественное число.

This lady, that window, this man, that match, this knife, this family, this pie, that answer, that apartment, that teacher,

24 Образуйте три степени прилагательных.

1. big, 2. clever, 3. good, 4. pleasant, 5. poor, 6. bad, 7. funny, 8. important, 9. sunny, 10. comfortable,

25 Поставьте наречие в скобках в нужную степень сравнения.

1. We are in a hurry! Could you walk ... (fast)?
2. I want him to feel ... (comfortably) while he is staying with us.
3. They are coming ... (late) than we thought.
4. He played... (successfully) of the team last season.

