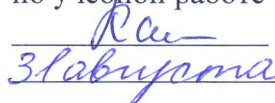


МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЦИФРОВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ,  
СВЯЗИ И МАССОВЫХ КОММУНИКАЦИЙ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИЙ  
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УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заместитель директора  
по учебной работе

 Н.В. Калинина  
2022 г.

**КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

**ОУД.03. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

(наименование учебной дисциплины)

программа подготовки специалистов среднего звена

10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности телекоммуникационных систем  
(код и наименование специальности)


квалификация  
техник по защите информации

Санкт-Петербург  
2022

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств составлен в соответствии с ППССЗ по специальности 10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности телекоммуникационных систем и рабочей программой по учебной дисциплине ОУД.03.Иностранный язык.

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на заседании предметной (цикловой) комиссии №2 (иностранных языков)  
09 февраля 2022 г., протокол №6

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## Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

Результатом освоения дисциплины ОУД. 03 Иностранный язык является освоение обучающимся материала в объёме предусмотренном ФГОС СОО в рамках реализации ФГОС СПО по специальности 10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности телекоммуникационных систем и рабочей программой по дисциплине, а также общих компетенций и предметных результатов, познавательных, регулятивных, коммуникативных универсальных учебных действий.

Форма промежуточной аттестации – экзамен

### 1. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины

1.1. В результате контроля и оценки по дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка сформированности компетенций, предметных результатов и универсальных учебных действий.

Таблица 1

Код и наименование предметных результатов	Код и наименование универсальных учебных действий
<b>Пр 01</b> Вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях неофициального общения в рамках изученной тематики;	<b>П 01</b> Искать и находить обобщенные способы решения задач, в том числе, осуществлять развернутый информационный поиск и ставить на его основе новые (учебные и познавательные) задачи
<b>Пр 02</b> При помощи разнообразных языковых средств без подготовки инициировать, поддерживать и заканчивать беседу на темы, включенные в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;	<b>П 02</b> Критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию с разных позиций, распознавать и фиксировать противоречия в информационных источниках.
<b>Пр 03</b> выражать и аргументировать личную точку зрения;	<b>П 03</b> Использовать различные модельно-схематические средства для представления существенных связей и отношений, а также противоречий, выявленных в информационных источниках.
<b>Пр 04</b> запрашивать информацию и обмениваться информацией в пределах изученной тематики;	<b>П 04</b> Находить и приводить критические аргументы в отношении действий и суждений другого; спокойно и разумно относиться к критическим замечаниям в отношении собственного суждения, рассматривать их как ресурс собственного развития.
<b>Пр 05</b> обращаться за разъяснениями, уточняя интересующую информацию.	<b>П 05</b> Выходить за рамки учебного предмета и осуществлять целенаправленный поиск возможностей для широкого переноса средств и способов действия.

<b>Пр 06</b> Формулировать несложные связные высказывания с использованием основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика) в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;	<b>П 06</b> Выстраивать индивидуальную образовательную траекторию, учитывая ограничения со стороны других участников и ресурсные ограничения.
<b>Пр 07</b> передавать основное содержание прочитанного/увиденного/услышанного;	<b>П 07</b> Менять и удерживать разные позиции в познавательной деятельности
<b>Пр 08</b> давать краткие описания и/или комментарии с опорой на нелинейный текст (таблицы, графики);	<b>Р 01</b> Самостоятельно определять цели, задавать параметры и критерии, по которым можно определить, что цель достигнута
<b>Пр 09</b> строить высказывание на основе изображения с опорой или без опоры на ключевые слова/план/вопросы.	<b>Р 02</b> Оценивать возможные последствия достижения поставленной цели в деятельности, собственной жизни и жизни окружающих людей, основываясь на соображениях этики и морали.
<b>Пр 10</b> Понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных стилей и жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики с четким нормативным произношением;	<b>Р 03</b> Ставить и формулировать собственные задачи в образовательной деятельности и жизненных ситуациях.
<b>Пр 11</b> выборочное понимание запрашиваемой информации из несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики, характеризующихся четким нормативным произношением.;	<b>Р 04</b> Оценивать ресурсы, в том числе время и другие нематериальные ресурсы, необходимые для достижения поставленной цели
<b>Пр 12</b> Читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;	<b>Р 05</b> Выбирать путь достижения цели, планировать решение поставленных задач, оптимизируя материальные и нематериальные затраты.
<b>Пр 13</b> отделять в несложных аутентичных текстах различных стилей и жанров главную информацию от второстепенной, выявлять наиболее значимые факты.	<b>Р 06</b> Организовывать эффективный поиск ресурсов, необходимых для достижения поставленной цели.
<b>Пр 14</b> соблюдать в речевой практике основные орфоэпические, лексические, грамматические, стилистические, орфографические и пунктуационные нормы русского литературного языка;	<b>Р 07</b> Сопоставлять полученный результат деятельности с поставленной заранее целью
<b>Пр 15</b> Писать несложные связные тексты по изученной тематике;	<b>К 01</b> Осуществлять деловую коммуникацию как со сверстниками, так и со взрослыми (как внутри образовательной организации, так и за ее пределами), подбирать партнеров для деловой коммуникации исходя из

	соображений результативности взаимодействия, а не личных симпатий.
<b>Пр 16</b> писать личное (электронное) письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;	<p><b>К 02</b> При осуществлении групповой работы быть как руководителем, так и членом команды в разных ролях (генератор идей, критик, исполнитель, выступающий, эксперт и т.д.);</p> <p><b>К 03</b> Координировать и выполнять работу в условиях реального, виртуального и комбинированного взаимодействия</p>
<b>П17</b> письменно выражать свою точку зрения в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи», в форме рассуждения, приводя аргументы и примеры.	<b>К 04</b> Развернуто, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения с использованием адекватных (устных и письменных) языковых средств
<b>П18</b> Владеть орфографическими навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;	<b>К 05</b> Распознавать конфликтогенные ситуации и предотвращать конфликты до их активной фазы, выстраивать деловую и образовательную коммуникацию, избегая личностных оценочных суждений.

## 2. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины

### 2.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Основной целью оценки теоретического курса общеобразовательной дисциплины ОУД.03 Иностранный язык является оценка освоенных компетенций и универсальных учебных действий.

Оценка осуществляется с использованием следующих форм и методов контроля согласно п.2.6 и п.2.10 Положения о текущем контроле успеваемости обучающихся Санкт-Петербургского колледжа телекоммуникаций им. Э.Т. Кренкеля:

*текущий контроль* – устный опрос на лекциях, практические и семинарские занятия; практические задания; самостоятельные работы; контрольные работы; защита лабораторных работ; контроль самостоятельной работы (в письменной или устной форме); тестирование (письменное или компьютерное);

*рубежный контроль* - тестирование (письменное или компьютерное); контрольные работы; прием индивидуальных домашних заданий, рефератов, отчетов по лабораторным работам.

Текущий и рубежный контроль обеспечивают типовые задания:

Таблица 2

Элементы учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля			
	Текущий контроль		Рубежный контроль	
	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ПР и УУД	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ПР и УУД
<b>Раздел 1. Мониторинг.</b>	устный опрос, письменный опрос, тестирование, практические работы,	ПР 01 – 17, ПР 14; П – 01-03; К 01-03.	Практические задания	ПР – 06, 09, 10, 14; П 03; Р – 02-05; К – 03.
<b>Раздел 2. Фонетический курс.</b>	устный опрос, письменный опрос, тестирование, практические работы,	ПР 01 – 17, ПР 14; П – 01-03; К 01-03.	Практические задания	ПР – 06, 09, 17, 14; П 03; Р – 02-05; К – 03.
<b>Раздел 3. Вводный курс.</b>	устный опрос, письменный опрос, тестирование, практические работы,	ПР 01 – 17, ПР 14; П – 01-03; К 01-03.	Практические задания	ПР – 06, 09, 10, 14; П 03; Р – 02-05; К – 03.

<b>Раздел 4. Компьютеры</b>	<i>устный опрос, письменный опрос, тестирование, практические работы,</i>	<b><i>ПР 01 – 17, ПР 14; П – 01-03; К 01- 03.</i></b>	<i>тест</i>	<b><i>ПР – 06, 09, 10, 14; П 03; Р – 02- 05; К – 03.</i></b>
<b>Раздел 5. Программы редактирования</b>	<i>устный опрос, письменный опрос, тестирование, практические работы,</i>	<b><i>ПР 01 – 17, ПР 14; П – 01-03; К 01- 03.</i></b>	<i>тест</i>	<b><i>ПР – 06, 09, 10, 14; П 03; Р – 02- 05; К – 03.</i></b>

## 2.2. Перечень контрольно-оценочных средств текущего и рубежного контроля

Таблица 3

<b>№п/п</b>	<b>Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины</b>	<b>Наименование оценочного средства, содержание оценочного средства</b>
1.	Раздел 1. Мониторинг.	Открытый банк заданий ОГЭ сайт ФИПИ <a href="https://ege.fipi.ru/os11/xmodules/qprint/index.php?proj=4B53A6CB75B0B5E1427E596EB4931A2A">https://ege.fipi.ru/os11/xmodules/qprint/index.php?proj=4B53A6CB75B0B5E1427E596EB4931A2A</a>
2	Раздел 2. Фонетический курс.	Открытый банк заданий ЕГЭ сайт ФИПИ <a href="https://ege.fipi.ru/os11/xmodules/qprint/index.php?proj=4B53A6CB75B0B5E1427E596EB4931A2A">https://ege.fipi.ru/os11/xmodules/qprint/index.php?proj=4B53A6CB75B0B5E1427E596EB4931A2A</a>
3	Раздел 4. Компьютеры	Открытый банк заданий ЕГЭ сайт ФИПИ <a href="https://ege.fipi.ru/os11/xmodules/qprint/index.php?proj=4B53A6CB75B0B5E1427E596EB4931A2A">https://ege.fipi.ru/os11/xmodules/qprint/index.php?proj=4B53A6CB75B0B5E1427E596EB4931A2A</a>
4	Раздел 5. Программы редактирования	Открытый банк заданий ЕГЭ сайт ФИПИ <a href="https://ege.fipi.ru/os11/xmodules/qprint/index.php?proj=4B53A6CB75B0B5E1427E596EB4931A2A">https://ege.fipi.ru/os11/xmodules/qprint/index.php?proj=4B53A6CB75B0B5E1427E596EB4931A2A</a>



**2.2.1 Перечень тестовых заданий, заданий, задач для осуществления текущего и рубежного контроля.**

**Тестирование.**

**Variant 1**

**Part 1. Grammar**

**1. *Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе.***

- 1) a foot; a tooth
- 2) a pen; a boy
- 3) a box; a fly
- 4) a shelf; a mouse
- 5) a child; a sheep
- 6) a woman; a policeman

**2. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Future Simple:***

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ football at the moment. (play)
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ football very well. (not play)
- 3) She \_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ her homework. (do)
- 4) Where \_\_\_\_\_ they usually \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends? (go)
- 5) Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ now? (go) – I \_\_\_\_\_ to the shop. (go)
- 6) Look! A girl \_\_\_\_\_ over there. (dance)
- 7) Ann often \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday. (dance)
- 8) Yesterday my sister \_\_\_\_\_ up at eight o'clock. (get)
- 9) They \_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ for Moscow. (leave)
- 10) My friend \_\_\_\_\_ the exam last Monday. (take)
- 11) We \_\_\_\_\_ a new bicycle last week. (buy)
- 12) I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter tomorrow. (write)

**Part 2. Reading and Vocabulary**

**3. *Прочитайте текст и определите, верны ли утверждения после текста или нет. (True (T) or False (F))?***

Jaya Rajah is fourteen, but he doesn't go to school, he goes to New York University. He is in a class of twenty-year-olds. Jaya was born in Madras in India but now lives in a house in New York with his mother, father, and brother. They can all speak English. His father is a doctor.

Jaya was different from a very young age. He could write before he could say "Mummy" or "Daddy". He could play the piano when he was five and use a computer when he was eight. Now he studies from 8.15 to 4.00 every day at the university. Then he studies at home with his father from 6.30 to 10.00 every evening. Jaya doesn't have any friends. He never goes out in the evenings, but

he sometimes watches TV. He says, "I live for one thing - I want to be a doctor before I am seventeen. Other children of my age are boring. They cannot understand me.

- 1) Jaya is the same age as the other students in his class. \_\_\_\_
- 2) Jaya wasn't born in the United States. \_\_\_\_
- 3) Jaya was very good at music when he was a young child. \_\_\_\_
- 4) Jaya goes out with his friends in the evenings. \_\_\_\_
- 5) Jaya wants to do the same job as his father. \_\_\_\_
- 6) Jaya likes being with children of his age. \_\_\_\_

**4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

- 1) Does Jaya go to school?
- 2) How old was Jaya when he could play the piano?
- 3) Why does Jaya have no friends?
- 4) What does he want to be?

**5. Прочитайте текст и определите, верны ли утверждения после текста или нет. (True (T) or False (F))?**

**CHARLES DICKENS (1812-1870)**

Charles Dickens is a famous writer in the English language. He wrote about the real world of England and many of the people in his books were not rich, but poor and hungry.

Charles Dickens's family lived in London and his father worked in an office. It was a good job, but he always spent a lot of money and often there was no money to buy food. There were eight children in the family, so life was hard.

Charles went to school and his teachers thought he was very clever. But when Charles was only eleven, his father lost all his money and the family left their house. Charles got a job washing bottles. He worked ten hours a day and he earned six shillings (30p) a week. Every night, after work, he walked four miles back to his room. Charles hated it and never forgot it. He used it in many books, for example David Copperfield and Oliver Twist.

- 1) Charles Dickens wrote in English. \_\_\_\_
- 2) Charles Dickens only wrote about rich people. \_\_\_\_
- 3) Charles Dickens' father had a job in an office. \_\_\_\_
- 4) Charles Dickens' life was difficult because he had eight children. \_\_\_\_
- 5) Charles Dickens was good at school. \_\_\_\_
- 6) Charles Dickens spent all his father's money. \_\_\_\_
- 7) Charles Dickens worked every night. \_\_\_\_
- 8) Charles Dickens earned very little money. \_\_\_\_
- 9) Oliver Twist was Charles Dickens' friend. \_\_\_\_

## Part 1. Grammar

1. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе.

a sheep	a day
a foot	a city
a mouse	a man
a bus	a child
a wife	a pen
a woman	a tooth

2. Распределите глаголы по колонкам и напишите форму прошедшего простого времени (*Past Simple*) этих глаголов.

Study; meet; give; win; buy; visit; speak; become; stay; leave; start; get; enjoy; stop; do; lose

REGULAR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Simple*, *Past Simple*, *Present Continuous* или *Future Simple*:

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ football at the moment. (not play)
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ football very well. (play)
- 3) Be quiet! She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework. (do)
- 4) Where \_\_\_\_\_ they usually \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends? (go)
- 5) Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ now? (go) – I \_\_\_\_\_ to the shop. (go)
- 6) Look! A girl \_\_\_\_\_ over there. (dance)
- 7) Ann often \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday. (dance)
- 8) Yesterday my sister \_\_\_\_\_ up at eight o'clock. (get)
- 9) They sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ to Moscow on holidays. (go)
- 10) My friend \_\_\_\_\_ the exam last Monday. (take)
- 11) We \_\_\_\_\_ a new bicycle last week. (buy)
- 12) I \_\_\_\_\_ to you a letter tomorrow. (write)

4. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы.

- 1) She comes from Moscow.
- 2) He went to England last year.
- 3) Diane is going home now.

## Part 2. Reading

5. Прочитайте статью и заполните пропуски 1-6 фразами, обозначенными буквами А-Е, а затем ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

## WORLD CHAMPION MEMORY MAN

**THIS IS DOMENIC O'LEARY**, the man with the best memory in the world. He can tell you the day of any date in any year. What day was April 21, 1876: 'Wednesday,' says Dominic. He can remember the teams and the scores of every football match in every World Cup. And he became world champion memory man 1) \_\_\_\_\_.

At school, Dominic was a pupil who couldn't remember his lessons. 'My maths and English teachers said I was stupid because 2) \_\_\_\_\_'. But four years ago he saw a program on television which showed people how to improve their memory and

3) \_\_\_\_\_. 'I remembered the order of thirty-five packs of cards.' said Dominic. 'It was quite easy.'

Dominic, 34, can earn £800 a day on European TV programs. He lives with his wife Alison, a clothes designer, in a small village near Bath. And he is the manager of an office cleaning company.

### WINNING

Casino managers don't want Dominic to visit their casinos 4) \_\_\_\_\_. 'I played as a professional gambler for a few months and I won £1,000 a night, but then the managers asked me to leave.'

We went with Dominic to seven clubs in London and Brighton. He started with £500 and four hours later he had £1,250 in his pocket. 5) \_\_\_\_\_. He played in just three clubs for four hours. The other four clubs knew his face and didn't want him to play.

In his free time Dominic loves number games and crosswords, writing music, and playing the piano. He says children can learn to improve their memory from the age of five. 'Then they

6) \_\_\_\_\_. ' says Dominic.

### HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR MEMORY

Dominic says anyone can have a good memory. These are his suggestions.

1. When you go to bed, remember everything you did that day.
2. Remember things in pictures, not words. 'Words are difficult to remember, but pictures are easy'. For example, if you want to remember the name Kate, think of a cat. For the number 8811 think, of two snowmen, a tree and a bird!
3. If you forget something, remember where you were when you could remember it.

---

A. He won £750

B. last October he became world champion

C. I could never remember what they taught me

D. can do anything

E. when he remembered the order of thirty-five packs of playing cards!

F. because he can remember every card

6. *Напишите числительные и даты словами на английском языке.*

1; 3; 8; 12; 20; 13; 15; 30; 50; 179

1 января 1812; 23 февраля 2004; 2 мая 2017

### Критерии оценки теста

Предметом оценки являются умения и знания.

Письменные тесты разработаны в 2х вариантах.

Каждый тест состоит из 2-х частей.

Инструкция по выполнению теста

Вам предложен тест. Выполнение теста рассчитано на 45 минут. Порядок выполнения заданий – любой. Если Вы не совсем уверены в правильности своего ответа, все же укажите

номер того ответа, который, по Вашему мнению, верен.

Оценивание

За каждое задание – 1 балл

ВСЕГО: 37 БАЛЛОВ

Оценки:

«3» - 21 - 27 баллов (выполнено верно 57 – 74 % заданий)

«4» - 28 - 32 балла (выполнено верно 75 – 89 % заданий)

«5» - 33 - 37 баллов (выполнено верно 90 – 100 % заданий)

### 2.3 Критерии оценок по типам (видам) заданий

№	Тип (вид) задания	Критерии оценки
	Устные ответы, письменные развернутые ответы	<p><b>Оценка «5»</b> ставится в том случае, если обучающийся правильно понимает сущность вопроса, дает точное определение и истолкование основных понятий; правильно анализирует условие задачи (вопроса), ответ логичен, умеет выстроить алгоритм поиска ответа самостоятельно; строит ответ по собственному плану, сопровождает ответ новыми примерами, умеет применить знания в новой ситуации; может установить связь между изучаемым и ранее изученным материалом из курса дисциплины, а также с материалом, усвоенным при изучении других дисциплин/модулей.</p> <p><b>Оценка «4»</b> ставится, если ответ обучающегося удовлетворяет основным требованиям к ответу на оценку 5, но дан без использования собственного плана, новых примеров, без применения знаний в новой ситуации, без использования связей с ранее изученным материалом и материалом, усвоенным при изучении других дисциплин/модулей; обучающийся допустил одну ошибку или не более двух недочетов и может их исправить самостоятельно или с небольшой помощью преподавателя.</p> <p><b>Оценка «3»</b> ставится, если обучающийся правильно</p>

		<p>понимает сущность вопроса, но в ответе имеются отдельные пробелы в усвоении вопросов курса дисциплины, не препятствующие дальнейшему усвоению программного материала; умеет применять полученные знания при решении простых задач (заданий, вопросов) по готовому алгоритму; допустил не более одной грубой ошибки и двух недочетов, не более одной грубой и одной негрубой ошибки, не более двух-трех негрубых ошибок, одной негрубой ошибки и трех недочетов; допустил четыре-пять недочетов.</p> <p><b>Оценка «2»</b> ставится, если обучающийся не овладел основными знаниями и умениями в соответствии с требованиями программы и допустил больше ошибок и недочетов, чем необходимо для оценки.</p>
2	Тесты	<p>За каждое задание – 1 балл  <b>ВСЕГО: 37 БАЛЛОВ</b>  Оценки:  «3» - 21 - 27 баллов (выполнено верно 57 – 74 % заданий)  «4» - 28 - 32 балла (выполнено верно 75 – 89 % заданий)  «5» - 33 - 37 баллов (выполнено верно 90 – 100 % заданий)</p>
3	Доклады, рефераты, эссе, творческие работы	<p><b>Оценка «5»</b> ставится, если выполнены все требования к написанию и защите работы: обозначена проблема и обоснована её актуальность, сделан краткий анализ различных точек зрения на рассматриваемую проблему и логично изложена собственная позиция, сформулированы выводы, тема раскрыта полностью, выдержан объём, соблюдены требования к внешнему оформлению, даны правильные ответы на дополнительные вопросы.</p> <p><b>Оценка «4»</b> основные требования к работе и её защите выполнены, но при этом допущены недочёты. В частности, имеются неточности в изложении материала; отсутствует логическая последовательность в суждениях; не выдержан объём; имеются упущения в оформлении; на дополнительные вопросы при защите даны неполные ответы.</p> <p><b>Оценка «3»</b> имеются существенные отступления от требований к работе. В частности, тема освещена лишь частично; допущены фактические ошибки в содержании или при ответе на дополнительные вопросы; во время защиты отсутствует вывод.</p> <p><b>Оценка «2»</b> тема не раскрыта, обнаруживается существенное непонимание проблемы.</p>
4	Практические задания	<p><b>Оценка «5»</b> выставляется, если обучающийся активно работает в течение всего практического занятия, дает полные ответы на вопросы преподавателя в соответствии с планом практического, решает полностью верно задачи и выполняет</p>

		<p>задания. Показывает при этом глубокое овладение лекционным материалом, способен выразить собственное отношение по данной проблеме, проявляет умение самостоятельно и аргументированно излагать материал, анализировать явления и факты со ссылками на соответствующие источники, делать самостоятельные обобщения и выводы, заключения, рекомендации, правильно выполняет все этапы практического задания.</p> <p><b>Оценка «4»</b> выставляется при условии соблюдения следующих требований: обучающийся активно работает в течение практического занятия, вопросы освещены полно, изложения материала логическое, обоснованное фактами, со ссылками на соответствующие источники, освещение вопросов завершено выводами, обучающийся обнаружил умение анализировать факты и события, а также выполнять учебные задания. Но в ответах и в решении задач, выполнении заданий допущены неточности, некоторые незначительные ошибки, имеет место недостаточная аргументированность при изложении (записи) материала, недостаточно четко сделаны обобщения и выводы.</p> <p><b>Оценка «3»</b> выставляется в том случае, когда обучающийся в целом овладел сутью вопросов по данной теме, обнаруживает знание лекционного материала и учебной литературы, пытается анализировать факты и события, делать выводы и решать задачи. Но на занятии ведет себя пассивно, отвечает только по вызову преподавателя, дает неполные ответы на вопросы, допускает грубые ошибки при освещении теоретического материала, решении задач, выполнении заданий, не может обобщить и сделать четкие логические выводы.</p> <p><b>Оценка «2»</b> выставляется в случае, когда обучающийся обнаружил несостоятельность осветить вопросы, решить задачи или выполнить задания, или вопросы освещены неправильно, бессистемно, с грубыми ошибками, отсутствуют понимания основной сути вопросов, выводы, обобщения, обнаружено неумение решать учебные задачи.</p>
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**2.4 Фонд оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации по учебной  
общеобразовательной дисциплине ОУД. 03 Иностранный язык**

**I. ПАСПОРТ**

**Назначение:**

Контрольно-оценочные материалы предназначены для контроля и оценки результатов освоения общеобразовательной дисциплины ОУД. 03 Иностранный язык по специальности 10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности телекоммуникационных систем

**.ЗАДАНИЕ ДЛЯ ЭКЗАМЕНУЮЩЕГОСЯ.**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИЙ  
ИМ. ПРОФ. М. А. БОНЧ-БРУЕВИЧА»  
(СПбГУТ)**

**Санкт-Петербургский колледж телекоммуникаций им. Э.Т. Кренкеля**

Рассмотрено на заседании предметной (цикловой) комиссии  _____ 2022г  Председатель  _____	<b>Экзаменационный билет № 1</b> По учебной дисциплине ОУД. 03 Иностранный язык  Специальность 10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности телекоммуникационных систем.	УТВЕРЖДАЮ  Заместитель директора по учебной работе колледжа _____ Н.В. Калинина  _____ 2022г.
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**II. ПАКЕТ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА**

**УСЛОВИЯ**

**Количество вариантов задания для экзаменуемого – по  
количеству экзаменуемых.**

**Время выполнения задания – 30 минут.**



1. Учебная группа сдает экзамен по расписанию.
2. Количество билетов – **20**
3. Время выполнения задания – 1 час.

**Оборудование:** посадочные места по количеству обучающихся;

- рабочее место преподавателя;
- распечатанные билеты;
- черновики для ответов студентов.

### **Перечень заданий и вопросов к экзамену.**

#### **1. About Myself**

First of all let me introduce myself. My name is Taras. I'm seventeen years old.

I'm at 11-th grade. There are two more kids in the family besides me — my elder brother Oleg and my younger sister Marija. Oleg is twenty-one, he attends a University, he will be a dentist. Marija is only twelve, she is a schoolgirl.

I forgot to mention one more member of our family. It's our favourite poodle Tim. My parents are not old at all. My Mum is forty, she works for a newspaper. My Dad is forty-four, he is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much. I'm doing quite well at school. My parents are proud of my marks. I go in for sports. I play basket-ball. In summer time I like yachting and windsurfing. I take part in different basket-ball competitions. In a year I shall finish my school and I have to decide what occupation to choose. I have been studying English for seven years. I want to be a military interpreter. My grandparents are already retired. They like gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries.

#### **Questions:**

1. Do you go to school?
2. What grade are you at?
3. How old are your parents?
4. Are you the only child in the family?
5. Do you have a pet?
6. Are your grandparents still alive?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. Do you like reading?

#### **2. About My Family**

My family is not very big, just a typical family: Dad, Mom, me, my brother and sister and our cat. My Mummy is forty-one, she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. She is a born teacher. She has teaching abilities. My Dad is forty-two, he is a professional painter, he works for a design company. My parents both like their work very much. My elder sister Natasha is nineteen, she goes to the University, she wants to be a teacher of history. She is fond of reading books on history and fiction. My younger brother Igor is only six years old, he goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny, I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Igor likes to play with our cat. My grandparents are retired.

They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruits. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table. I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

#### **Questions:**

1. How many are there in the family?

2. Do you have a brother or a sister?
3. Where do your parents work?
4. Do your parents understand you?
5. In what way do you help your parents?
6. How old are your grandparents?
7. How do you get along with your family?
8. Which of the parents do you want to be like?

### **3. My College**

As you become older you realize that there are several essential things and places you always long to come back to.

They are your birthplace, your home and the school you went to.

My college was a three-storeyed building situated in one of the residential districts of our city (town, settlement).

All the children from the neighbourhood went there because it was a walking distance from their homes.

There was a sports ground behind the school-building and a green lawn with flower-beds in front of it.

The college was built a few years ago. That's why its classrooms were light and spacious.

There were three large windows in each classroom with flower pots on the windowsills.

It was students (especially girls') responsibility to water the flowers. And they did it with utmost care.

There were maps and portraits, tables and charts on the walls of the classrooms.

Our classroom was on the second floor. Its windows faced the school-yard.

Our form was the only one at school who had a form-master, but not a form-mistress.

He appeared to be a very kind and knowledgeable teacher who spared no time to take us to different places of interest and exhibitions. He taught us Russian and Russian literature.

We respected him very much. Our lessons began at eight o'clock in the morning and lasted till one thirty in the afternoon. We had six lessons a day. Every pupil had a day-book where the teachers wrote down the mark each pupil had earned for his answers. The teacher also wrote down the mark in the class register. When the teacher asked a question, the pupils who could answer it raised their hands, and the teacher called out one of them to answer the question. The pupils were often called to the blackboard to do some exercises or to write some sentences.

When they made mistakes, other pupils were called out to correct those mistakes or the teacher corrected them herself.

After every lesson the teachers gave us some home assignments both written and oral.

At the next lesson the teachers checked them up. The teachers often took our exercise-books home to check them up. If there were any mistakes they corrected them and gave us marks. At the end of each quarter we got our report cards which our parents signed. At the end of the study year we were promoted, to the next form.

#### **Questions:**

1. What do you realize as you become older?
2. At which school did you study?
3. Where was your school situated?
4. Why did all the children from the neighborhood go to your school?
5. What was there behind the school-building and in front of it?
6. When was the school built?
7. Were the classrooms light and spacious?
8. What was there on the walls of the classrooms?
9. On which floor was your classroom situated?

10. What kind of a man was your form-master?
11. What subject did he teach?
12. When did your lessons begin?
13. How many lessons had you a day?
14. What did the teachers write down in the day-books of every pupil?
15. What for were the pupils often called to the blackboard?
16. What happened if the pupils made mistakes?
17. What did the teachers give you after every lesson?
18. What for did the teachers often take your exercise-books home?
19. What did you get at the end of each quarter?
20. Where were you promoted at the end of the study year?

#### **4. My Flat**

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves. At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV. The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window. The third room is my study. It is not large but very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the righthand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat. But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think — the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

#### **Questions:**

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences? What are they?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. Is there a piano in the living-room?
7. What is there near the TV set?
8. How many windows are there in the bedroom?
9. What is on the bedside-table?
10. What colour curtains are there on the window?
11. What room is very cosy?
12. Is there much furniture in the study?

13. What is there in the right-hand corner of the study?
14. What is standing in the left-hand corner?

### **5. My Day off**

When a school-girl I always envied those students who went to school five but not six days a week, as we did. So you may guess, I had the only day off — Sunday. On Sunday, I didn't have to hurry anywhere, that's why, I got up at nine or ten o'clock. I wasn't an early riser. I did my bed, washed myself and went to the kitchen. In the kitchen the table had already been laid and I always had something tasty on Sunday: fried potatoes, meat salad or my favourite apple pies. After breakfast, if the weather was sunny, I usually didn't stay indoors, I went to see my friends. We often played volleyball or basket-ball in the yard and in winter if there was much snow out-of-doors we went skating and skiing in the woods. But sometimes the day happened to be rainy and gloomy. I preferred to be in watching TV, listening to music, reading books, speaking over the phone or just lying on the sofa idling away the time. Some of my classmates could watch all TV-programmes from morning till night, but I think it's rather boring, and I always felt sorry for those TV-addicts. It's much more interesting to play a game of chess with your grandfather, or help your mother about the house, or argue with your father about the latest events at home and abroad. In the evening, when all the family were together, we had some tea with a cake or biscuits, we listened to my younger sister playing the piano, sometimes we sang folk songs. Every Sunday, when I went to bed, I was thinking that the day had flashed past and the next week would bring new problems and their solution.

Questions:

1. What day was your day off?
  2. When did you get up on Sunday?
  3. Were you an early riser?
  4. What did you have for breakfast on Sunday?
  5. What did you do if the weather was sunny?
  6. Did you like to stay indoors when the day was rainy and gloomy?
  7. Do you think to watch TV from morning till night is rather boring?
- What did you do in the evening?

### **6. My Hobby**

Tastes differ. Different people like different things, different people have different hobbies. I go in for sports, I like to play tennis. I go to play tennis every day. Sport is very important part of our life. Many people go in for sports, they jogging, walking, swimming, skating, skiing, train themselves in clubs and different sections.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils play volleyball, football, basketball. I have been playing tennis for 5 years. Tennis became very popular now. I take part in different competitions. To be in a good shape I'm jogging every morning and do my morning exercises. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy and choose the sport he is interested in. I do not understand people who say that they like sport, but they only watch sport on TV.

If one goes in for sports he feels much better, looks much better, sleeps much better. Your physical appearance will change too. You will be slimmer and trimmer. And what is even more important you will not get sick often. Why do I go in for sports? Because I think that it is very important for a man to be strong and well-built. Sport is not for weak, because, you have to learn how to lose, and it's not easy. My favourite proverb says: "A sound mind in sound body".

Questions:

1. What is your hobby?
2. What sports do you go in for?
3. Do you like summer (winter) sports?
4. What does it mean to be healthy?
5. Why did you chose tennis?
6. Who is your favourite tennis-player?

## **7. Travelling/Holidays**

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure.

They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road. Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means. Travelling by sea is very popular. Large ships and small river boats can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country. As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't reserve tour tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish, and spend at any place as much time as you like.

Every year my friend and I go somewhere to the South for holidays. The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful

places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatoriums and tourist camps there. But it is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks there. Sometimes, we can place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long. As a rule, I make new friends there. In the day-time we play volleyball, tennis, swim in the warm water of the sea and sunbathe. In the evening I like to sit on the beach watching the sea and enjoying the sunset. I'm fond of mountaineering. So I do a lot of climbing together with my friends. Time passes quickly and soon we have to make our way back. We return home sunburnt and full of impressions.

Questions:

1. Why is modern life impossible without travelling?
2. What is the fastest and the most convenient way of travelling?
3. Why is travelling by sea very popular?
4. Why is travelling by car very convenient?
5. Where do you go every year?
6. Where do you make new friends?

## **8. My Friend**

I have a lot of friends. Most of them are my former schoolmates. But my bosom friend is Lena. She is 16. Lena isn't very tall, but she is pretty in her own way. She has red curly hair and a turn-up nose. Lena wears spectacles and when spring comes there are plenty of freckles on her cheeks, forehead and nose. But all that doesn't make her plain or ugly. I like Lena because she is well-bred, jolly and kind. She does well at school though she has an unbreakable rule: never to study at night no matter how many written reviews are coming in the morning. She is also fond of reading plain books, and Lena sometimes thinks that one book isn't enough to read, she has two or three books going at once. My friend has a lot of books at home, and she buys them wherever she goes. She says that the books are of great help any time and they always must be at her hand. Her idea is that it's much easier to

have a library of her own comprising lots of books than to try keeping everything in her head. Lena goes in for sports and she is a member of our school basket-ball team. She is terribly quick and strong. It's a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball: while others are hopping about in the air she always gets under their feet and grabs the ball. I don't like people who are bored at everything and who never make the slightest effort to be pleasant. That's why my friend is Lena, the most amusing person in the world. She thinks everything is funny — even flunking an exam. Lena is a sunny soul by nature and always takes the slightest excuse to be amused. My friend has an imagination and her own style. Usually she writes nice compositions and once even won short-story contest that our school wallpaper holds every year. Lena and me are good friends. We help each other try not to quarrel. But when sometimes it comes to quarreling we try to make it up at once.

Questions:

1. How old is Lena?
2. Does she wear spectacles? Describe her appearance.
3. Does she do well at school?
4. What unbreakable rule has she?
5. What books is she fond of reading?
6. Does Lena go in for sports?
7. Is she a member of the school basket-ball team?
8. Why is it a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball?
9. Is Lena a sunny soul by nature? What makes you think so?
10. Has she an imagination? Prove it.

### **9. The Seasons of the Year. My Favourite Season**

It's a universal truth that every season is beautiful in its own way. Isn't it wonderful to tramp down the country lanes on a frosty winter day. Everything is white with snow and it crunches under your feet. The rime sparkles on the branches and the icicles like precious diamonds hang from the roofs of the houses. It's a merry time for both children and grownups.

They can go skating and skiing, sledging and having a fight with snowballs or making a snowman. I suppose, it is

very pleasant while the frost lasts, an unpleasant time comes when the thaw begins. Cars and buses go along streets splashing the mud and slush on the passers-by. Everyone is grumbling and scolding the weather. But soon a warm wind blows up heavy grey clouds and the sun shines brightly in the cloudless azure sky. In a few months summer will come.

Summer is the most suitable season for holidays and vacations. People enjoy bright summer days if they are in the

country or at the seaside. They go bathing and swimming, and fishing and boating. But it's unbearable to stay in town

on such hot and glaring days. Everybody droops and shambles and tries to hide in the shade. Then after a good rest autumn and harvest time comes. The corn has turned golden and the farmer will reap it and put it in his barn. The air is fresh and full of the autumn fragrance of ripe apples, plums and peaches and of course, coloured asters, chrysanthemums. But the weather is so changeable in autumn, people have to wear raincoats and umbrellas if they don't want to get wet through. The dead leaves cover the ground like a thick motley carpet, the roads are slippery and wet, there are lots of puddles in the streets and again everyone is looking forward to frosty winter days and much snow out-of-doors. It's rather difficult to say what season is the best one, however dull and nasty or charming and marvellous the

weather may be. As to me, I always look forward to summer. I am never tired of its long sunny days, warm rains with thunderstorms and hail, the buzz of mosquitoes and midges. I like to spend my summer holidays at the seaside.

In my childhood I used to enjoy playing on the beach, making castles and forts in the sands. When one becomes older one begins to notice the murmur of the sea and it's so beautiful to look at the moon's way on the water in the darkness. The air is fresh and it's easy to breathe. I like to lie in the sun getting as brown, paddle in the water or get splashed

by the waves. But it's not every year that you can go to the seaside. Sometimes I spend my holidays in the country. Most

of my time I spend in the woods gathering strawberries and flowers or at the river bathing and swimming in it.

Very often, I help my granny in the vegetable garden weeding it or gathering tomatoes, cucumbers or radish. I like to walk in the rain or just sit indoors watching the raindrops falling down from the green leaves and blades of the grass onto the ground. When summer is over, I always feel sorry, because it was too short and was too quick to pass.

Questions:

1. When is everything white with snow?
2. What sparkles on the branches?
3. Is it wonderful to tramp down the country lanes on a frosty winter day?
4. What can children and grown-ups do in winter?
5. When does an unpleasant time come?
6. What do cars and buses splash on the passers-by?
7. What season is the most suitable for holidays and vacations?
8. When is it unbearable to stay in town in summer?
9. What fragrance is the autumn air full of?
10. What do people have to wear in autumn?
11. Is the weather changeable in autumn?
12. What is your favourite season?
13. What do you like summer for?
14. Do you like to spend your summer holidays at the seaside?
15. What do you do if you spend your holidays in the country?

## **10. At Library.**

Libraries are very important in the life of all people. We can't buy all the books we want to read. That's why we take

out books from libraries. A lot of people go to libraries on Saturdays. They have some time to spare, because Saturday is a day off. They bring their books to the library and go home taking new books. The librarians take books from the people who come in and give them some new books to choose for reading at home. In a book there is a little pocket and in this pocket there is a piece of paper. The librarian takes this piece of paper out of the pocket in the book. She fills it in, that is, puts the date on the piece of paper and on the right page of the book. Then she puts the piece of paper in the person's reading card. Speaking about libraries it is necessary to admit that Moscow holds the first place among all the other cities of the world for the number of its libraries. The largest library in the world is the State Lenin Library with an overall fund of 21 million various titles in 166 languages. It has 22 reading-rooms, special halls for scientific reference

work, for children and youth, for current periodicals, reference books, manuscripts and for other purposes. The library has a book exchange service with 60 countries of the world. I enjoy reading books. And it doesn't matter what kind of book it is. It can be a collection of short stories, a book of poems or adventures. I equally enjoy them all. But there's one thing that matters. When I choose a book for reading, it shouldn't be dull but interesting. I used to get some of my books from my school library. I must admit our school library had a good stock of books and the librarian was always ready to help in one's choice of books. A great number of volumes filled the shelves. One could find there books of adventure stories, historical novels and tales that opened up panoramas of life and history of other countries, psychological novels, collections of short stories, the immortal classics. Our school library subscribed to several newspapers and magazines. They kept us well informed about the latest developments in this country and abroad, news in the spheres of science, art and literature. Though I attend libraries on a regular basis, I buy quite a lot of books too, particularly those that I read before and enjoyed reading. I like to have them in my room so that I can turn to them not only once but time and again. I derive an utmost pleasure from sitting in the room where my books are and even if I am not reading them, I like to look at the books on the shelves and to feel that I have my friends around me, friends that will never let you down, that will never betray you.

Questions:

1. Why do we take books from libraries?
2. When do a lot of people go to libraries?
3. Why do a lot of people go to libraries on Saturday?
4. What do librarians do when people come to libraries?
5. What is there in the pocket of a book?
6. Which city holds the first place in the world for the number of books?
7. What is the largest library of this country?
8. What is the overall fund of the State Lenin Library?
9. What halls are there in the Lenin Library?
10. What books could one find in your school library?
11. Did your school subscribe to any newspapers and magazines?
12. Do you buy books?
13. What do you derive an utmost pleasure from?

## **11. The Best Film I Have Ever Seen**

Lots of people find watching films one of the best ways of spending their leisure time. Due to numerous video facilities, which have emerged in this country over the past years, we have a chance to watch the most popular and new films. Sitting in a comfortable armchair one can enjoy watching detective stories and westerns, horror films or screen versions of books. As for me, I am like all my friends always impressed by films screened after a book. Moreover, I find it enjoyable to reread the book which I don't remember very well to be able to compare it with the screen version. The film "Emma" with Gwyneth Paltrow as a leading actress is the screen version of the book written by the popular English woman-writer Jane Austene in 1816. Although many books of Jane Austene are about finding the perfect husband, she never married. She lived most of her life with her mother and sister. The plot of this film tells us about a very attractive and clever woman. Emma decides that she wants to help people to have a life that is as perfect as hers. When she meets Harriet who is not as bright as she is and not as cultured as she is, Emma decides to try to improve her and help her find love. Harriet is admired by Robert Martin, a local farmer. Harriet likes him too but Emma does not think he is good enough for her and tells her to reject him. Emma tries to match Harriet with someone else called



Mr. Elton who is the local vicar. Unfortunately, the vicar does not fall in love with Harriet. He falls in love with Emma instead. Emma angrily rejects him. Emma is not always perfect. She often makes mistakes. One of the most memorable scenes in the film occurs at a picnic. Emma is irritated by a woman who is very boring so she tells her how boring she is. During the film, Emma argues a lot with Mr. Knightley but then she discovers that she is in love with him. Unfortunately, she is not the only one. Harriet is in love with him too. Luckily, the story ends happily for everyone. The film is very amusing. My dream now is to read this book in the original, that is, in English.

Questions:

1. What is one of the best way of spending our leisure time?
2. What are many books of Jane Austene about?
3. What does the plot of the film "Emma" tell us about?
4. Why is the film "Emma" amusing?

## **12. My Usual Shopping Round**

We go shopping every day. The other day my mother took me on a usual shopping round. We went to the grocer's and greengrocer's as we had run out of sugar and onions. At the greengrocer's there was a long queue. But we had nothing to do but stand in the queue if we wanted to get to the counter and have some onions. The shop-girl weighed us half a kilo of onions, we thanked her and went out. Then we made our way to the grocer's where we bought a kilo of sugar and some sausage. We were about to go home as my mother suddenly remembered we had hardly any bread in the house. We dropped in at the baker's and bought a loaf of brown bread, some rolls and buns. On our way home the mother decided to call at a commercial shop. She was looking for a present to my father — as it was his birthday soon. As soon as we entered the shop, we found ourselves in a fantastic motley city of silk skirts and shirts, woolen pullovers, frocks and leather boots and shoes. The smiling girl met us at the counter. My mother said she wanted to buy a size 50 shirt of a dark-blue colour. The girl suggested looking at a dark-blue cotton shirt with short sleeves. The shirt was the latest fashion and we were sure the father would like it. We paid the money at the cash-desk. The cashier gave us a receipt and with it we came up to the shop-assistant. She passed us a wrapped parcel with the shirt, thanked us and added they were always glad to see us at their shop and we happy and a bit excited went out of the shop.

Questions:

1. Do we go shopping every day?
2. Where did you go?
3. What did you buy at the greengrocer's?
4. Was the queue long there?
5. Where did you buy a kilo of sugar and some sausage?
6. What did your mother decide to do?
7. What did you see at the commercial shop?
8. What did you buy there?
9. What did the cashier give you?
10. Why were you happy and a bit excited as you went out

of the shop?

### **13. Christmas**

Christmas is Christian holiday that celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. For millions of Christians throughout the world

it is the happiest and the busiest time of the year. No one knows the exact date of Christ's birth but most Christians

celebrate Christmas on December 25. The word Christmas comes from Christes masse, an early English phrase that means Mass of Christ. People of different countries celebrate Christmas in various ways. People in the United States and Canada decorate their homes with Christmas trees, wreaths and ornaments. City streets are filled with colored lights; the sound of bells and Christmas carols can be heard everywhere. Children write letters to Santa Claus and tell him what

presents they would like to get. Many department stores hire people to wear a Santa Claus costume and listen to children's requests. People send Christmas cards to relatives and friends. Many companies give presents to their employees. A Christmas tree is one of the main symbols of Christmas in most homes. Relatives and friends may join in trimming the tree with lights, tinsel, and colorful ornaments. Presents are placed under the tree. On Christmas Eve or Christmas morning, families open their presents. Many children believe that Santa Claus arrives on Christmas Eve in a sleigh pulled by reindeer and brings presents. Some children hang up stockings so Santa Claus can fill them with candy, fruit and other small gifts. In many parts of the United States and Canada groups of people walk from house to house and sing Christmas carols. Some people give singers money or small gifts or invite them for a warm drink.

Many people attend church services on Christmas Eve or Christmas morning. They listen to readings from Bible and

singing Christmas carols. A traditional Christmas dinner consists of stuffed turkey, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce and a variety of other dishes. Some families have ham or roast goose instead of turkey. Pumpkin pie, plum pudding, and fruitcake are favourite desserts.

Questions:

1. What does Christmas celebrate?
2. Where does the name "Christmas" come from?
3. How do people in the US and Canada celebrate Christmas?
4. What do the children do on Christmas?
5. What is the main symbol of Christmas?
6. What does a traditional Christmas dinner consist of?

### **14. The History of the Olympic Games**

Long ago ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and

stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace with all neighbours. He was a good

diplomat because his negotiations were successful and Elis was recognized a neutral state. To celebrate this achievement, he organized athletic games. In the beginning this feast lasted one day, but later a whole month was devoted to it. All wars and feuds were stopped by special heralds who rode in all directions of Greece.

The games were held every four years in Olympia on the territory of Elis. The first games which later were called

the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era. Usually the Olympic Games began before the middle of the summer. Best athletes arrived from many Greek states to Olympia to compete in running, long jumps, throwing of discus and javelin and wrestling. In the course of time fist fighting (boxing) and chariot races were also included in the Games. All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing, well for the Games and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of

the sacred Olympics. The athletes took part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called "olympionics", they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived. In our time sportsmen often get cups and wreaths for winning the first place in sports competitions. The olympionics of ancient Greece became very popular. Best craftsmen were chosen to make honorary cups, many poets wrote and recited in public poems about the best athletes. Sculptors made their statues which were put up at the birthplace of the winners. The Olympic Games were accompanied by arts festivals. Poets recited their poems, singers sang hymns, dancers danced and orators pronounced speeches :— all this in honour of the sacred Games. Only men could take part in the Olympic Games. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the fear of death penalty. There was a single exception, when a woman coached her son and accompanied him to the stadium in men's clothes. That brave woman was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events. Magnificent strong bodies inspired artists and sculptors. They painted wall pictures and made statues of marble and bronze, so now we can admire the corporal beauty of ancient and eternally young discus thrower, javelin bearer and others. The Olympic Games had been held for about eleven hundred years, until the emperor Theodosius banned them for religious reasons in 394 A. D. The revival of the Olympic Games began long time afterwards, in 1892, when a young French teacher Pierre de Couberti made a public speech before the Union of French sports clubs in Paris. At that time many people in many countries practised various kinds of sports and games. They wanted to make friends and compete with sportsmen from other lands. Pierre de Coubertin understood the importance of sports which unified peoples of the world and served the cause of peace like in ancient time. On the 23rd of June 1894 the International Congress of amateur sportsmen made an important decision: to revive the Olympic Games and to establish the International Olympic Committee which would be responsible for the administration of the modern Olympic Games. The first Committee consisted of 12 members. Now 82 members of the International Olympic Committee control the affairs of all member countries which joined the Olympic movement.

Questions:

1. What did ancient Greeks do long ago?
2. What did the ruler of a small state want to do?
3. Why did the ruler organize athletic games?
4. How long did the first feast last?
5. When did the Olympic Games begin?
6. How were the winners called?
7. What were the Olympic Games accompanied by?
8. Who was not allowed to take part in the Olympic Games?
9. When did the revival of the Olympic Games begin?

### **Sport in Our Life**

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-building, etc. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields. Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges. Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In city, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes. Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country,

but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts. Certainly, there's a great distance between my manner of playing and such favourites as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker, Per Korda, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

Questions:

1. Why are people all over the world fond of sports and games?
2. What necessary facilities are provided for people?
3. What kinds of sports are popular in our country?
4. What is your favourite kind of sport? Why?

### **15. 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. Winters are not severely cold and summers are rarely hot. 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.

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?
7. What sea do most of the rivers flow into?

8. What mineral resources is Great Britain rich in?
9. What is the climate like in Great Britain?
10. What is the population of Great Britain?
11. What city is the capital of the U. K.?
12. What kind of state is Great Britain?

## **16. Forming a Government. The Cabinet.**

The party which wins the most seats in the General Election forms the government in Britain. The leader of the winning party becomes Prime Minister. As leaders of their political parties and leaders of the country, Prime Ministers are powerful because they have the majority support in Parliament and they can choose their own ministers and government.

The PM, chooses a committee of ministers called the Cabinet. This is made up of a selection of senior MPs from the House of Commons and some members of the House of Lords. Each member of the Cabinet is a minister responsible for a government department: for example, the Secretary of State for Education and Science is responsible for all the schools, universities and teachers in Britain. The Cabinet of ministers runs the country. The Cabinet meets at the Prime Minister's house — 10 Downing Street. The cabinet works as a team and all ministers must accept the decisions of the "group". The team of ministers must always agree in public because they are collectively responsible for the decisions they make. If a minister cannot agree with all the others, he usually resigns from the cabinet. Cabinet meetings are held in private and the details must remain secret for at least 30 years. Margaret Thatcher tried to change this style of the Cabinet and was forced to resign when the other ministers could not agree

with her. Cabinet ministers cannot, however, do as they please! They are responsible to Parliament and must answer questions from backbenchers from the House of Commons. Even the Prime Minister must answer questions every Tuesday and Thursday in the Commons — this is «called Prime Minister's Question Time. Everyone wants to know what has been decided behind the closed doors of the Cabinet Room.

Questions:

1. Which party forms the government?
2. Who becomes Prime Minister?
3. Why are Prime Ministers powerful?
4. Where does the Cabinet meet?
5. What did Margaret Thatcher try to do?
6. Why was Margaret Thatcher forced to resign?
7. Whose questions must Cabinet ministers answer?
8. What does everyone want to know?

## **17. The British Education System. State Education in Britain**

All state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies.

Nine million children attend 35.000 schools in Britain. Education is compulsory from 5 till 16 years.

Parents can

choose to send their children to a nursery school or a preschool playgroup to prepare them for the start of compulsory education. Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. Most children are taught together, boys and girls in the same class. At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensives which accept a wide range of

children from all backgrounds and religious and ethnic groups. Ninety per cent of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-educational. At 16 pupils take a national exam called

"G.C.S.E." (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education. Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the sixth form at school or at a sixth form college. The sixth form prepare pupils for a national exam called "A" level (advanced level) at 18. You need "A" level to enter a university. Other 16-year-olds choose to go to a college of further education to study for more practical (vocational) diplomas relating to the world of work, such as hairdressing, typing or mechanics. Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with "A" levels from 18. Students study for a degree which takes on average three years of full-time study. Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree at a special graduation ceremony.

Questions:

1. What do state schools in Britain provide their pupils with?
2. What can parents choose?
3. When do children start primary school?
4. When do pupils take a national exam called GCSE?
5. What prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level?
6. How long do students study for a degree?
7. Whom do universities and colleges of higher education accept?

### **18. My Family's Meals**

My family isn't large. It consists of four members. But each member of our family has his own tastes and interests.

For example, my brother is fond of sports. So early in the morning he goes jogging. That's why he has nothing to eat

before it, because it would be bad for him to eat before exercises. But when he comes back, he has a shower and is more than ready for breakfast. He always needs a cup of coffee to really wake him up. His breakfast usually consists of a bowl of cereal with milk and sugar. This he follows by toasts and juice. My father eats the same as my brother.

My mother has a lighter breakfast of just yogurt and a grapefruit. As for me, a cup of tea is enough for breakfast.

And my mother sometimes scolds me for it, because it's important to have a really good breakfast.

We don't have our main meal at lunch time. My father takes sandwiches with him to work. To be healthy, he also

eats fruit. My mother is able to be more varied in her lunches, because she is a housewife. It means that she can prepare what she likes. Her favourite dish is roast meat. As she likes to bake, there is always something tasty at home.

Our evening meal is usually eaten at 7 o'clock. The main course is often meat with vegetables. Sometimes we eat pizza

or pasta with delicious sauce. We try to eat our main meal together. In our busy lives it is the one time of day when we

sit down and have a good talk.

Questions:

1. Is your family large?
2. What do your family have for breakfast?
3. Do you have your main meal together?
4. When do you have your main meal?
5. What do you have for supper?

## 19. Theatre

Theatre is a place where you can see a play staged. It is also one of entertainments. A theatre consists of two parts: the stage and the hall. They are separated by a curtain and the orchestra. Actors and actresses perform on the stage and public occupies the hall, the pit, the dress-circles, the boxes and the gallery. If we made up our mind to go to the theatre we should go to the box-office to buy tickets. Seats can be reserved beforehand. The last performance I saw was the "Nut Cracker" by Tchaikovsky. How great it was! The main parts were performed by Vadim Pisarev and Inna Dorofeeva. Everyone knows that they are very talented dancers. But I also was impressed by a very young ballet-dancer who was performing the part of Masha girl. I think she deserves respect of the audience because she did her best and looked great for her young age. I had a great time that night. But we are to admit that theatre is not popular now as it used to be. There are many people who prefer to seat comfortably before the TV and enjoy themselves without leaving their homes.

Questions:

1. What are the parts a theatre consists of?
2. Where can people buy their tickets?
3. Where was the "Nut Cracker" performed?
4. Are theatres as popular now as they used to be?
5. Why don't people go to the theatre as often?

## 20. The USA.

### Geographical Position. Climate. Rich Resources

The United States of America stretches from Atlantic Ocean across North America and far into the Pacific.

Because of such a huge size of the country the climate differs from one part of the country to another. The coldest

climate is in the northern part, where there is heavy snow in winter and the temperature may go down to 40 degrees below zero. The south has a subtropical climate, with temperature as high as 49 degrees in summer.

The continental part of the USA consists of the highland regions and two lowland regions. The highland regions are

the Appalachian mountains in the east and the Cordillera in the west. Between the Cordillera and the Appalachian mountains are the centre! lowlands which are called- the prairie, and eastern lowlands called the Mississippi valley.

There are many mountains especially in the west and southwest. The Rocky mountains extend all the way from New

Mexico to Alaska. Many rivers cross the country. The most important are the Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado, Sacramento. The main lakes in the USA are the Great Lakes in the north. The nation's natural advantages and resources are probably greater than those of any other area of equal size. The land is as varied as it huge. There are plains and

mountains, grasslands and forests, sandy soil, clay and rich, dark loams. The mineral resources vary from precious gold and rare uranium to common lead and zinc. Coal, oil, iron, copper and other minerals are abundant. They form basis of modern industry.

Questions:

1. Does climate differ from one part of the country to another?
2. How many parts does continental part consist of?

3. Are there many mountains in the USA?
4. What are the most important rivers?
5. Is the USA rich in natural resources?
6. What forms basis of modern industry?

## **21. Foreign Languages in Our Life**

Learning a foreign language isn't an easy thing. Nowadays it's especially important to know foreign languages. Some

people learn languages because they need them for their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying foreign languages is a hobby. Everyone, who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries, read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider. I study English. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. Over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations. English language is a wonderful language. It's the language

of the great literature. It's the language of William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens and others. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It's the language of computers technology. The great German poet Goethe once said, "He, who knows no foreign language, doesn't know his own one". That's why in order to understand oneself and environment one has to learn foreign languages. I think, that to know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

Questions:

1. Is it an easy thing to learn a foreign language?
2. Why do people learn foreign languages?
3. Do you know any foreign language?
4. Where do the native speakers of English live?
5. What can you say about English language?

## **Перечень тем к экзамену по дисциплине**

1. Introducing yourself
2. My friends
3. My family and our daily routine
4. Parents and relatives
5. My daily routine and free time
6. Holidays
7. Hobbies
8. Meals
9. Eating out
10. Shopping
11. Shops in London
12. Buying things
13. My home
14. My room
15. Renting a flat
16. Travelling
17. Taking a trip
18. Повторение грамматического материала
19. Повторение лексического материала
20. Обобщение грамматического и лексического материала



21. Political system of UK
22. National symbols of UK
23. Famous English people
24. Sightseeing in Britain and London
25. Health issues
26. In the hospital
27. Healthy lifestyle
28. Sport
29. Role of sport in life
30. Communication
31. Making phone calls
32. Modern technology in education
33. Education
34. At my college
35. Learning facilities in college
36. Foreign languages
37. Computers in everyday life
38. The digital era
39. Types of computers
40. Types of computers
41. Parts of a computer
42. CPU
43. Motherboard
44. Keyboard

## КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ

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### Критерии оценки ответа, экзаменуемого:

**- оценка «5»** выставляется, если обучающийся:

полностью раскрыл содержание материала в объеме, предусмотренном программой;

изложил материал грамотным языком в определенной логической последовательности, точно используя специализированную терминологию и символику;

правильно выполнил письменное задание;

**- оценка «4»** выставляется, если:

ответ удовлетворяет в основном требованиям на оценку «5», но при этом имеет один из недостатков:

в изложении допущены небольшие пробелы, не исказившие логического и информационного содержания ответа;

допущены ошибка или более двух недочетов в письменном задании.

**- оценка «3»** выставляется, если:

неполно или непоследовательно раскрыто содержание материала, но показано общее понимание вопроса и продемонстрированы умения, достаточные для дальнейшего усвоения программного материала, имелись затруднения или допущены ошибки в определении понятий, использовании терминологии, письменных заданий.

- оценка «2» выставляется, если:

не раскрыто основное содержание материала;

обнаружено незнание или непонимание обучающимся большей или наиболее важной части учебного материала,  
допущены ошибки в определении понятий, при использовании терминологии, в моделях, письменных заданиях.

### Итоговое тестирование по дисциплине ОУД. 03 Иностранный язык

#### Часть 1

		ПР	Время
1	Выберите антоним к слову sell	ПР6,7- 10,12,1 8	1 минута
A	develop		
B	buy		
C	make		
D	build		
2	Выберите правильный перевод словосочетания: Customer loyalty	ПР6,7- 10,12,1 8	1 минута
A	Надежность клиента		
B	Верность клиента		
C	Преданность клиента		
D	Терпимость клиента		
3	Выберите правильный ответ на следующий вопрос: Do you have fitness classes at your college?	ПР6,7- 10,12,1 8	1 минута
A	No, we haven't		
B	No, we didn't have		
C	No, we don't have		
D	No, we won't have		
4	Выберите правильный ответ на следующий вопрос: What makes good customer care?	ПР6,7- 10,12,1 8	1 минута
A	A customer waits in a queue for ten minutes.		
B	A company answers customers letters in five working days.		
C	A company promises to take action.		
D	A company does not pay attention to customer's complaint.		
5	Выберите правильный ответ на следующий вопрос: Where is the head office of IKEA?	ПР6,7- 10,12,1 8	1 минута
A	Sweden		
B	Greece		
C	Great Britain		
D	Norway		

6	Выберите слово, подходящее по значению к слову: shopping	ПР6,7- 10,12,1 8	1 минута
A	goods		
B	manufacture		
C	retailers		
D	catalogues		
7	Выберите строку, где в слове буква «а» не читается как дифтонг [ei]	ПР6,7- 10,12,1 8	1 минута
A	Separate, private		
B	Bakery, to bathe		
C	To appreciate, to evaluate		
D	To estimate, baby, fate		
8	Выберите фразы, которые помогут начать переговоры	ПР6,7- 10,12,1 8	1 минута
A	Make yourself at home.		
B	It's no me.		
C	That sounds good.		
D	Let's get down to business		
9	Переведите следующее предложение из прямой речи в косвенную: Mr. Smith said, "I flew to Moscow by a Aeroflot plane last month"	ПР6,7- 10,12,1 8	1 минута
A	Mr. Smith said that he had flown to Moscow by an Aeroflot plane last month.		
B	Mr. Smith said that he has flown to Moscow by an Aeroflot plane last month.		
C	Mr. Smith said that he would flown to Moscow.		
D	Mr. Smith said that he will fly to Moscow.		
10	Выберите антоним к слову buy	ПР6,7- 10,12,1 8	1 минута
A	Sell		
B	Develop		
C	Make		
D	Build		
11	Выберите в каком слове окончание «s» читается как звук [z]	ПР6,7- 10,12,1 8	1 минута
A	Looks		
B	Sells		
C	Presents		
D	Produces		
12	Выберите выражение, которое не связано с работой	ПР6,7- 10,12,1 8	1 минута
A	Enjoy my job		
B	Department-store		
C	Like the people I work with		
D	Receive training		
13	Выберите из предложенных слов синоним к слову	ПР6,7-	1

	Multinationals	10,12,18	минута
A	Famous		
B	Well-known		
C	International		
D	Outstanding		
14	Выберите правильное название компании: Which company is considered to be a major retailer in selling food, clothes and household furnishings?	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	Nike		
B	Ford Company		
C	Marks and Spencer Company		
D	IKEA		
15	Выберите правильный ответ на следующий вопрос: What does the Coca-Cola company produce?	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	High quality food		
B	Cheese hamburgers		
C	Soft drinks		
D	Beer		
16	Выберите правильный ответ на следующий вопрос: What company delivers packages and documents all over the world?	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	Reuters		
B	DHL		
C	McDonald's		
D	Microsoft		
17	Закончите следующее предложение, выбрав правильный глагол: In 1896 Henry Ford ... his first car.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	Start		
B	Set up		
C	Built		
D	Established		
18	Закончите следующее предложение, выбрав правильный глагол: In 1896 Henry Ford ... the Ford Motor Company	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	Found		
B	Began		
C	Founded		
D	Opened		
19	Какое время вы используете для перевода следующей ситуации: «-Что разрабатывает в данное время ваша компания? -Наша компания разрабатывает в настоящее время новое лекарство против астмы.»	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	Present Perfect		
B	Present Continuous		
C	Present Perfect Continuous		
D	Present Simple		
20	Выберите безличное предложение	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута

		8	
A	It is a hard work		
B	It is necessary to think about a new strategy.		
C	It is a good idea.		
D	This is a negative result.		
21	Выберите правильную модель поведения при общении с иностранными партнерами по бизнесу.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	It is usual to shake hands the first tie you meet a British colleague.		
B	In Asian counties it is rude to look people in the eyes.		
C	British people like to talk about their families.		
D	British people like to talk about their salaries.		
22	Выберите правильную форму знакомства в деловой ситуации, если вы встречаетесь с человеком впервые: What do you say when you meet someone for the first time?	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	Hello! How are you?		
B	Hi! I am glad to see you.		
C	Hello! Let me introduce myself.		
D	The weather is fine today. Isn't it?		
23	Выберите правильные ответы на следующий вопрос: Why do the Japanese like to live in Britain?	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	The English language is easy for them.		
B	The English people are very aggressive.		
C	There are many parks and green fields.		
D	They like the more relaxed atmosphere.		
24	Выберите правильный ответ: Which word is used to plan a foreign business trip?	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	Schedule		
B	Time-table		
C	Itinerary		
D	outline		
25	Выберите слова, относящиеся к американскому варианту английского языка	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	Luggage		
B	Motorway		
C	Round trip		
D	Flight attendant		
26	Выберите слово, не относящееся к данному ряду		
A	Nationalities		
B	Retailing		
C	Languages		
D	Cultures		
27	Какое из предложенных слов обозначает путешествие по морю	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	Tour		
B	Trip		
C	Voyage		
D	Journey		

28	Найдите, какое слово объединяет все виды транспорта	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	A car		
B	An airplane		
C	Vehicle		
D	A trolleybus		
29	Вставьте правильно предлоги в тексте: They wanted to buy 60 motors (1) the Russian company. Rossexport was interested (2) in selling their goods (3) Smith and Co and they were going to invite Mr. Garsell, the manager (4) the company, to come to Moscow to have talks.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
A	From,of,at,of		
B	From, in, to, of		
C	In, of, to, from		
D	From, in, to, of		
30	Вставьте “should” или “ought to”: The applicants ... be committed and hardworking.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута

## Часть 2.

№	Вопрос	ПР	время
	<b>Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous или Past Perfect</b>	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
1.	1. Last summer we (to live) in the country and (to go) to the river every day.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
2.	2. My sister (to spend) a lot of money yesterday.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
3.	3. She is so upset: she (to lose) the key to the front door.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
4.	4. By the 1st of September all the children (to return) from the country	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
5.	5. Columbus (to discover) America 500 years ago.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
6.	6. Columbus (not to know) that he (to discover) America	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
7.	7. I already (to read) five English books.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
8.	8. He (to discuss) the problem with a lot of people before he (to take) a decision	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
9.	9. Mother (to bake) a delicious cake! Sit down at the table and let's eat it!	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
10.	10. She (to read) an English book the whole evening yesterday.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
11.	11. I never (to be) to Greece.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
12.	12. They (to tell) me yesterday that you (to get) an excellent mark	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
13.	13. When you (to receive) a letter from your friend?	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута

14.	14. Our grandmother (to cook) dinner from twelve till three yesterday.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
15.	15. Look! What beautiful flowers she (to buy)!	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
16.	16. They (to travel) along the coast of Africa last year.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
17.	17. We (not to see) each other for ages.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
18.	18. They (to eat) all the apples which I (to bring).	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
19.	19. When the children (to have) dinner, they (to go) for a walk.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
20.	20. You ever (to be) to the Niagara Falls?	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
21.	21. At this time yesterday they (to sit) on the sofa and (to listen) to their grandmother who (to tell) them fairy tales.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
22.	22. My friend just (to ring) me up from London	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
23.	23.1 (to stand) at the tram stop when it (to begin) raining.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
24.	24. We (not to skate) since last winter.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
25.	25. She is very happy: her son (to finish) school	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
26.	26. My brother (to train) at the stadium from six till eight yesterday.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
27.	27. My sister (to buy) a pair of nice model shoes this month.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
28.	28. When Nick (to come) from school, his friends (to play) in the yard.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
29.	29. When your sister (to go) to London?	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута
30.	30. I never (to be) to the Bahamas.	ПР6,7-10,12,18	1 минута

**Лист согласования**  
**Дополнения и изменения к комплекту КОС**

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту КОС на \_\_\_\_\_ учебный год по дисциплине \_\_\_\_\_

В комплект КОС внесены следующие изменения:

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Дополнения и изменения в комплекте КОС обсуждены на заседании П Ц К

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«\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_ г. (протокол № \_\_\_\_\_). Председатель  
П Ц К \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /