

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
по учебной дисциплине
СГ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности
15.02.10 Мехатроника и робототехника (по отраслям)

Уровень образования:		Среднее профессиональное образование
Специальность		15.02.10 Мехатроника и робототехника (по отраслям)
Наименование квалификации		Техник-мехатроник
Форма обучения		Очная
Срок освоения образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС (очная форма)		2 года 10 месяцев <i>(на базе среднего общего образования)</i>
Год начала подготовки		2026 г.
В соответствии с утвержденным УП:		
	шифр и наименование дисциплины	СГЦ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
	семестры реализации дисциплины	1-6 семестр
	форма контроля	Контрольная работа в 1,2,3,4,5 семестре; зачет с оценкой в 6 семестре

ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
по дисциплине
СГЦ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования (ФГОС СПО) по специальности 15.02.10 Мехатроника и робототехника (по отраслям), утвержденного Приказом Министерства Просвещения России от 11 ноября 2022 года № 974 и в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины СГ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

ФОС включает контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета и дифференцированного зачёта (вопросы к зачету, вопросы к дифференцированному зачёту)

1. Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины:

В рамках программы учебной дисциплины обучающимися осваиваются умения и знания

Ко д ПК, ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 05 ОК 09.	В области аудирования: воспринимать на слух высказывания на общую и профессиональную тематику и извлекать общую и детальную информацию из услышанного; в области чтения: понимать содержание текстов общей и профессиональной тематики и извлекать общую и детальную информацию из прочитанного; в речи: поддерживать диалог на общую и профессиональную тематику, соблюдать нормы речевого этикета.	Общая и профессиональная лексика; грамматические нормы современного английского языка; факты англоязычной культуры; основные ресурсы, с помощью которых можно компенсировать недостающие знания.

2. Условия аттестации

Промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме *зачёта*.

3. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции

№ п п п п	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции или её части)	Наименование оценочного средства
	Раздел 1. Повседневное общение	ОК 05 ОК 09	тестирование

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2	Раздел 2 Профессиональное общение	OK 05 OK 09	тестирование
3	Раздел 3 Перевод профессиональной литературы	OK 05 OK 09	экспертное наблюдение в процессе практических занятий.
Промежуточная аттестация — зачёт,		OK 05 OK 09	Вопросы к зачёту Вопросы к зачету с оценкой

Выполнение тестовых упражнений

Фонетика. Морфология. Времена группы Indefinite

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в форме **Future Simple (Indefinite)**

1. I think we _____ two return tickets. (to buy)
2. Kate _____ ten tomorrow. (to be)
3. My aunt _____ to Canada next summer. (to go)
4. I _____ you in the evening. (to phone)
5. I'm sure our 3-day tour _____ more than 5000 roubles. (to cost)

Упражнение 2. Вставьте 'll или won't.

1. Lucy was born in 1995. In 2007 she _____ be 12.
2. It's sunny today. It _____ rain.
3. Kelly is eleven today. She _____ be twelve until next year.
4. Rob is nine. He _____ be ten on his next birthday.
5. This month is May. It _____ be June next month.
6. Jenny: 'Mum, the bus is late. I _____ be home until eight o'clock.
7. It's 25 degrees today. It _____ snow tomorrow.
8. I sent the letter this afternoon. It _____ arrive until tomorrow.

Упражнение 3. Read the sentences in A and decide what to do. Use **I think I'll...** and the words in B. Прочитайте предложения в колонке A и найдите решение в колонке B. Напишите свои решения начиная с I think I'll...

A	B
1 It's hot in this room.	go to the
2 I'm hungry.	optician's open
3 My flat is in a mess.	a window buy a
4 I haven't got any stamps	new one turn on
5 I want some new glasses.	the heating
6 I'm cold.	watch it
7 I've just missed my bus.	take a taxi home
8 There's a good film on TV	get something to
9 My watch is broken.	eat. go to the post
	office tidy it

Упражнение 4. Сделайте предложения помощи, используя Future Simple.

- 1 It's hot in here.
- 2 These boxes are heavy.
- 3 The windows are dirty.

4 I haven't got any money.

Упражнение 5. Complete the sentences. Use 'll or won't.

Amy's brother is thirteen. He __ be fourteen on his next birthday. I bought a lottery ticket, but I __ win

My dad is thirty-nine. He __ be forty on his next birthday.

My sister Mary is fifteen. She __ be sixteen until next year. My brother's clever. He __ pass all his exams.

It's raining now. But it __ be sunny later.

Debbie and Bob are always late. They ____ arrive until eight o'clock.

Упражнение 6. Опишите свои планы на день. Write about your plans for this afternoon.

Begin like this:

First I'll have dinner. Then I'll go for a walk. After that ...

Упражнение 7. Напишите в будущем времени.

1. You can speak to him.

_____ to him.

2. You can dance there.

_____ there

3. We must stay here.

_____ here

4. I can help you.

_____ you

5. She must make sandwiches.

_____ sandwiches.

6. She can read English books.

_____ English books.

7. They can go to the party.

_____ to the party.

8. They must invite their friends

_____ their friends.

9. You can buy food there.

_____ food there.

10. We can grow vegetables.

_____ vegetables.

Упражнение 8. Напишите свои мысли по поводу будущего ваших одноклассников. Write predictions about your classmates' future.

Example:

I think Nick will be an engineer.

Упражнение 9. Что Вы будете делать на летних каникулах. What will you do in the summer holidays? Use the words from the box.

go to the theatre, go to the river, go to the zoo, collect pebbles, read books, read magazines, watch films, make friends, go sunbathing, write a diary

I think I'll _____

I don't think I'll _____

Упражнение 10. Вы на острове, что Вы будете делать? You are on an island. What do you think you'll do?

1. Will you live in a cave or in a village?

I think I'll live in a cave.

2. Will you sleep on the grass or in the tree?

I think I'll _____.

3. Will you eat caterpillars or snakes?

4. Will you go fishing or collect fruit?

5. Will you wash in the sea or in the river?
6. Will you ride a horse or an ostrich?
7. Will you make friends with dolphins or with parrots?
8. Will you drink milk or water?

Упражнение 11. Напишите предложения помощи. Write sentences offering help. Use the words in the box.

answer it, help you, close the window, buy you a drink, get you some fruit

The phone is ringing. I'll answer it.

1. It's cold in here
2. I can't do my Maths homework.
3. I'm really thirsty.
4. I'm hungry.

Упражнение 12. Do you think that in the future, you will:

- 1 learn a new language?
- 2 travel a lot?
- 3 move to a different country?
- 4 learn a musical instrument or a new musical instrument?
- 5 be richer?

Write sentences.

I think I'll _____

Perhaps I'll _____

I don't think I'll _____

Example:

I think I'll learn a new language. or Perhaps I'll learn a new language. or I don't think I'll learn a new language.

Упражнение 13. Imagine that you will be very busy next week. Say what you will do? Use Simple Future.

Example:

go home

— After the lessons I'll go home

- see
- go to
- buy
- meet
- read
- visit
- play
- learn

Упражнение 14. Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы.

My name is Tanya. I am a pupil. Tomorrow I will not go to school. It will be Sunday. Father and Mother will not be at home. They will go to see their friends.

Answer the questions:

1. Why won't Tanya go to school tomorrow?
2. Will her Mother and Father be at home?
3. Where will they go?
4. What will Tanya do when her parents go to see her friends?

Упражнение 15. Раскройте скобки, используя Future Indefinite.

I _____ (to be) at home. I _____ (to invite) my friend Nina to come home.

We _____ (play). She _____ (be) Big Grey Angry Wolf and I _____ (be) Little Red Riding Hood. And who _____ (be) Granny, who lives in the forest. I think we _____ (invite) Kate to come and play with, us too.

Упражнение. Раскройте скобки, используя Future Progressive.

Tomorrow John _____ (to get up) at seven. Then he _____ (to go) to school. He _____ (to have) dinner at one. He _____ (to come home) at three. Then he _____ (to play) in the yard. After that he _____ (to do) his homework.

Упражнение 16. Прочитайте, переведите на русский, подчеркните глаголы в форме Future Simple.

DAVID: What will we do tomorrow?

SUSAN: We'll go into space. We'll see a space school.

DAVID: Will we see computers there?

SUSAN: Certainly we'll do.

DAVID: Will we play computer games?

SUSAN: Yes, we will.

DAVID: Do the pupils write and count at space schools?

SUSAN: No, they don't. The computer counts and types instead.

DAVID: Will we come back tomorrow?

SUSAN: No, we won't.

DAVID: Will we come back in two days?

SUSAN: I hope we will.

Упражнение 17. Прочитайте текст. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форме Future Simple (Indefinite).

I like to go to school. I have many good friends there. But I like Sundays more. Soon it (1 be) Sunday, and all our family (2 be) at home. I (3 get up) at 9 o'clock, and then I (4 do) my morning exercises and have breakfast together with my parents. After breakfast I (5 help) my mother in the kitchen and my father (6 go) shopping. Then we (7 go) for a I walk in the park or to the cinema.

After dinner my friends (8 come) to me, and we (9 play) together at home or in the yard. In the evening my mother (10 knit), my father (11 watch) a concert on TV and I (12 listen) to music or read a book. I know that I (13 have) a lot of fun next Sunday.

b) Найдите ответы на следующие вопросы. Find the answers to the following questions in the text and read them aloud:

1. Will all the family be at home on Sunday?
2. When will the boy get up?
3. What will he do in the morning?
4. What will he do after breakfast?
5. Who will come after dinner?
6. What will they do at home or in the yard?
7. What will they do in the evening?
8. The boy will have a lot of fun next Sunday, won't he?

Reward+Prof.-Reading Texts (Elementary). Синтаксис. Слово как член предложения. Времена группы Continuous

Exercise. Составьте предложения в the Past Continuous Tense.

1. I/to go home/at 4 o'clock yesterday.
2. We/to play basketball/at 6 o'clock last Sunday.
3. She/to talk with her friend/for forty minutes yesterday.
4. You/to wash the window/in the afternoon yesterday.
5. Nick/to ride his bike/all the evening.
6. Sheila and Dora/to wait for a bus/for half an hour.
7. They/to prepare for the party/all day yesterday.

8. I/to learn the poem/for an hour.
9. Dick/to paint the walls in his room/from 2 to 6 o'clock last Wednesday.
10. Eve and Tony/to skate/all day last Saturday.

Exercise. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

1. Alison ... **(to have)** lunch at two o'clock yesterday.
2. Edward and Henry ... **(to play)** the guitar all the evening.
3. Ben ... **(to run)** in the park in the morning yesterday.
4. I ... **(to speak)** to the manager from three to half past five last Thursday.
5. My grandparents ... **(to drive)** to Poltava at this time yesterday.
6. Lucy ... **(to iron)** clothes from 4 to 6 o'clock last Saturday.
7. You ... **(to sleep)** for three hours in the afternoon.
8. Julia ... **(to listen)** to news at this time yesterday.
9. My mother ... **(to dust)** the furniture when I came home yesterday.
10. We ... **(to play)** on the playground all day last Sunday.

Exercise. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

11. Указатели времени, которые используются с прошедшим длительным временем: *when, while, as.*

While используется, когда два действия происходит одновременно:

While he was playing computer games his sister was speaking on the phone. Когда он играл в компьютерные игры, его сестра разговаривала по телефону.

When и **as** употребляются, если одно действие в предложении было прервано другим действием: *The children were singing when (as) their parents entered the classroom. Дети пели, когда их родители вошли в класс.*

12. I was brushing my teeth when/while my sister was making tea.
13. He was riding a horse when/while the car drove to the stable.
14. Sue was walking along the path as/while it started to rain.
15. You were washing the dishes as/while I was drying them.
16. Kate was speaking to the doctor when/while her mobile telephone rang.
17. We were discussing the film as/while Mary was looking through some magazines.
18. The waiter was carrying the tray when/while he dropped a glass.
19. Sam was crossing the road when/while he saw his friend at the bus stop.
20. Lin and Wendy were preparing for the test as/while the postman knocked at the door.
21. The child was eating soup when/while his mother was making salad.

Answers: 1. while; 2. when; 3. as; 4. while; 5. when; 6. while; 7. when; 8. when; 9. as; 10. while.

Exercise. Дополните предложения when или while.

1. The boys were playing football... the ball flew into the window.
2. Ronny was painting the fence ... the bucket of paint turned over.
3. Denny was putting a tent... the girls were gathering wood for fire.
4. Rita was sleeping ... the alarm-clock rang.
5. Nelly was peeling potatoes ... her sister was cutting chicken into pieces.
6. Nigel was skiing ... he fell down and broke his leg.
7. They were arguing ... Mrs Elliot entered the room.
8. ... my mother was watching her favourite show on TV, father was making coffee.
9. She was typing a letter ... she found some mistakes.
10. They were driving towards the village ... it started to snow.

Exercise. Сделайте предложения отрицательными.

1. The teacher was explaining the exercise to the pupils.
2. Amanda was travelling around Africa at that time.
3. We were having a Music lesson at ten o'clock yesterday.
4. I was doing the shopping yesterday.
5. Martin was visiting his aunt at this time yesterday.

6. The girls were preparing for the concert.
7. They were flying to Wales at 6 o'clock yesterday.
8. It was raining hard all day last Tuesday.
9. Mike and Jess were walking in the park last evening.
10. He was choosing the books in the library then.

Exercise. Составьте предложения, используя слова в скобках в the Past Continuous Tense.

11. **Example:** He wasn't reading the newspaper, (magazine) +
He wasn't reading the newspaper, he was reading a magazine.
We were looking for apples, (bananas) — We were looking for apples, we weren't looking for bananas.
12. Angela wasn't singing a song, (**dance**) +
13. I was cooking potatoes, (**fish**) —
14. The boys were watching a film, (**the news**) —
15. My mother wasn't washing the dishes, (**iron the clothes**) +
16. He was building the house, (**garage**) —
17. They were gathering berries, (**mushrooms**) —
18. You weren't listening to music, (**read the book**) +
19. Ben was repairing his bike, (**his car**) —

Exercise. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

1. You ... (**not to listen**) to the radio, you ... (**to read**) the letter from your niece.
2. Clara ... (**to take**) a bath at nine o'clock yesterday evening.
3. Monica and her friend ... (**to have**) coffee in the sitting-room.
4. Our Granny ... (**not to plant**) tomatoes in the garden.
5. Dick ... (**to carry**) his bag towards the hotel room.
6. Sally and Frank ... (**not to decorate**) the classroom, they ... (**to prepare**) a wall newspaper.
7. The professor ... (**to give**) a lecture but some students ... (**not to listen**) to him.
8. The nurse ... (**not to take**) his temperature, she ... (**to give**) him an aspirin.
9. The train ... (**to arrive**) at the station at seven o'clock.
10. Olga ... (**not to wait**) for us yesterday evening.

Exercise. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму и прочитайте шутку.

A man and his wife had a small cafe near the station. The cafe often stayed open until after midnight, because people came to eat and drink there while they ... (**to wait**) for trains. It was midnight one day and all the people left the cafe except one man. That man ... (**not to eat**), and ... (**not to drink**). He ... (**to sleep**). The owner of the cafe and his wife were very tired. The wife looked at the man several times, but he still ... (**to sleep**). When it was three o'clock in the morning the wife came up to her husband and said, «You have woken this man six times now, Robert, but he didn't leave. Why haven't you sent him away? It's very late».

«Oh, no, I don't want to send him away», answered her husband with a smile. «You see, every time I wake him up, he asks for his bill, and when I bring it to him, he pays it. Then he goes to sleep again».

Answers: The cafe often stayed open until after midnight, because people came to eat and drink there while they **were waiting** for trains. That man **wasn't eating**, and **wasn't drinking**. He **was sleeping**. The wife looked at the man several times, but he still **was sleeping**.

Exercise. Сделайте предложения вопросительными.

1. We were having lunch in the canteen.
2. She was singing a lovely song.
3. You were speaking to your boss.
4. George was sitting in the armchair by the fireplace.
5. Jane and Margaret were going to the airport.
6. The baby was crying.
7. It was getting dark.

8. We were waiting for my cousin.
9. The woman was watching the children on the playground.
10. The tourists were taking photos in front of the palace.

Exercise. Составьте предложения, используя the Past Continuous Tense.

1. A man/to fish/on the bank of the river.
2. They/to make notes/during the lecture?
3. She/not to smile/any more.
4. Polly/and her cousin/to have tea.
5. You/to dig/in the garden?
6. Mike/to hang/a picture in the living-room.
7. Sue/not to swim/in the swimming-pool.
8. They/to wait/for the doctor?
9. I/not to look/at the actors.
10. She/to speak/in a friendly way.

Exercise. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

1. ... you ... **(to wash)** the clothes at 4 o'clock yesterday? — No, I I ... **(to tidy)** my room at that time.
2. ... Lucy ... **(to do)** the shopping when you met her? — Yes, she
3. ... they ... **(to translate)** the text in the afternoon? — No, they They ... **(to prepare)** for the Maths test.
4. ... Alison and Rita ... **(to sit)** in a cafe at three o'clock? — Yes, they They ... **(to eat)** ice cream.
5. ... Steve ... **(to play)** computer games all the evening? — No, he He ... **(to do)** his homework.
6. ... Barbara ... **(to sunbathe)** in the morning yesterday? — Yes, she
7. ... the children ... **(to help)** their grandparents yesterday? — Yes, they They ... **(to gather)** fruit in the garden.
8. ... you ... **(to sleep)** at four o'clock yesterday? — Yes, I
9. ... Phil ... **(to speak)** to the receptionist when you came into the hall of the hotel? — No, he
10. ... He ... **(to have)** breakfast in the cafe.
10. ... you **(to pack)** your luggage when the taxi arrived? — No, I

Exercise. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

1. Where ... you ... **(to go)** yesterday evening? — I ... **(to go)** to the railway station to meet my uncle.
2. Where ... your sister ... **(to shop)** yesterday morning? — Well, she ... **(to shop)** in a new shopping centre all day yesterday.
3. How long ... they ... **(to prepare)** for the test last Sunday? — They ... **(to prepare)** for the test from 2 to 6 o'clock.
4. What book ... he ... **(to read)** at five o'clock yesterday? — He ... **(not to read)**. He ... **(to translate)** a short story for his French lesson.
5. What ... Dick ... **(to do)** yesterday evening? — He ... **(to play)** a new computer game all the evening.
6. Why ... Chris and Sam ... **(to laugh)** so loudly? — Because they ... **(to watch)** a comedy film.
7. Who ... **(to sing)** that nice song when we came into the hall? — My friend ... **(to sing)**.
8. Why ... you ... **(to bake)** a cake yesterday morning? — Because I... **(to wait)** for the guests.
9. Whom ... she ... **(to speak)** to when I met her? — She ... **(to speak)** to her coach.
10. Whose car ... Bill ... **(to drive)** yesterday? — He ... **(to drive)** his cousin's car.

Exercise. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Что вы делали вчера в пять часов? — Мы готовили ужин и ждали гостей.
2. Куда она шла вчера утром? — Она шла к стоматологу.
3. Какой фильм твой брат смотрел вчера в кинотеатре? — Он смотрел новый фильм

ужасов.

4. Где она ждала меня? — Она ждала нас возле театра.
5. Какую статью вы читали вчера? — Я читал статью о новейших научных открытиях.
6. Почему он вел машину так быстро? — Он спешил на вокзал.
7. Когда Том плавал в бассейне вчера? — Он плавал с четырех до пяти часов.
8. Что твой брат делал вчера утром? — Он ремонтировал велосипед вчера утром.
9. С кем Анна разговаривала вчера в 2 часа? — Она разговаривала с секретарем.
10. Что дети делали вчера после уроков? — Они готовились к спортивным соревнованиям.

Упражнение. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форму Past Continuous.

1. While I _____ (to copy) the exercise, my friends _____ (to describe) a picture.
2. When we came in, the children _____ (to clean) their desks.
3. We met her at the bus stop. She _____ (to wait) for the bus.
4. Some of the children _____ (to ski) while other children _____ (to skate). Everybody _____ (to have) a lot of fun.
5. When we came the family _____ (to get) everything ready for Christmas. Bob and Helen _____ (to decorate) the Christmas tree.
6. The girls _____ (to feed) the birds in the garden while the boys _____ (to make) a bird-house.

Упражнение. Прочитайте текст, переведите. Подчеркните глаголы в форме Past Continuous.

Ответьте на вопрос:

Who broke the window?

At 7 o'clock the match started on TV, so Dad was still watching it at 7.30. Mum was sitting in the kitchen. She was quietly reading a woman's magazine. Rosie was trying on her Mum's clothes in her room. Nick's cousins were listening to rock music. It was very loud so they didn't hear the crash. At 7.30 the dogs were lying in front of the fire and they were sleeping. Nick went into the garden with his friend to play football. So at 7.30 he was still there.

Упражнение. Допишите предложения по содержанию текста предыдущего упражнения, используя глаголы в Past Continuous.

1. When someone broke the window Dad _____
2. When Mum heard the crash she _____
3. The cousins didn't hear the noise because they _____
4. The dogs when the noise woke them up. _____
5. At 7.30 Nick _____

Упражнение. Дайте краткие и полные ответы на вопросы в Past Continuous.

Were you going to the cinema at 7 o'clock?

— Yes, I was. I was going to the cinema.

— No, I wasn't. I wasn't going to the cinema.

1. Were you having dinner at 2 o'clock?
2. Was your friend sitting in the yard when you saw him?
3. Was your mother cooking when you came home?
4. Was your sister reading when you called her?
5. Were the children sitting at their desks when you entered the classroom?
6. Were the little children running along the corridor when the lesson began?
7. Were you doing your homework at 7 o'clock last night?
8. Was your father working in the garden when you asked him to dinner?

Упражнение. Задайте вопросы к предложениям, используя слова и фразы в скобках. Ответьте на вопросы.

After the lesson Victor was explaining the new rule, (to you)

— Was Victor explaining the new rule to you?

— Yes, he was. He was explaining the new rule to me.

The children were decorating their classroom. (when)

- When were they decorating the classroom?
 — They were decorating it after the lessons.
1. When I went into the yard, the boys were playing, (football)
 2. When we were playing, Bob was shouting. (loudly)
 3. I met Victor in the street. He was running quickly, (where)
 4. The weather was fine, the sun was shining, (all day)
 5. Nick was watching his little sister in the garden. (why)
 6. His sister was helping him to pack his things when I came, (what things)
 7. They were cooking dinner at that time, (with whom)
 8. I was waiting for him at 3 o'clock yesterday. (where)
 9. He was looking for something when I came in. (what)
 10. They were laughing when I entered the classroom. (why)

Упражнение. Спросите друзей, что они делали прошлой субботой в 10 часов утра. Используйте следующие слова и выражения:

To watch, to listen to, to carry, to look at, to wait for, to explain something to somebody, to work, to sit, to play.

Упражнение. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу глаголы в форме Past Continuous.

play swim feed sleep laugh

Yesterday we went to the zoo and saw there a lot of animals. First we went to see the white bears. They _____. Then we went to the cage with monkeys. There were a lot of children in front of the cage. They _____ because a monkey in the the cage _____. After that we went to see the elephant. There was a man there. He _____ the elephant. But we _____ see much of the lions. They _____.

Упражнение. Из имеющихся слов составьте вопросы к готовым ответам. Все вопросы должны быть в Past Continuous.

1. Where | the white bears | swimming | were?
 - In the swimming pool.
2. It | was | raining?
 - Oh, no. It wasn't. The sun was shining brightly.
3. The elephant | what | eating | was?
 - Some grass and fruit.
4. What | was | playing with | the monkey?
 — With a small ball.
5. Were | how many lions | sleeping in the cage?
 — Both of them.

Упражнение. Дополните вопросы и ответы глаголами в Past Continuous.

- Mr. Rambler, what _____ you _____ (do) at 6.30?
 — Oh, I _____ (read) at that time in my room.
 — Were you? _____ you really _____ (read)? What _____ you _____ (read) at that time?
 — A book.
 — Did your friends see you then?
 — No, they didn't. They _____ (watch TV).
 — What _____ they _____ (watch)?
 — Some film. But why?
 — Some people saw a man who _____ (try) to kill an elephant at that time. We think it was you.

Упражнение. Составьте вопросы в Past Continuous. Используйте вопросительные слова в скобках.

1. Were you watching TV at 11 o'clock last night? (when)
2. We were speaking about books at the lesson. (what, where)
3. After school they were practising a new game. (alternative)

4. When I came, Nick was cleaning his room, (what)
5. He was returning to his camp with a pail of water. (where?)

Критерии оценки выполнения упражнений по иностранному языку

- «отлично» ставится, если обучающийся фонетически верно читает предложения, не делает фонематических ошибок, затрудняющих восприятие на слух. Обучающийся хорошо разбирается в структуре предложений, знает, умеет использовать и владеет лексико – грамматическими правилами и особенностями стиля иностранного языка и адекватно работает с упражнениями, хорошо ориентируется в грамматических конструкциях, соблюдает грамотность написания.
- «хорошо» ставится, если обучающийся в целом фонетически правильно читает упражнения, не делает грубых фонематических ошибок, затрудняющих восприятие на слух. Обучающийся довольно хорошо разбирается в структуре предложений, знает, понимает и владеет лексико – грамматическими особенностями стиля иностранного языка.
- «удовлетворительно» ставится, если обучающийся удовлетворительно читает текст упражнения, допускает 3-5 фонематических ошибок, не затрудняющих восприятие на слух. Обучающийся неплохо разбирается в структуре предложений, знает и может использовать лексико – грамматические особенности иностранного языка, удовлетворительно переводит предложения, понимает их содержание.
- «неудовлетворительно» обучающийся получает, если не знает правила чтения, делает большое количество фонематических ошибок при чтении, не понимает содержание предложений упражнения, допускает лексико-грамматические ошибки.

Задания для практических работ

Задание 1. Перевести текст с русского языка на английский (с английского языка на русский). Составить 10 вопросов по тексту. Пересказать текст.

Устойчивое развитие

Самое лучшее определение устойчивого развития было представлено в отчете «Наше общее будущее» (также известном, как отчет Брандтлэнда):

«Устойчивое развитие – это развитие, которое отвечает потребностям настоящего без подрыва способности будущих поколений удовлетворять свои потребности».

Таким образом, устойчивое развитие – это способность удовлетворять потребности настоящего, в то же время, способствуя потребностям будущих поколений.

Оно сосредоточивается на двух целях.

1. Повысить качество жизни всех граждан Земли.
2. Прекратить использование природных ресурсов, превышающее способность окружающей среды поставлять их бесконечно.

Экологическое развитие обычно отличается от устойчивого развития в том, что экологическое развитие отдает предпочтение тому, что его сторонники считают экологической устойчивостью, перед экономическими и культурными соображениями. В дополнение к этому, устойчивое развитие имеет концепции, лежащие в его основе: концепцию «потребностей», в частности, существенные потребности бедного населения мира, которым должно придаваться первостепенное значение; и идею об ограничениях, наложенных состоянием технологической и социальной организации на способность окружающей среды удовлетворять настоящие и будущие потребности. Существует дополнительная сосредоточенность на обязанности настоящего поколения улучшить жизнь будущих поколений путем исправления вреда, нанесенного экосистеме ранее, и сопротивление дальнейшему нанесению вреда экосистеме.

Устойчивое развитие требует действия со стороны государств, правительств и людей мира. Пагубное положение окружающей среды, огромная нагрузка на наши природные ресурсы и огромный разрыв между развитыми и неразвитыми странами делают необходимым

применение практических стратегий для разворота этих тенденций в обратном направлении. Всемирная комиссия по проблемам окружающей среды и развитию предложила семь критических целей для политик по окружающей среде и развитию, которые следуют из концепции устойчивого развития:

- возрождающий рост;
 - изменение качества роста;
 - удовлетворение существенных потребностей, таких как работа, пища, энергия, вода и улучшение санитарных условий;
 - обеспечение устойчивого уровня населения;
 - сохранение и увеличение ресурсной базы;
 - переориентация технологии и управление риском;
 - включение и комбинирование экологических и экономических соображений при выработке решений.
- Эти рекомендации все ещё действительны; делать дела иначе – опасно и достойно осуждения. Медленные действия были бы пагубны.

Sustainable Development

The best definition of Sustainable development was presented by the report *Our Common Future* (also known as the Brundtland Report):

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Sustainable development is thus the ability to meet the needs of the present while contributing to the future generations’ needs. It focuses on two goals:

1. To improve the quality of life for all of the Earth’s citizens.
2. To stop using up the natural resources beyond the capacity of the environment to supply them indefinitely.

Green development is generally differentiated from sustainable development in that Green development prioritizes what its proponents consider to be environmental sustainability over economic and cultural considerations. In addition to that, sustainable development has underlying concepts: the concept of ‘needs’, in particular the essential needs of the world’s poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment’s ability to meet present and future needs. There is an additional focus on the present generations’ responsibility to improve the future generations’ life by restoring the previous ecosystem damage and resisting to further ecosystem damage.

Sustainable development requires action on the part of world states, governments and people. The detrimental situation of the environment, the enormous stress upon our natural resources and the huge gap between developed and underdeveloped countries necessitate practical strategies to reverse the trends. The World Commission on Environment and Development suggested seven critical objectives for environment and development policies that follow from the concept of sustainable development:

- Reviving growth
 - Changing the quality of growth
 - Meeting essential needs such as for jobs, food, energy, water and sanitation
 - Ensuring a sustainable level of population
 - Conserving and enhancing the resource base
 - Reorienting technology and manage risk
 - Including and combining environment and economics considerations in decision-making
- These recommendations are still valid; to do things differently is dangerous and condemnable. Slow actions would be detrimental.

Source: Wikipedia

Словарик к тексту

- sustainable – устойчивый
- to meet the needs – удовлетворять требованиям, отвечать потребностям и т.п.
- to compromise – компрометировать; подрывать; подвергать риску, опасности
- to contribute – делать пожертвования; вносить вклад; содействовать, способствовать
- to focus – фокусировать; сосредоточивать; концентрировать
- capacity – способность; возможность; производительность
- Green development – экологическое развитие
- generally – обычно; как правило; в общем
- to prioritize – отдавать предпочтение; уделять первостепенное внимание
- proponent – защитник; сторонник; поборник
- to consider – рассматривать, обсуждать; думать, полагать, считать;
- environmental sustainability – экологическая устойчивость (термин отображает постоянство экологической целостности и запасов ресурсов окружающей среды)
- considerations – соображения
- underlying – лежащий внизу; лежащий в основе; основной; базовый
- concept – понятие, идея; общее представление; концепция
- in particular – в особенности, в частности
- overriding priority – основная задача, первоочередная задача
- on the part of – со стороны; по вине
- to necessitate – делать необходимым; неизбежно влечь за собой; вынуждать
- to reverse – переворачивать, опрокидывать; давать задний или обратный ход; реверсировать; поворачиваться в противоположном направлении, разворачиваться; изменять на прямо противоположное

Задание 2. Перевести статью с русского языка на английский, (с английского языка на русский язык). Составить 10 вопросов по тексту. Пересказать текст.

▪

▪ **Статья на английском языке — Экономический кризис / Economic crisis**

The current financial crisis has become an earthquake to the world's economic system. Have started in the USA, it has rapidly overcome the boundaries of the States and has spread over the Europe and Asia, bringing unemployment and financial recession along. One can hardly say whether it will last long or is going to slump. The following remains obvious, if we don't want its recurrence in future, we should investigate its root causes now.

Нынешний финансовый кризис стал настоящим потрясением в мировой экономической системе. Начавшись в США, он быстро преодолел границы государств, и распространился по всей Европе и Азии, повышая уровень безработицы и финансовую депрессию. Трудно сказать, долго ли он продлится или пойдет на спад. Совершенно очевидно то, что если мы не хотим его повторения в будущем, мы должны исследовать его причины сейчас.

The world economic system endures times of prosperity as well as followed by inevitable declines. The circulating scheme is characterized by the rise of manufacturing and it is following recession, thus permitting to keep to the world financial and economic balance order. No one in the world was ready to

Мировая экономическая система переживает как времена процветания, так и последующее неизбежное снижение. Система циркуляции характеризуется ростом производства, который следует после спада, что позволяет держать в норме мировой финансовый и экономический баланс.

take the burdens of the economic crisis on the

shoulders and to resist its unpredictable consequences. In spite of the fact, almost everybody understood how important it is to examine the reasons of it.

In my opinion there are several important factors to discuss, which obviously have affected the present economic situation. First of all it is the spendthrift lending or, in other term, the so-called housing price bubble. Every family buying a house can take a loan from the bank, which should be given back. In order to return money to the bank, the family first of all should take the house it can afford. Otherwise it will not be able to pay the money back. In the recent years the prices on real estate have been so high and raising so quickly like a bubble. It has resulted in the fact that people started taking loans, which they can't pay off. Many banks' borrowers got unable to make their mortgage payments. As a result, the mortgage market was undermined.

This was just the beginning. One of the consequences was the fall of prices on real estate. The institutions and businesses depending on real estate prices or making money on real estate underwent the risk and suffered losses. To such companies belong Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. It was the blow to the financial system in general, which led to the problems in other pecuniary stocks. This process, started with the bank system and led to the banking liquidity crisis, affected all financial and economic sectors of business all over the world.

Another reason of the present economic crisis is the unrestricted emission of

Никто в мире не был готов взять бремя

экономического кризиса на свои плечи и противостоять его непредсказуемыми последствиями, несмотря на тот факт, что почти все понимали, как важно изучить его причины.

На мой взгляд, есть несколько важных факторов для обсуждения, которые, очевидно, повлияли на нынешнюю экономическую ситуацию. Прежде всего, это расточительное кредитование или, другими словами, так называемый пузырь цен на жилье. Каждая семья, покупая дом, может взять кредит в банке, который должен быть вовремя возвращен. Для того чтобы вернуть деньги в банк, семья, в первую очередь, должна выбирать для себя дом, который они могут себе позволить. В противном случае они не смогут вернуть деньги. В последние годы цены на недвижимость были такими высокими и так быстро росли, как мыльный пузырь. Это привело к тому, что люди начали брать кредиты, которые не могли отдать. Многие заемщики были не в состоянии оплатить свои ипотечные кредиты. В результате рынок ипотечного кредитования был подорван.

Это было только начало. Одним из последствий стало падение цен на недвижимость. Организации и предприятия, которые зависели от цен на недвижимость и зарабатывали деньги на недвижимости подверглись риску и понесли потери. Для таких компаний, как принадлежащих Freddie Mac и Fannie Mae, это был удар по финансовой системе в целом, что привело к проблемам в других денежных запасах. Этот процесс начался с банковской системы и привел к кризису банковской ликвидности, затронул все финансовые и экономические секторы бизнеса по всему миру.

Другая причина
нынешнего

American dollars. The emission of the most wide-spread world currency was strictly

экономического кризиса является неограниченное распространение американских долларов. Эмиссия самых

controlled by the government of the USA. Each dollar had gold equivalent in the gold reserve of the States. Purchasing capacity of it corresponded to the quantities of products manufactured. That's not how things stack any more up today. As a result while the USA was loosing its positions on the world market, the dollar was weakening in the world.

распространенных мировых валют строго

контролировалась правительством США. Каждый доллар был золотым эквивалентом золотому запасу государства. Его покупательная способность

соответствовала количеству выпускаемой продукции. Сегодня все складывается совсем иначе. В результате, пока США теряет свои позиции на мировом рынке, доллар слабеет в мире.

To sum it up one can say that the root cause of the current economic crisis lie in the ineffective policies of the economic and financial sectors of the leading and developing countries in the world. One should take into account the root causes to oust its re-occurrence in future.

Подводя итог можно сказать, что основная причина нынешнего экономического кризиса лежит в неэффективной политике финансового и экономического секторов ведущих и развивающихся стран мира. Следует учитывать причины кризиса, чтобы избежать его повторного возникновения в будущем.

Критерии оценки практических заданий

Адекватное использование профессиональной терминологии на иностранном языке;

Владение лексическим и грамматическим минимумом;

Правильное построение предложений (утвердительных, вопросительных), диалогов.

Оценка «5» - «отлично» выставляется, если обучающийся адекватно использует профессиональную терминологию на иностранном языке; владеет лексическим и грамматическим минимумом, правильно строит предложения, диалоги

Оценка «4» - «хорошо» выставляется, если обучающийся допускает одну-две ошибки в использовании профессиональной терминологии на иностранном языке; не полностью владеет лексическим и грамматическим минимумом, допускает ошибки в построении предложения и диалогов.

Оценка «3» - «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся допускает много ошибок в использовании профессиональной терминологии на иностранном языке; не полностью владеет лексическим и грамматическим минимумом, допускает многочисленные ошибки в построении предложения и диалогов.

Оценка «2» - «неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, если он не умеет пользоваться профессиональной терминологией на иностранном языке; не владеет лексическим и грамматическим минимумом, не может построить предложения и диалоги

Тест (типовые вопросы)

1. The day after tomorrow ... a funny party.

- a) there will be;
- b) will be there;
- c) there was

2.a snake before that day

- a) didn't touched;
- b) not had touch;
- c) hadn't touched

3. He's ... his dog not to dirty the house.

- a) passing;
 - b) training;
 - c) teasing
4. Amended Road laws impose new speed limits....drivers.
- a) upon
 - b) in
 - c) at
5. Look! They are eating dinner now.
- a) Who is eating dinner now;
 - b) What are they doing now;
 - c) What are they eating now
6. Look! The girls ... rock-n-roll.
- a) dance;
 - b) are dancing;
 - c) is dancing
7. They belong....the same chess club.
- a) for
 - b) to
 - c) at
8. Mary and Ann study at the University. They ... students.
- a) are;
 - b) is;
 - c) was
9. The children ... not upset, they ... very angry.
- a) were, are;
 - b) are, are;
 - c) will be, were
10. Laws are enforced....all citizens.
- a) on
 - b) among
 - c) against
11. I ... sorry. They ... not at the office at the moment.
- a) am, are;
 - b) am, were;
 - c) was, will be
12. Civil laws provide a framework...interaction among citizens.
- a) for
 - b) at
 - c) in
13. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall.
- a) are, is;
 - b) was, will be;
 - c) is, is
14. Where ... Lisa and John? - They ... at college.
- a) were, are;
 - b) are, are;
 - c) will be, were
15. They may interfere...elections by the use of corrupt means.
- a) on
 - b) along
 - c) in
16. ... you busy? – No, I ... not.

- a) are, am;
- b) am, am;
- c) is, is;

17. A person should be compensated...losses when someone else bricks an agreement with him or her.

- a) by
- b) for
- c) at

18. I....to the bathroom and....my hands.

- a) went, wash;
- b) went, washed;
- c) go, washed

19. Yesterday I....breakfast with my son.

- a) was having;
- b) have;
- c) had

20. Yesterday I.... coffee.

- a) drink;
- b) drank;
- c) drunk

21. I.....home with my son.

- a) left;
- b) leaved;
- c) leaves

22. Yesterday in the evening I....at home.

- a) was;
- b) were;
- c) will be

23. Descriptive laws are based....description or classificatio
n rathethan explanation or
prescription.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) of

24. I...for you all day. Where have you been?

- a) was looking;
- b) have looked;
- c) have been looking

25. She says shethis man for ages.

- a) has known;
- b) has been knowing;
- c) was knowing

26. Mrs. Stone...as a teacher for twenty years.

- a) work;
- b) worked;
- c) has been working

27. Descriptive laws are based....description or classificatio
n rathethan explanation or
prescription.

- a) in
- b) on

c) of

28. No thank you, I don't smoke. i...up.

a) gave;

- b) have been giving;
 - c) have given
29. ...to this news from Scott? I've just repeated it.
- a) have you been listening
 - b) have you listened ;
 - c) you have been listened
30. She...to become a lawyer
- a) want
 - b) would like
 - c) don't want
31. Every.... is obliged to have will prove the identity under the law.
- a) person
 - b) citizen
 - c) people
32. The mother reminded me that i...to feed the dog and take him out for a walk.
- a) shouldn't forget;
 - b) don't have to forget;
 - c) not to forget
33. Why did you say that Paul...a careful driver?
- a) wasn't;
 - b) hadn't been;
 - c) isn't
34. Sharon said she...her key in her pocket, but she couldn't find it their.
- a) had been left;
 - b) had left;
 - c) left
35. Hillary told me she...in New York all that year, and she had no wish to live the city.
- a) was living;
 - b) had lived;
 - c) lived
36. The American Court must...the jurors.
- a) has
 - b) have
 - c) had
37. Mary said she was worried that her son very well that year.
- a) hadn't been studying;
 - b) wasn't studying;
 - c) isn't studying
38. Sam asked Romeo what with himself the entire Saturday.
- a) he would be doing;
 - b) would he be doing;
 - c) would be he doing
39. In my interview I asked Celia Young why another romantic novel.
- a) she had written;
 - b) had she written;
 - c) she wrote
40. Each working person is obliged to pay....
- a) money
 - b) taxes
 - c) tax
41. Greg said that a new job.
- a) he will need;

- b) he needed;
- c) would he need?
- 42. Tim complained that he ... at four o'clock in the morning.
 - a) is working;
 - b) will be working;
 - c) was working
- 43. Creditor's consent to the translation by the debtor of his debt to other person.
 - a) isn't required
 - b) it's required if other isn't provided by the law
 - c) it's required in all cases
- 44. Anna explained to me that the hairdresser's ... down the road.
 - a) is located;
 - b) was located;
 - c) locates
- 45. Charles said that he ... me the following day.
 - a) would have called;
 - b) will call;
 - c) would call
- 46. Due to a court decision carried out.
 - a) nationalization
 - b) confiscation
 - c) requisition
- 47. He said that If I ... Kathrin, she ... me.
 - a) ask / will help;
 - b) have asked / would help;
 - c) asked / would help
- 48. I was worried if ... enough space to buy a new TV set to my room.
 - a) I would have;
 - b) would I have;
 - c) I will have
- 49. For acquisition of inheritance the successor has to...
 - a) to know about opening of inheritance
 - b) to pay a tax on the inherited property
 - c) to accept it
- 50. Protection of heritable property from the date of opening of inheritance continues during.
 - a) 9 months
 - b) 6 months
 - c) 8 months
- 51. The police officer ... the car.
 - a) orders to stopped;
 - b) would order stopping;
 - c) ordered him to stop
- 52. Pam asked him why he ... his job.
 - a) wanted to leaving;
 - b) wants to leave;
 - c) wanted to leave
- 53. He said the bus ... a little late that day.
 - a) will be;
 - b) might be;
 - c) can be
- 54. It was very late, so I ... to bed.
 - a) say I am going;

- b) said I go;
 - c) said I was going
55. He said the fire ... a lot of damage to the building.
- a) had been doing;
 - b) will do;
 - c) had done
56. She told him that he ... harder.
- a) should study;
 - b) will study;
 - c) can study
57. She was worried that her son ... very well that semester.
- a) isn't studying;
 - b) wasn't studying;
 - c) doesn't study
58. They warned us that the manager ... the office the following day.
- a) will inspect;
 - b) had inspect;
 - c) would inspect
59. He claimed that he ... a prize.
- a) had won;
 - b) had been winning;
 - c) will win
60. He complained that he ... enough money to buy such an expensive present.
- a) doesn't earn;
 - b) would not be earning;
 - c) didn't earn
61. She explained that she ... him because he was rude.
- a) Liked;
 - b) didn't like;
 - c) would like
62. He said that Tom was the best student he
- a) was teaching;
 - b) would teach;
 - c) had ever taught
63. It's cold! ... you close the window, please?
- a) will;
 - b) won't;
 - c) do
64. I'm tired! I ... play with you!
- a) will;
 - b) won't
 - c) am not going to
65. I think the weather ... be hot tomorrow and we can go to the beach.
- a) won't;
 - b) will;
 - c) does
66. There ... be less pollution in 40 years.
- a) won't;
 - b) don't;
 - c) will
67. The phone is ringing. I ... answer it.
- a) will;

- b) won't;
 - c) don't
68. They ... travel around the world one day.
- a) will;
 - b) are going to;
 - c) won't
69. Don't forget to take your jacket. It ... be cold tomorrow.
- a) Will;
 - b) is going to;
 - c) won't
70. Where are the children? It's quiet at home. - They ... on the carpet and....
- a) lie, are drawing;
 - b) are lying, drawing;
 - c) are lying, drawing
71. What you.... now? - I..... my key. I can't open the door.
- a) what do you do, I look for;
 - b) what are you do, I looking for;
 - c) what are you doing, I'm looking for;
72. Listen! Somebody... a lovely song.
- a) sings;
 - b) is singing;
 - c) are singing
73. Why you.... the coat? It's sunny today.
- a) are you putting on;
 - b) do you put on
 - c) will you put on
74. Don't make so much noise. I.... to work.
- a) tried;
 - b) 'm trying;
 - c) 'm trying
75. Why you.....? Is anything wrong?
- a) do you cry;
 - b) are you crying;
 - c) have you crying
76. I.....to you attentively.
- a) am listening;
 - b) listen
 - c) listened
77. What time Nick and Rosa (come) for dinner tonight?
- a) is Nick and Rosa coming;
 - b) Nick and Rosa are coming;
 - c) are Nick and Rosa coming
78. I'm sure you.....the right choice.
- a) will be made;
 - b) are making;
 - c) make
79. Take your umbrella. It.....cats and dogs.
- a) rained;
 - b) are raining;
 - c) is raining
80. Anna ... a good job.
- a) finds;

- b) has found;
 - c) founded
81. I ... a new flat a few months ago.
- a) bought;
 - b) have been buying;
 - c) have bought
82. Paul Simon's latest record?
- a) have you heard;
 - b) have you been hearing;
 - c) did you hear
83. Sorry. I ... one of your glasses.
- a) have broken;
 - b) broke;
 - c) break
84. ... you ever ... to London?
- a) has / been;
 - b) have / been;
 - c) have / were
85. I ... not ... him since June.
- a) did / see;
 - b) did / seen;
 - c) have / seen
86. They ... John yesterday.
- a) met;
 - b) have met;
 - c) meted
87. Mary ... Paris for London in 2013.
- a) has left;
 - b) have left;
 - c) left
88. I haven't done it
- a) yet;
 - b) already;
 - c) just
89. She's ... the letter. She ... it yesterday.
- a) wrote / wrote;
 - b) written / written;
 - c) written / wrote
90. He _____ some new shoes last month.
- a) bought;
 - b) buying;
 - c) buy
91. A: _____ did she _____ a job?
B: In the car factory.
- a) when / get;
 - b) where / got;
 - c) where / get
92. Max didn't _____ yesterday afternoon; he _____ at home.
- a) go out / stayed;
 - b) go out / stay;
 - c) went out / stayed
93. A: _____ you _____ Jane last month?

B: No, I _____.

a) saw / didn't;

b) did / see / didn't;

c) did / saw / didn't

94. Geoffrey _____ French before, but he _____ at university now.

a) study didn't / studies;

b) didn't study / study;

c) did not study / studies

95. I _____ a friend while I _____ the shopping

a) was meeting / did;

b) met / was doing;

c) meet / do

96. I _____ for my things when I _____ someone call my name.

a) paid / was hearing;

b) pay / heard;

c) was paying / heard

97. While we _____ a drink, a waiter _____ a pile of plates.

a) had / was dropping;

b) have / dropped;

c) were having / dropped

98. While the waiter _____ up the broken plates, he _____ his finger.

a) picked / was cutting;

b) was picking / cut;

c) pick / cut

99. While I _____ this morning, I _____ my money. I don't know how.

a) shopped / lose;

b) was shopping / lost;

c) shopped / was losing

100. Who ... my personal letters all the time?

a) has read

b) read

c) has been reading

Критерии оценки для тестирования:

«5» - 85-100% верных ответов

«4» - 69-84% верных ответов

«3» - 51-68% верных ответов

«2» - 50% и менее

Вопросы к зачёту

Part 1.

1. Правила чтения в 4х типах слогов.

2. Утвердительное предложение. Структура. Порядок слов.

3. Отрицательное предложение. Структура. Порядок слов.

4. Побудительное предложение в утвердительной и отрицательной форме. Структура. Порядок слов.

5. Вопросительное предложение. Структура. Порядок слов.

6. Структура общего вопроса.

7. Структура специального вопроса.

8. Структура разделительного вопроса.

9. Структура альтернативного вопроса.

10. Структура вопроса к подлежащему.
11. Имена существительные. Падежи имен существительных.
12. Множественное число имен существительных.
13. Артикль. Случаи использования.
14. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных и наречий.
15. Имена числительные.
16. Простое настоящее время. Формы образования, случаи использования.
17. Простое прошедшее время. Формы образования, случаи использования.
18. What is a computer? What types of computers do you know?
19. Where are computers used at present?
20. What are pros & contras of having a computer at home?
21. What do you know about computer games addiction?
22. What means of transport are there in the world? Which of them are ecologically cleaner, to your mind, and why?
23. What automobile companies are known worldwide?
24. What innovations are introduced in modern cars?
25. What electronic devices do drivers have at their disposal in modern cars?
26. What is your idea of a car for tomorrow?
27. What are the alternatives to automobiles?
28. When was the phenomenon of superconductivity discovered?
29. Are superconductors used in electrical engineering?
30. What are applications of superconductors?
31. Name the most important scientific inventions, which we use in our homes.
32. Do you think the development of science can solve all problems?
33. What are positive and negative effects of science on our life?
34. Is there any link between science fiction & scientific discoveries?
35. What places of interest in GB or the USA would you like to visit and why?

Part 2.

1. What is your first / middle / last / full / family name / patronymic / surname?
2. When and where were you born? Where does your family live? / What is your native place?
3. Do you live in a small nuclear family or in a large extended family?
4. What kind of family would you prefer to have in future? Why?
5. How many generations are there in your family?
6. How old are they?
7. Do you have junior / younger / senior / elder sisters or brothers?
8. How many years are you their senior / junior?
9. What are their hobbies / favourite pastime?
10. What are you interested in / fond of / crazy about? Do your family members share your hobbies?
11. What household duties do you have in the family?
12. What are the most important traditions of your family?
13. What is the best relationship between parents and children?
14. How can you describe personality traits of your family members / your own character?
15. When did you finish a high school? What University do you study at?
16. When was FESTU founded? What facts from FESTU history do you know?
17. What Institutes make up the University you study in?
18. What forms of tuition are there in the University?

Part 3.

1. Why did you enter Academy?
2. What is the value of education?
3. What peculiar features distinguish higher education in Russia, Great Britain & the USA?
4. What factors bring about national & global ecological disasters?

5. What efforts does the world community make to protect the environment?
6. Are you concerned about ecological problems: overcrowded cities, noise, air & water pollution, acid rains, global warming, destroying the Earth ozone layer, damage ng forests & wildlife?
7. How are economic problems solved in your native place?
8. What traditional and non - traditional sources of energy do you know?
9. What economic systems are built in the world? What are their advantages and disadvantages?
10. Can you give any names of outstanding scientists & examples of revolutionary discoveries made in the sphere of economics?
11. What is economic crisis?
12. Why are foreign languages very important nowadays?
13. What do you know about Great Britain (London) and its sightseeing?
14. What is the most difficult aspect in studying English – learning Vocabulary & Grammar, reading & translating texts, speaking, or writing?
15. What are your favorite English writers, actors, singers?

Критерии оценки зачета

Оценка «зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, если он посещал занятия, усвоил программный материал курса, стал контрольные нормативы, понимает роль физической культуры в профессиональной деятельности, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с вопросами, использует на практике знания о здоровом образе жизни. оценка «не зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, который посетил мало занятий, не сдал контрольные нормативы, не знает значительной части программного материала, допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большими затруднениями отвечает на дополнительные вопросы

Критерии оценки зачета оценкой

Критерии оценивания: последовательность, полнота, логичность изложения, анализ различных точек зрения, самостоятельное обобщение материала, использование профессиональных терминов, культура речи, навыки ораторского искусства. Изложение материала без фактических ошибок.

Оценка «отлично» ставится в случае, когда материал излагается исчерпывающе, последовательно, грамотно и логически стройно, при этом раскрываются не только основные понятия, но и анализируются точки зрения различных авторов. Обучающийся не затрудняется с ответом, соблюдает культуру речи.

Оценка «хорошо» ставится, если обучающийся твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, знает практическую базу, но при ответе на вопрос допускает несущественные погрешности.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится, если обучающийся освоил только основной материал, но не знает отдельных деталей, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушает последовательность в изложении материала, затрудняется с ответами, показывает отсутствие должной связи между анализом, аргументацией и выводами.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если обучающийся не отвечает на поставленные вопросы.