

**Министерство образования Нижегородской области  
Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение  
«Уренский индустриально-энергетический техникум»**

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№ 1

**Комплект  
контрольно-измерительных материалов  
по ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык**

г. Урень  
2017 г.

**Организация-разработчик:** ГБПОУ «Уренский индустриально-энергетический техникум».

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Рассмотрено:

МО №2 педагогических работников

общеобразовательных дисциплин

№ 1 от 29 августа 2017 г.

Руководитель МО \_\_\_\_\_



## I. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка следующих объектов:

Таблица 1

<b>Объекты оценивания</b>	<b>Показатели оценки результата по каждому объекту оценивания</b>	<b>Критерии признак, на основе которого производится оценка по показателю</b>	<b>Тип задания; № задания</b>	<b>Форма аттестации</b>
З 1: лексический минимум (лексические единицы и фразеологические идиомы), предусмотренный рабочей программой дисциплины;  З 2:грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности, предусмотренный рабочей программой дисциплины	выполнение лексических тестовых заданий;  выполнение грамматических тестовых заданий	грамотное написание и толкование лексических единиц и фразеологических идиом, предусмотренных рабочей программой в активном словарном запасе, в полном объеме; верное выполнение грамматических заданий, содержащих весь объем материала по грамматике английского языка, предусмотренный рабочей программой для активного усвоения	Теоретическое задание: лексические и грамматические тесты	Дифференцированный зачет
У 1: общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные, страноведческие и повседневные темы;  У 2: переводить (со словарем) иностранные	составление и дополнение монолога, диалога, полилога по теме общения;  выполнение литературно	соблюдение и выполнение всех стилистических, синтаксических, грамматических норм и правил, а также и норм речевого этикета в ситуациях устного и письменного общения;  выполнение в полном объеме литературного	практическое задание: работа с монологом, диалогом и полилогом на английском языке на профессиональные, страноведческие и повседневные темы; практическое задание:	Дифференцированный зачет

тексты страноведческой профессиональной направленности	и	го перевода текста страноведчес кой и профессиона льной направлен ности	перевода текста страноведческой и профессиональной направленности	работа с текстом на английском языке на профессиональ ные, страновед ческие темы;	
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## 2. Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств

### Промежуточная аттестация

#### 2.1 Объект оценивания «Умение аудировать»

##### 2.1.1 Практическое задание №1

#### Вариант 1.

#### **Sandwich.**

Once there lived a man in England. His name was Sandwich and he was very rich. He lived to play cards. He could play cards very well and was the best player of his time. Often he played all day and night. One day he played for 24 hours without stopping. He did not leave the card table even to eat. Servants had to bring food to him. They brought him some meat and bread. He did not want to stop playing while he ate. He put the meat between two pieces of bread. In this way he was able to continue playing. From the name of this man comes the word *sandwich* today.

Now a lot of people in England eat sandwiches for their lunch. There are lots of sandwich shops in London. There you can buy all sorts of sandwiches. You can get meat sandwich, or salad sandwiches, or meat-and-salad sandwiches. And you can get cheese, egg or fish sandwiches. You can even buy fruit sandwiches. Lots of people in the world like sandwiches, but some don't.

#### Exercise 1.

Listen to the story "Sandwich" about the origin of the word. Be ready to answer the question below.

1. What do we call a sandwich?
2. What sort of sandwiches do you know?
3. When do people in England eat sandwiches?
4. What is the origin of the word *sandwich*?
5. What was the Earl of Sandwich famous for?
6. What other facts about the man do we know?
7. When did he first make a sandwich?
8. Do you like sandwiches? If so, what sort of sandwich would you like for your lunch?

Exercise 2.

You are the Earl of Sandwich's grandson/granddaughter. Tell your friends about your grandfather and his "invention"

**Вариант 2.**

**Balzac and his handwriting.**

Balzac, the famous French writer, was a man of great talent. He wrote many novels which were translated into different languages and were known all over the world. But Balzac himself was proud of his ability to tell the character and behaviour of a person by his or her handwriting.

One day a woman friend of Balzac brought him a young boy's exercise book. She showed it to him and asked him to try to tell her what he thought of the boy's character. The woman said that the boy was not her son and that Balzac might tell her the truth. Balzac studied the handwriting for a few minutes and then said: "Everything is quite clear to me. I shall tell you the truth." He asked the woman to pay attention to some features of the handwriting and said that the boy was a bad, lazy fellow. "It can not be possible," said the woman smiling. "This is a page from the exercise book which you used when you were a boy."

Exercise 1.

1. Who is the story about?
2. What do you know about Balzac?
3. What features of his character was he proud of?
4. Why did a woman friend of Balzac come to him one day?
5. How could Balzac tell the character and behaviour of a person?
6. What did Balzac say to his friend?

Exercise 2.

You are the woman who showed the exercise – book to Balzac. Tell your friends about the episode.

**Вариант 3.**

**To live School or Not to Leave.**

If a student finishes secondary school he or she may get a better job. But if a student does well he or she can go to university. Most parents would like their children to stay on at school, but about three quarters of all people leave school at fifteen or sixteen.

William Parker lives in Birmingham which is a large industrial city in Great Britain. When he was fifteen years old he left school. He did badly at school and

thought he would be much happier working. He got a job with a large engineering firm. As he did not have any qualification he got little money though his work was difficult. After some time William decided to attend classes at a technical college. Once a week he trains to be a good electrician. The course of studies lasts five years. When William finishes it, he will have a good job.

Margaret Weber lives in London. She did not specially like school. When she was sixteen she took her school certificate exams, but she failed in almost every subject. She had learned to type at school, so she decided to leave school and get a job in an office. There are many factories, shops and businesses in London which need typists. Margaret got a job in a shop without difficulty. But she does not like her work; it is not interesting and pays little money. Now Margaret attends a special evening school where she is trained to be a good secretary. William's and Margaret's training is "vocational", that is practical for a special job.

#### Exercise 1.

Listen to the text "To Leave School or Not to Leave". When hearing the facts concerning the teenagers' life after school place ticks in the corresponding boxes of the chart.

		William Parker	Margaret Weber
The city they live in	London		
	Birmingham		
	Glasgow		
The institutions they study	A university		
	A technical college		
	A school		
The place they work in	A shop		
	A library		
	An engineering firm		
The occupation they are trained for	A secretary		
	An electrician		
	A typist		

### 2.1.2 Практическое задание №2

#### Вариант 1.

#### New York Tram.

Aerial cable cars connect Manhattan Island with Roosevelt Island which is in the middle of the East River.

It is a residential complex with its own schools, shops, banks, restaurants and recreation facilities. The people living in this "new town" on the island welcomed the

opening of the tramway which is 945 meters long. Red and white cars take them on Roosevelt Island and three and a half minutes later the people (passengers) are in Manhattan where they can get to their jobs by bus or underground.

The cable car rises to its cruising height of 41 meters above the ground and travels at a speed of 26 kilometers an hour. It moves over New York skyscrapers, the United Nations buildings, over the East River. Each car carries 125 passengers. The tramway operates from 6 a.m. to 2 a.m. daily. In the morning and evening rush hours cars run continuously and every fifteen minutes at other times.

Roosevelt Islanders have now the best of city living – a pleasant, well – planned community with beautiful views of Manhattan’s skyline, yet just minutes from the city’s busiest streets.

#### Exercise 1.

Listen to the story “New York Tram” and fill in the chart.

Total length (m)	Speed (km/h)	Height (m)	Time of working	Intervals during rush hours/during the rest of the day	Terminal stations	Passenger capacity (per 1 car)

### **Вариант 2. Weather Forecast.**

Two men travelling in a very wild part of America. They did not see any houses but only tents where Indians lived. One day they met an old Indian who was sitting near his tent. He was smoking. The Indian was a hunter and knew everything about the forest and the animals living in it and many other things. He could also speak English rather well.

“Can you tell us what the weather will be like during the next few days?” one of the two travelers asked him.

“Oh, yes,” he answered. “Rain is coming, and wind. Then there will be snow for one or two days, but then the sunshine will come again and the weather will be fine.”

“These old Indians know more about world than we with all our knowledge of physics, maths and other sciences.”

“Tell me,” he asked, “how do you know all that?”

The Indian answered: “I heard it over the radio.”

#### Exercise 1.

Listen to the story “Weather Forecast” and be ready to answer the questions that follow.

1. Where did the men travel?
2. Whom did they meet there?

3. What was the old Indian doing when they met him?
4. What did they speak to him about?
5. How did he know everything about the weather?
6. How do you think the weather forecasts are made up know?

Exercise 2.

Retell the story.

Exercise 3.

You are the Indian. Tell your friends about the incident.

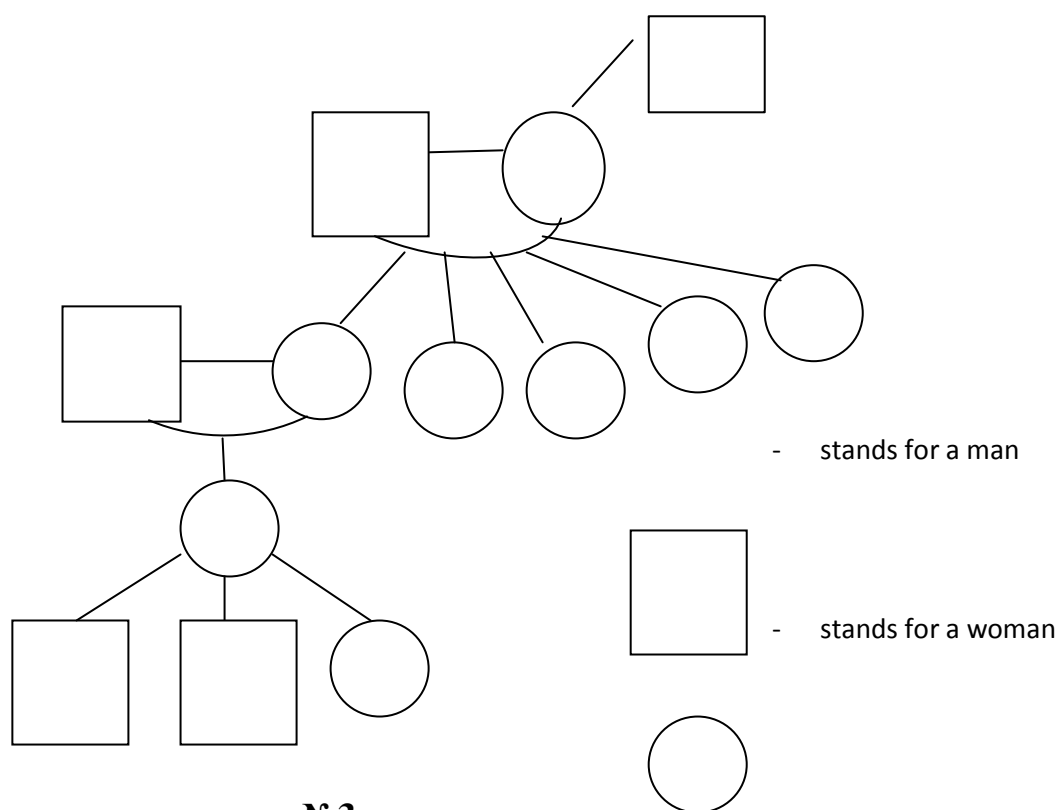
### **Вариант 3. A Family of Scientists.**

George Boole was born in 1815 and he is famous for his works in the field of mathematical analysis. His wife Mary Everest was a niece of George Everest. He is known as a man who performed topographic survey in India on a large scale in 1841. It is after him that the highest peak in the world is named. Mary Everest was very much interested in her husband's work and after his death she published several books which contributed greatly to the development of his theory. The Booles had five daughters. The eldest daughter Mary married C. Hinton who was a well-known mathematician, inventor and author of science-fiction books.

Their three grandchildren became scientists. Howard was a talented entomologist, William and Joan were both physicists. The latter was almost the only woman physicist who took part in the work at the atomic project of the USA. Their second daughter Margaret is known as the mother of the outstanding English mathematician Jeffrey Taylor who was a foreign member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Their third daughter Alicia was a specialist in the field of multidimensional space. The fourth daughter Lucy was the first woman-professor who was the head of a chemistry department. But the youngest daughter Ethel Lilian is the most famous. She married the Polish scientist and revolutionary Voynich. Her wonderful book "The Gadget" has been translated into many languages and is popular in many countries of the world.



### Exercise 1.



### 2.1.3 Практическое задание №3

#### Вариант 1.

#### Barbican Centre.

Barbican is a district of the City of London. It was greatly destroyed by bombing during the Second World War. Great construction has started since the end of the war. Nowadays Barbican is one of the most beautiful districts of London. It is also famous for the Barbican Centre.

The Barbican Centre is an enormous complex which contains two theatres, an art gallery, a library, three cinemas, two restaurants and two exhibition halls.

The building itself is very interesting: It is built on eight levels. Four of these levels are underground. On the fifth level there is a lake, complete with 45 fountains, the air terrace where you can have coffee.

The construction of the Centre was started in 1970. At that time it was expected to cost 190 million. At last on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March 1982 the Barbican Centre was opened by the Queen Elizabeth herself. At that time the final cost of the construction was 150 million.

There are two resident companies who are now based in the Barbican Centre. They are the London Symphony Orchestra and the Royal Shakespeare Company. It is these two companies which are providing a good part of the cultural programme for the public. At the same time there is a variety of exhibitions, musical and other entertainment.

Exercise 1.

Listen to the text “Barbican Centre” and determine what specialists can use the information it contains. Fill the following chart.

City	Cost	Date of opening	Function

Exercise 2.

Sum up the information about the barbican Centre.

## Вариант 2. A Frenchman in London.

I. A Frenchman once came to London. It was his first visit to the English capital. He stayed at a hotel, left his things there and sent a telegram to his wife in which he informed her that he had arrived safely. Then he decided to go sightseeing. He went to the old district at first. He paid attention to beautiful monuments and saw a great number of squares, palaces, buildings, streets, and shops. Then he had dinner at a restaurant. After dinner the Frenchman decided to see a play at a theatre. The play was excellent. The Frenchman thought that his first day in London was very successful and decided to return to the hotel. As he was tired he took the most rapid means of transport – the taxi. Suddenly he discovered that he forgotten the name and address of the hotel. He didn't know what to do.

II. Then he remembered the telegram which he had sent to his wife in the morning. He asked the taxi-driver to take him to the nearest post-office. There he sent his wife another telegram with the words: “Send me the name of my hotel immediately to the following address”.

Exercise 1.

Listen to the story “A Frenchman in London”. This story is about a man who found himself in a desperate situation. Think of the advice you could give him.

Exercise 2.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who came to London?
2. How did the Frenchman spend his first day in London?
3. Why couldn't the Frenchman find the way back to the hotel?
4. What way out of the situation he find at last?
5. How many telegrams did the Frenchman's wife receive on that day?

## Вариант 3. The Bermuda Triangle.

It was a warm sunny day, and there were only a few clouds in the sky. It was good weather for flying, and five officers in the US Navy were planning their two-hour flight to Bermuda. The date – early December, and the crew members were already

thinking about their Christmas holidays and their families. The planes were ready just after lunch.

At the last minute one of the crew members went to the doctor. He didn't feel well. He wanted to stay at the base. The commanding officer needed him, however. He said: "The flight is only two hours. Don't worry! You'll be back soon. You have to go."

At 2.10 p.m. the planes were in the air. One hour later, their work was finished, and they began the journey back to their base in Florida. Suddenly their radio controller at the Navy base received this message from Flight 19.

*"Emergency. This is an emergency! We cannot see land. We are not sure of our position. Everything is strange. The compass is spinning wildly. We don't know our direction. We don't know where we are..."*

Then the voices stopped. Radio contact stopped. The Navy immediately sent a search plane out to look for the men. All six planes and twenty-two men were never seen again.

#### Exercise 1.

Listen to the report of this event and be ready to answer the following questions:

1. What was the weather like on the 5<sup>th</sup> of December 1945?
2. How many officers were going to make a flight to Bermuda?
3. What was the duration of the flight they planned to make?
4. Why did one of the officers want to stay at the base?
5. Did the officers make their flight in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening or at night?
6. What happened during the flight?
7. What did the Navy do to find the planes?
8. How many planes and people vanished on that day?

#### Exercise 2.

You heard the report of the event over the radio. Tell your friends about it.

### 2.2 Объект оценивания «Умение говорить»

#### 2.2.1 Практическое задание № 4

Составить монолог по теме:

Страноведение (Великобритания, США)

Традиции и обычаи

Путешествие

Россия: государственное устройство, политическая система

Система единиц

Выдающиеся английские ученые

Научно-технический прогресс

Достижения России

Информационные технологии

### 2.2.2. Практическое задание № 5

Составить диалог по теме:

Страноведение (Великобритания, США)

Традиции и обычаи

Путешествие

Россия: государственное устройство, политическая система

Система единиц

Выдающиеся английские ученые

Научно-технический прогресс

Достижения России

Информационные технологии

### 2.3 Объект оценивания «Умение читать»

#### 2.3.1. Практическое задание №6

##### Вариант 1.

*Прочитайте информацию для студентов, только что приехавших в летнюю школу. Установите соответствие между заголовками A-F и пронумерованными абзацами текста 1-5. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

- A. There are lots of achievements to proud of.
- B. Different actions were taken for one reason.
- C. A lot of time was lost in protecting nature.
- D. Nature protection has to struggle against industries.
- E. The two aimed to help wildlife.
- F. There was no time to lose.

1. More than a hundred years ago, two men who barely knew each other climbed up into the Sierra Nevada wilderness and spent four days exploring mountains and tracking wildlife. They saw elk and black bear, wild iris and larkspur. They drank from streams, slept on beds of pine needles, and awoke from a night camping on Glacier point to find four feet of sunrise snow. When they came down from the mountains, President Theodor Roosevelt and Sierra Club founder John Muir were good friends. Over their parting handshake they made a pact: They would work together to save America's wilderness. And they did.

2. The United States had already lost most of its buffalo, tall grass prairies, Eastern old-growth forests, and grizzly bears. Bold, immediate action was called for—and taken. Between 1901 and 1909, President Roosevelt and Congress created five national parks, established more than fifty wildlife reserves, and set aside 100 million acres of forest for

protection. During the decade, the Sierra Club grew from a hiking club to a political force.

**3.** John Muir and the growing membership of his Sierra Club conducted guided tours to wild areas to win allies and public support for the preservation efforts, wrote letters and articles in newspapers, pioneered the use of public education, political accountability and lobbying, and legislation to protect the health of our environment. It was the Sierra Club that filed lawsuits to stop pollution in Lake Superior and developments in Everglades, and created books, films, photographs, and advertising for wilderness and wildlife protection.

**4.** Since its founding in 1892, the Sierra Club has also helped bring about the establishment of Yosemite and more than a score of other national parks; an end to government plans to dam the Colorado River and flood the Grand Canyon; the enactment of the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and Endangered Species Act; the granting of national movement status for Utah's Grand Staircase — Escalante, the giant sequoias of California's Sierra Nevada and many more national treasures in different parts of the country, including Alaska.

**5.** More than a century of national and local conservation campaigns has taught the Sierra Club that no place—despite its official designation, environmental value, or storied past—is ever completely protected. The oil companies, the logging industry, and developers never give up. And as the nation grows, the pressures to drill, log, and build in special places will also grow.

1	2	3	4	5

### Вариант 2.

*Прочитайте информацию для студентов, только что приехавших в летнюю школу. Установите соответствие между заголовками А-Е и пронумерованными абзацами текста 1-5. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

- A.** Was it easy to get to the areas where spices grew?
- B.** Who had exclusive rights for pepper trade?
- C.** What proves that spices in old times were even more used than today?
- D.** Where did rare spices come from?
- E.** Merchants from what place were number one in pepper trade?
- F.** What was special about use of spices in old times??

1. Pepper, the most common and at the same time the most valued of spices, was frequently treated as a gift of honor from one sovereign to another, or as a polite form of payment instead of money. «Matilda de Chaucer is in the gift of the king, and her land is worth 8 pounds, 2d, and 1 pound of pepper and 1 pound of cinnamon and 1 ounce of silk, » reads a chance record in an old English survey.
2. The amount of these spices bought and sold was astonishing even as compared to modern trade. Venetian galleys, Genoese carracks, and other vessels on the Mediterranean brought great amount of them westward, and they were sold in fairs and markets everywhere. In romances and chronicles, in cook-books, trades-lists, and customs-tariffs, spices are mentioned with a frequency and consideration unknown in modern times.
3. For years the Venetians had a contract to buy from the sultan of Egypt annually 420,000 pounds of pepper. One of the first vessels to make its way to India brought home 210,000 pounds. A fine of 200,000 pounds of pepper was imposed upon one prince of India who refused to sell pepper to the Portuguese in 1520. «Pepper-sack» was a nick-name and yet not a negative epithet applied by German robbers, to Venetians merchants who passed down the Rhine.
4. Yet the location of «the isles where the spices grow» was very distant and obscure to the men of the Middle Ages. John Cabot, in 1497, said that he «was once at Mecca, whither the spices are brought by caravans from distant countries, and having inquired from whence they were brought and where they grew, the merchants answered that they did not know, but that such merchandise was brought from distant countries by other caravans to their home; and they further say that they are also conveyed from other remote regions».
5. Such lack of knowledge was pardonable, that even Marco Polo, one of the most experienced travelers, after spending years in Asia, believed, mistakenly, that such rare spices as nutmegs and cloves were produced in Java. It was only after many, many years that their true place of production became known in Europe. These spices were the native products of the so called Spice Islands, just under the equator, in the midst of the Malay Archipelago. Their light, volcanic soil, could keep moist by the constant damp winds.

1	2	3	4	5

### 2.3.2. Практическое задание №7

#### Вариант 1.

*Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A5-A8 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — **True**), какие не соответствуют (2 — **False**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — **Not stated**).*

Jim lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and then he got a job in the office of a big factory in another town, so he left home. He found a comfortable little flat which had two rooms, a small kitchen and a bathroom, and he lived there on his own.

At first he cleaned it himself, but he did not like it, so he determined to find someone else to do it instead of him. He asked a lot of his fellow workers at the factory what they did about this, and at last one of the men said, «Oh, Mrs. Roper comes and cleans my flat regularly. She washes the dishes, irons my shirts and keeps the place neat and tidy and so on. I'll introduce her to you, if you like. She's a charming old lady. She does her best, but she hasn't got much energy».

«Well, you'd better ask her to come and see me, please, » Jim answered. So the next evening Mrs. Roper came to see him, and she agreed to come to his flat every morning for an hour.

After she had been working for Jim for two weeks, he looked at the mirror in his bedroom and thought, «That mirror looks very dusty. Mrs. Roper's forgotten to clean it. I can write on it with my finger. » He wrote a message in the dust: «I'm coughing whenever I breathe because everything in this room is very dusty. » He came home at 7 o'clock that evening, and when he had eaten his supper, he went into his bedroom and looked at the mirror. «That silly woman still hasn't cleaned it! » he said to himself. «All it needs is a cloth! »

But then he bent down and saw a bottle in front of the mirror. «I didn't put that bottle there», he thought. «Mrs. Roper must have left it.» He picked the bottle up and looked at it carefully.

«She's written some words on it», he said to himself. He read the words. They were: «Cough-medicine».

**A5** Jim left home city to continue his education.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**A6** Jim could not clean his house because he was allergic to dust.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**A7** Mrs. Roper did not have enough time to dust the room.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**A8** Jim was not happy with Mrs. Roper as a cleaner.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

## Вариант 2.

*Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A5-A8 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — **True**), какие не соответствуют (2 — **False**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — **Not stated**).*

Every nation and country has a reputation of some kind. The Englishmen are believed to be cold, reserved, rather naughty, easy-going and fond of sport. They are the nation of stay-at-homes. «There is no place like home», they say. The English man's home is his castle is a saying known all over the world.

They prefer a small house built for one family, with a small garden and a fire in the centre of the house. They like animals very much and follow many traditions especially concerning food and manners. We know much about English traditions and Customs but now I'd like to say a few words about the traditions of my native land-Russia.

First, some words about Russian people. To my mind, the main traits of their characters are their hospitality, their «open heartedness» and inventiveness. Russian fairytales reflect this. Our people are hardworking, patient, never losing hope for better life. The Russians are the talented nation. Russia gave the world thousands of the world famous writers, composers, scientists, inventors and explorers. All of them are the pride of the nation.

Such names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are considered to be the symbols of Russia as well as matryoshkas and samovars. The history of Khokhloma goes back to the 17th century. The production of tableware-dishes, spoons, mugs was begun at that time in the villages of Suomino and Khokhloma in the Nizhniy Novgorod Province. Many carpenters, painters have been working since then reviving traditions of old masters.

The Khokhloma style is characterized by using plant elements in painting the tableware. The prevailing colors are black, yellow, golden, green and red.

Nowadays this craft is sure to be saved; it will be developed and brought into the future by the new generation of painters.

**A5** The Englishmen have bad reputation among different nations in the world.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**A6** English people are home-centered.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**A7** Russia has contributed a lot to the world civilization.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**A8** Khokhloma style has been a typical Russian craft since Kievan Russ.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated



### 2.3.3. Практическое задание №8

#### Вариант 1.

*Прочитайте информацию для студентов, только что приехавших в летнюю школу. Установите соответствие между заголовками A-F и пронумерованными абзацами текста 1-5. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

- A. Eating traditions
- B. A treat and a song go together
- C. Celebrate to get many presents
- D. Holiday decoration business
- E. Holiday food business
- F. Cooking special holiday dishes

1. Many stores in the USA stock a large range of holiday house decorations for a month before the holiday itself. For instance, on Thanksgiving Day they sell pumpkins and leaves specially designed for adorning. As for Halloween, stores offer flashlights, masks, and skeletons for decorating the gardens and for scaring one's guests. Thus, people alter the attire of their houses several times a year. The wealthier families change not only the season's outside decorations but even the interior of their houses such as curtains, carpets and pictures.

2. On the Eve of Thanksgiving Day, most supermarkets are flooded with turkeys selling at lower prices. Turkey producers have to decrease their price because they must sell all the turkeys as soon as possible, otherwise they will still have them when Christmas comes or even longer. Almost nobody buys turkey for an ordinary meal (during the rest of the year). At Christmas, Americans also cook a turkey or they can choose another traditional dish, e. g. roasted ham.

3. One of the peculiarities of Americans is that they do not usually sit around the table for a holiday meal. For larger groups, all the food usually stands on a special, separate table that is beautifully decorated. Everyone can serve themselves with the food they want. What is more, they do not usually have salads, which may seem rather strange for the Russians living there. Salads, to Americans, may be nothing more than tossed leaves of lettuce with a few other vegetables.

4. One more type of celebration, which is connected with presents, are «showers,» for instance a baby-shower or a wedding-shower. For a baby-shower, a pregnant woman is given presents for her future child, whereas for a wedding-shower a bride receives presents for her household. These showers are popular because on the one hand, it is usually a moderate price to rent a cafe or a restaurant and order some kind of snacks such as crisps and sauces and salads. On the other hand, it is very pleasant to be «showered» with presents. Many people are usually invited to such parties.

5. As for Birthdays, it is worth mentioning that this holiday is for both friends and family. Often an additional party is organized by a company of friends at which time the one having the birthday is invited to a restaurant to celebrate. Besides a meal, they order a birthday cake and a 'happy birthday song' is performed by the staff of the restaurant. Guests are not expected to give presents at this kind of a party. Only relatives and close friends give presents for one's birthday. However, they do not necessarily have a family feast. Of course, it depends on your family.

1	2	3	4	5

### Вариант 2.

*Прочитайте информацию для студентов, только что приехавших в летнюю школу. Установите соответствие между заголовками А-Е и пронумерованными абзацами текста 1-5. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

- A. Special family days
- B. The right to choose
- C. National spirit traced in different celebrations
- D. They invent local holidays
- E. Love for celebrations
- F. One common event for a national holiday

1. People in every culture celebrate holidays. Although the word «holiday» literally means «holy day, » most American holidays are not religious, but commemorative in nature and origin. As the nation is blessed with rich ethnic heritage, it is possible to trace some of the American holidays to diverse cultural sources and traditions, but all holidays have taken on a distinctively American flavor.

2. Each of the 50 states has the right to observe Federal holidays according to their legislation. However, the majority of the states usually choose the date or day celebrated by the rest of the nation. Still the closing of local government offices and businesses on these holidays vary. For instance, in Washington State there are five official holidays when people have five days off; however, a company may give their employees three extra days per year to enhance their holiday term.

3. One of the most widely celebrated and popular holidays in the USA is Independence Day. What is rather remarkable about it is the splendid colorful parade. Take, for instance, a parade in Seattle, Washington. Different organizations take part in it. First, usually comes the fire brigades in full dress, with polished fire-engines. Girls throw flowers to them. The firemen and women are regarded as heroes, especially in small

towns. Then come the police and other state organizations, fund raisers, voluntary bodies, factories, and small businesses proudly showing off their produce.

4. It is worth mentioning that in the United States, Americans like holidays very much. The word «holiday» for them is synonymous with «celebration». They tend to make some Sundays unique by organizing various festivals and carnivals. On these Sundays you can go to different towns and take part in entertaining events. The main attractions are festivals that welcome in the autumn as the leaves on the trees begin to turn red, orange, and yellow. For example, a festival of wooden boats or classical automobiles, or a wood-chopping contest and an auction are popular activities.

5. As for family celebrations in the USA, it is worth saying that these holidays are mostly calm and quiet. The most popular family holidays are Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. The extended families gather for these two events. Americans prepare only traditional meals for these holidays. For instance, for Thanksgiving Day there will be a roast turkey with cranberry sauce, white mashed potatoes (which ARE indispensable with turkey). Other sweet potatoes or yams, vegetables and a pumpkin pie.

1	2	3	4	5

## 2.4 Объект оценивания «Умение писать»

### 2.4.1. Практическое задание № 9

#### Вариант 1.

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Liz.

*... I am going to learn a second foreign language. My first foreign language is French. What second language do you think I should choose and why? How many languages do you study at school? Are you planning to enter some language courses?*

Write him a letter and answer his **3 questions**.

Write **80–100 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

#### Вариант 2.

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Lucy.

*...I am going to do a project on national holidays of different countries. Could you help me? What main national holidays are there in your country? Do you celebrate all of them? How does your family celebrate them?*

Write him a letter and answer his **3 questions**.

Write **80–100 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

#### **2.4.2. Практическое задание № 10**

##### **Вариант 1.**

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend David.

*...My mother complains that I am lazy and don't help her much. Do you or your friends often help your parents? How? What duties does every member of your family have in the house?...*

Write him a letter and answer his **3 questions**.

Write **80–100 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

##### **Вариант 2.**

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Andrew.

*... Last weekend my father and I went fishing. It was great. How did you spend your last weekend? Does your leisure depend on the season of the year? Do you prefer to spend your weekends with your parents or with your friends? Why?...*

Write him a letter and answer his **3 questions**.

Write **80–100 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

#### **2.5 Объект оценивания «Знание фонетики»**

##### **2.5.1. Практическое задание № 11**

##### **Вариант 1.**

##### **Упражнение 1**

Прочитайте вслух следующие предложения. Следите за правильностью произношения. Рядом указаны звуки, на которые обращается особое внимание.

1. *Young King Kong was stronger than strong.* [ŋ]

2. *Rose knows Joe phones Sophie, but Sophie and Joe don't know Rose knows.* [əʊ]

3. The *fat cat sat on the man's black hat*. [æ]

4. Sarah and Mary *share their pears fairly*. [eə]

5. *Martha Smith's an author and an athlete*. [θ]

## Упражнение 2

Прочитайте следующие слова. В каждой строке найдите слово с другим гласным звуком.

1. *rude, run, but, luck, mug*.

2. *done, love, move, son, much*.

3. *calm, star, fair, half, March*.

## Вариант 2.

## Упражнение 1

Прочитайте вслух следующие предложения. Следите за правильностью произношения. Рядом указаны звуки, на которые обращается особое внимание.

1. *Vera drove to Venice in a Van*. [v]

2. *Wendy went away twice a week*. [w]

3. *Nile crocodiles have the wildest smiles*. [ai]

4. *My mother's brother's my uncle; my uncle's son's my cousin*. [ʌ]

5. *The rabbits raced right around the ring*. [r]

## Упражнение 2

Прочитайте следующие слова. В каждой строке найдите слово с другим гласным звуком.

1. *calm, star, fair, half, March.*

2. *light, quite, type, pair, might.*

3. *cow, start, now, house, found.*

## 2.5.2. Практическое задание № 12

### Вариант 1.

#### Упражнение 1.

Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова вслух и, основываясь на значениях соответствующих русских слов, определите их значения.

apparatus [ ,æpə'reitəs]

chemical [kemikl]

experiment [iks'perimənt]

mineral [ 'minərəl]

element [ 'elimənt]

radioactivity [ ,reidiouæk'tiviti]

radium [ 'reidiəm]

metal [ 'metl]

uranium [ju'reiniəm]

photographic [fəutə'græfik]

#### Упражнение 2.

Прочитайте текст, соблюдая интонацию.

There were 'two 'French /traders | and a 'Belgian /colonel, | an I'talian /tenor, | the A'merican proprietor of a 'circus with his /wife, | and a re'tired 'French official with \his. ||

The 'French official had been accompanied on /board by the 'French 'minister at Bang/kok, | one or two /secretaries | and a 'prince of a 'royal \family. ||

Talking of 'one 'thing and a/nother | we 'watched the 'day de/cline, | we /dined, | and 'then we 'sat 'out a'gain on 'deck under the \stairs. ||

### Вариант 2.

#### Упражнение 1.

Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова вслух и, основываясь на значениях соответствующих русских слов, определите их значения.

idealist [ai'diəlist]

dynamite [ 'dainəmaɪt]

industry [ 'indəstri]

nation [ 'neɪʃən]

prize [praɪz]

chemistry [ 'kemistri]

medicine [ˈmedsɪn]  
progressive [prəˈɡresɪv]  
nationality [næʃəˈnælɪtɪ]  
financial [faɪˈnænʃəl]

## Упражнение 2.

Прочитайте текст, соблюдая интонацию.

1. There was 'also a \bell | and 'Clara 'chose the \bell ||
2. There \was 'also | she 'vaguely \noted | in 'one 'corner a pi\ano | and the 'windows had 'shutters of a ↑kind that she had 'never 'seen in \England ||
3. There were a 'good 'many \books in the 'room | 'one 'wall was \lined ,with them | and they 'lay in 'heaps on 'chairs and on the \floor ||

## 2.6. Объект оценивания «Знание грамматики»

### 2.6.1. Практическое задание №13

#### Вариант 1.

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. We saw a lot of pictures at the art shop, but \_\_\_\_\_ was good enough to buy for our museum.  
a) none of them                      c) not some of them  
b) no of them                        d) only any of them
2. If there are \_\_\_\_\_ calls for me, can you ask to leave a message?  
a) some                                c) any  
b) none                                d) no
3. While peeling potatoes my small brother cut \_\_\_\_\_ with a *sharp* knife.  
a) oneself                            c) his  
b) him                                 d) himself
4. There are many good hotels in the town. You can stay at \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
a) no                                    c) any  
b) some                                d) all
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the house when it started to rain.  
a) Scarcely he had entered  
b) Scarcely had he entered  
c) He scarcely had entered
6. \_\_\_\_\_ at everyone who got off the plane.  
a) Suspiciously he looked  
b) He suspiciously looked  
c) He looked suspiciously

7. \_\_\_\_\_ injured in the last match.
- He badly was
  - Badly he was
  - He was badly
8. \_\_\_\_\_ than he fell ill.
- No sooner he had arrived
  - No he had sooner arrived
  - No sooner had he arrived
9. There is \_\_\_\_\_ sand in my shoes.
- - a
  - the
  - an
10. The news was \_\_\_\_\_ very depressing.
- a
  - the
  - 
  - an
11. \_\_\_\_\_ man and \_\_\_\_\_ woman were sitting opposite me.
- a, the
  - the, a
  - a, a
  - , -
12. Paris is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of France.
- the
  - a
  - an
  -
13. The exam was quite easy — \_\_\_\_\_ we expected.
- more easy that
  - more easy than
  - easier than
  - easier as
14. The more electricity you use, \_\_\_\_\_.
- your bill will be higher
  - will be higher your bill
  - the higher your bill will be
  - higher will be your bill
15. He's a fast runner. I can't run as \_\_\_\_\_ as he.
- fast
  - fastly
  - faster
  - fastest
16. The film was really boring. It was \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever seen.
- most boring film
  - the more boring film
  - the film more boring
  - the most boring film
17. She was jealous \_\_\_\_\_ her friend because she had a better dress.
- at
  - on
  - of
  - to
18. The waste paper bin is full \_\_\_\_\_ crumpled sheets of paper.
- with
  - for
  - to
  - of
19. The computer is capable \_\_\_\_\_ producing graphics.
- to
  - for



- b) of d) in  
20. Moscow is especially famous\_\_\_\_\_its elegant architecture.  
a) for c) with  
b) of d) at

## Вариант 2.

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I've been trying to phone her all day but \_\_\_\_\_ I phone her the line is engaged.  
a) every time                      c) the every time  
b) all the time                  d) the whole time
2. He is invited to lots of parties and he goes to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) everyone                      c) every one  
b) everything                    d) each
3. These are \_\_\_\_\_ organizations operating in our market and even \_\_\_\_\_ we would consider real competitors.  
a) a few, many                  b) little, some  
c) some, fewer                 d) few, fewer
4. You are not the only one who failed to hear the news. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) neither                      c) either  
b) both                          d) also
5. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ you, they smash everything too.  
a) they do rob  
b) do they rob  
c) they rob
6. How \_\_\_\_\_ if I fall right through the **earth and come** out among the antipodes.  
a) funny it will seem  
b) it will seem funny  
c) it funny will seem
7. He was born \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) at two o'clock on April 12th in the morning in 1947  
b) in the morning at two o'clock on April 12th in 1947  
c) at two o'clock in the morning on April 12th in 1947
8. \_\_\_\_\_ all the exercises he had to do.  
a) He carefully wrote  
b) He wrote carefully  
c) Carefully he wrote
9. Chinese eat \_\_\_\_\_ rice every day.  
a) the                              c) a  
b) -                                 d) an
10. There were \_\_\_\_\_ very few people in the shops today.  
a) an                                c) —

- ### 2.6.2. Практическое задание №14

Выберите правильный вариант

- 26

3. I'm going to the wedding on Saturday. \_\_\_\_\_ is getting married.
- a) a friend of me                      c) mine friend  
b) a friend of mine                    d) a friend of my
4. During the terrible road accident one car bumped into \_\_\_\_\_ one. One driver was heavily injured and \_\_\_\_\_ died.
- a) another, other                      c) other, the other  
b) another, the other                  d) the other, other
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ after that.
- a) only saw him once  
b) saw him only once  
c) saw him once only
6. \_\_\_\_\_ have not arrived.
- a) The ordered goods  
b) The goods ordered  
c) The goods which ordered
7. \_\_\_\_\_ got to the station on time.
- a) Only I and my brother  
b) Only my brother and I  
c) My brother and I only
8. Last year we went \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) to Vienna by train at Easter  
b) at Easter to Vienna by train  
c) by train at Easter to Vienna
9. What did you have for \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast?
- a) -    c) a  
b) the                                        d) an
10. Have you got these shoes in \_\_\_\_\_ size 43?
- a) the                                        c) an  
b) a    d) -
11. Ken's brother is in \_\_\_\_\_ prison now for robbery.
- a) the                                        c) a  
b) -    d) an
12. Bob is \_\_\_\_\_ seaman. He spends most of his time at \_\_\_\_\_ sea.
- a) a, —                                      c) an, the  
b) the, -                                    d) a, the
13. The salary of a professor is higher than \_\_\_\_\_ a secretary.
- a) —                                        c) has  
b) one of                                    d) that of
14. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ today than I did last week.
- a) much better                            c) no better

- b) more good                      d) more better  
15. No animal is so big \_\_\_\_\_ King Kong.  
a) as                                  c) than  
b) so                                  d) that  
16. Her sport car is different \_\_\_\_\_ Kate's.  
a) like                                  c) from  
b) as                                  d) so  
17. She was very proud \_\_\_\_\_ his achievements.  
a) for                                  c) with  
b) of                                  d) at  
18. It took some time to get accustomed \_\_\_\_\_ driving on  
the left.  
a) at                                  c) to  
b) with                                  d) for  
19. We always eat food typical \_\_\_\_\_ the region we are travelling in.  
a) for                                  c) at  
b) on                                  d) of  
20. Are you aware \_\_\_\_\_ any reason why he is late?  
a) with                                  c) for  
b) about                                  d) of

## Вариант 2.

Выберите правильный вариант

1. — Did you hear about the party at Kate's last night? - No, I didn't. \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
a) none, was                      c) nobody, were  
b) nobody, was                      d) no, were  
2. "The system of education is not superb," she said. "Too \_\_\_\_\_ mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ usually taught at school."  
a) many, are                      c) much, are  
b) much, is                      d) many, is  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ should be present at the meeting. A very serious question will be discussed.  
a) someone                      c) everyone  
b) any one                      d) anyone  
4. We've got too \_\_\_\_\_ petrol. We must have the car filled at the nearest service station.  
a) a little                      c) much  
b) little                      d) many  
5. Where is your new car? Come on, \_\_\_\_\_!  
a) show us  
b) show us to it  
c) show to us

6. They have lived\_\_\_\_\_.
- for a long time peacefully in the same house
  - for a long time in the same house peacefully
  - peacefully in the same house for a long time
7. A\_\_\_\_\_man got up from the table and beckoned to them.
- pleasant looking and middle-aged
  - middle-aged pleasant looking
  - pleasant-looking middle aged
8. They arranged to meet\_\_\_\_\_.
- in a pub at the foot of College Road for a pre-lunch drink
  - for a pre-lunch drink in a pub at the foot of College Road
  - for a pre-lunch drink at the foot of College Road in a pub
- 9.\_\_\_\_\_children team a lot from playing.
- the
  - a
  - 
  - an
- 10.\_\_\_\_\_giraffe is\_\_\_\_\_tallest of all animals.
- the, the
  - a, a
  - an, the
  - , -
11. We had\_\_\_\_\_very nice lunch.
- - a
  - the
  - an
12. We visited \_\_\_\_\_ Canada and\_\_\_\_\_United States.
- a, a
  - , -
  - the, the
  - , the
13. California is farther from New York\_\_\_\_\_Pennsylvania.
- as
  - than
  - like
  - from
14. This encyclopedia costs\_\_\_\_\_the other one.
- more
  - twice more than
  - twice as many as
  - twice as much as
15. The hotter it is,\_\_\_\_\_I feel.
- the more miserable
  - the miserable
  - more miserable
  - most miserable
16. The more you study,\_\_\_\_\_you will become.
- the more smart
  - the more smarter
  - smarter
  - the smarter
17. She went out to work not to be dependent\_\_\_\_\_her husband.
- on
  - at
  - with
  - for
18. She never goes out at night because she is afraid\_\_\_\_\_the dark.

- a) at                                      c) of  
b) to                                        d) for

19. Because of the flu many teachers were absent\_\_\_\_\_ work.

- a) of                                        c) for  
b) from                                    d) at

20. I feel really sorry\_\_\_\_\_her because she has fallen ill.

- a) about                                   c) of  
b) with                                    d) for

### 2.6.3. Практическое задание №15

#### Вариант 1.

#### 1. Соедините 2 части, чтобы получить правильное предложение.

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I'll have had dinner         | a. since 2 o'clock       |
| 2. She had had dinner           | b. by 2 o'clock tomorrow |
| 3. They have been having dinner | c. before he came home   |

#### 2. Вставьте подходящую форму глагола.

1. I ... a car now.  
a. am driving    b. Have driven    c. drove    d. was driving
2. They ... a car since 2 o'clock.  
a. are driving    b. has driven    c. have been driven    d. has been driving
3. Bob ... a car yesterday.  
a. has driven    b. drove    c. is driving    d. has been driving
4. We often ... cars.  
a. are driving    b. have driven    c. have been driving    d. drive
5. He ... a car when we came.  
a. drives    b. was driving    c. has been driving    d. has driven
6. She ... the car by 4 o'clock tomorrow.  
a. will drive    b. will be driving    c. will have driven    d. drives

#### 3. Соотнесите.

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Three fifth                                 | a. 0.9           |
| 2. six hundred and fifty-seven                 | b. $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 3. Three point five                            | c. 5.389         |
| 4. a quarter                                   | d. $\frac{3}{5}$ |
| 5. half  | e. $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6. five thousand three hundred and eighty-nine | f. 3.5           |
| 7. point nine                                  | g. 657           |

#### 4. Активный или пассивный залог

1. The ships ... at the full speed.  
a. move    b. are moved
2. The heavy piano ... by 4 people.  
a. move    b. is moved
3. The cargo ... at the moment.  
a. is carrying    b. is being carried
4. The ships ... the cargoes to Greece at the moment.  
a. are carrying    b. are being carried
5. Your problem ... now.  
a. is considering    b. is being considered
6. They ... your problem now.  
a. are being considered    b. are considering
7. The truck ... when they came to test it.  
a. was being driven    b. was driving
8. He ... a car when he saw her.  
a. was driving    b. was being driven

## Вариант 2.

### 1. Соедините 2 части, чтобы получить правильное предложение.

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I'll have done homework       | a. since 2 o'clock       |
| 2. She had done homework         | b. by 2 o'clock tomorrow |
| 3. They have been doing homework | c. before he came        |

### 2. Вставьте подходящую форму глагола.

1. I ... a letter now.  
a. am writing    b. have written    c. wrote    d. was writing
2. He ... a letter since 2 o'clock.  
a. is writing    b. has written    c. have been writing    d. has been writing
3. She ... a letter yesterday.  
a. has written    b. wrote    c. is writing    d. has been writing
4. We often ... letters.  
a. are writing    b. have written    c. have been writing    d. write
5. He ... a letter when we came.  
a. write    b. was writing    c. has been writing    d. has written
6. She ... the letter by 4 o'clock tomorrow.  
a. will write    b. will be writing    c. will have written    d. writes

### 3. Соотнесите.

- |                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. two thirds                     | a. 3.28          |
| 2. three hundred and twenty-eight | b. $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. three point two eight          | c. 4.527         |

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 4.half   | d. 0.8 |
| 5.a quarter                                      | e. 2/3 |
| 6.four thousand five hundred and<br>twenty-seven | f. 328 |
| 7.point eight                                    | g. 1/4 |

#### 4.Активный или пассивный залог

- 1.Sport cars ... at the maximum speed.  
a. move    b. are moved
2. The furniture ... by our workers.  
a. move    b. is moved
3. The coal ... at the moment.  
a. is carrying    b. is being carried
4. They ... coal at the moment.  
a. are carrying    b. are being carried
5. The matter ... now.  
a. is considering    b. is being considered
6. They ... the matter now.  
a. are being considered    b. are considering
7. The machinery ... when we came.  
a. was being driven    b. was driving
8. She... a car when we saw her.  
a. was driving    b. was being driven

#### 2.6.4.Практическое задание №16

##### Вариант 1.

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ in our city are expensive  
a. All restaurants  
b. The restaurants all  
c. All the restaurants  
d. The all restaurants
2. Their parents came \_\_\_\_\_ car yesterday.  
a. by  
b. in  
c. on  
d. with
3. You are taller \_\_\_\_\_ Mary.  
a. then  
b. than  
c. –  
d. to
4. Mr. Dupont is \_\_\_\_\_ .



- a. the French
  - b. a French
  - c. French
  - d. France
5. If she \_\_\_\_\_ Peter, he'll stay.
- a. asked
  - b. had asked
  - c. has asked
  - d. asks
6. He can't go to see her tonight. He hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- a. many
  - b. a
  - c. some
  - d. much
7. What \_\_\_\_\_? Is she a lawyer?
- a. does she
  - b. she does
  - c. does she do
  - d. is she doing
8. About half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ I saw Mr. Brown.
- a. for
  - b. since
  - c. before
  - d. ago
9. As soon as I shut the front door I realized the I \_\_\_\_\_ my key in the house.
- a. had left
  - b. have left
  - c. left
  - d. was leaving
10. He hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a. a lot of luggages
  - b. many luggages
  - c. much luggage
  - d. a great number of luggage
11. Your car is better \_\_\_\_\_ mine.
- a. then
  - b. as
  - c. than
  - d. that
12. He watches TV \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a. today morning
  - b. today in the morning
  - c. this morning

d. morning

13. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.

a. is

b. isn't

c. aren't

d. are

14. What can you see \_\_\_\_\_ the photo?

a. in

b. on

c. at

d. on to

15. Please \_\_\_\_\_ .

a. put off your coat

b. take on your coat

c. put your coat on

d. take up your coat

16. They came \_\_\_\_\_ .

a. early in the morning

b. in early the morning

c. early the morning

d. in the morning early

17. Why aren't you looking \_\_\_\_\_ your notebook?

a. to

b. —

c. at

d. on

18. I \_\_\_\_\_ the car now.

a. am not hearing

b. can't hearing

c. am not hear

d. can't hear

19. \_\_\_\_\_ radio is on the table?

a. Who's

b. Whose

c. Whoes

d. Whos'

20. Please answer \_\_\_\_\_ questions.

a. their

b. them

c. to their

d. to them

**Вариант 2.**

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. This looks \_\_\_\_ to me.
  - a. well
  - b. badly
  - c. good
  - d. nicely
2. If he \_\_\_\_\_ worked harder, he would have passed the exams.
  - a. had
  - b. would have
  - c. would
  - d. had have
3. I couldn't come to the party because I \_\_\_\_\_ go to work.
  - a. had
  - b. had to
  - c. have
  - d. have got
4. He doesn't speak languages very \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. best
  - b. good
  - c. better
  - d. well
5. "Harry is on the phone." "Who \_\_\_\_ to?"
  - a. does he talk
  - b. is he talk
  - c. is he talking
  - d. he talks
6. Which country \_\_\_\_ from?
  - a. Tom is coming
  - b. does Tom come
  - c. comes Tom
  - d. is coming Tom
7. "Excuse me." "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - a. Please
  - b. No, I'm not
  - c. Yes?
  - d. Yes, I am
8. "\_\_\_\_\_ I put it in a bag?" "Yes, please."
  - a. Will
  - b. Do
  - c. Shall
  - d. Would
9. "What is he doing?" "\_\_\_\_\_"

- a. He's an economist
  - b. He's having lunch
  - c. He's doing it
  - d. He has lunch
10. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the window, please?
- a. to open
  - b. open
  - c. opening
  - d. I open
11. "Would you like a coke?" " \_\_\_\_\_ ",
- a. Yes, I'd like
  - b. Yes, I like
  - c. Yes, I do
  - d. Yes, please
12. We arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the airport in time.
- a. —
  - b. at
  - c. on
  - d. in
13. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a. I very like reading
  - b. I like very much reading
  - c. I like reading very much
  - d. I like very reading
14. It rained all day yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
- a. it didn't
  - b. no
  - c. isn't it
  - d. didn't it
15. Father leaves \_\_\_\_\_ home at 7 o'clock so that he can be in his office at 8.
- a. for
  - b. —
  - c. from
  - d. at
16. I don't know where he is, he hasn't arrived \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a. still
  - b. already
  - c. yet
  - d. since
17. This car is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a. mine
  - b. my
  - c. mine's

d. her's

18. I \_\_\_\_\_ you are wrong.

a. know

b. knows

c. am knowing

d. knowing

19. My teacher lives \_\_\_\_\_ 45 Elm Street.

a. under

b. on

c. in

d. at

20. "Did you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_?" "Yes, I did."

a. yourself

b. yourselves

c. you

d. myself

2.7 Объект оценивания «Знание лексики и фразеологии»

2.7.1 Практическое задание № 17.

### Вариант 1.

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В3—В9, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В3—В9.

I knocked at Mike's door, but nobody answered. I tried again without any result at all. It was strange as I ( В3 ) (HEAR) \_\_\_\_\_ that somebody was in. I thought that the door (В4 ) (LOCK) \_\_\_\_\_ but when I pushed, it opened easily. Mike was sitting in front of his computer, his eyes focused on the monitor - he was playing and (В5) (NOT SEE) \_\_\_\_\_ me. Several minutes passed before he noticed me. "Hi", he said. "Look, I (В6) (PLAY) \_\_\_\_\_ on- line. It's a great game! It's the (В7) (GOOD) \_\_\_\_\_ game I've ever played! Would you like to join me?" Without waiting for my answer, he turned to the monitor and then forgot about me. Well, the situation was (В8) (BAD) \_\_\_\_\_ than I had expected it to be. Mike had found a new game and nothing could make him quit before the game was over.

"You (В9) (NOT REMEMBER) \_\_\_\_\_ about our training in the gym today, do you?" I asked. "I certainly do", said Mike. "Don't worry, I'll be ready in five minutes". However, I understood that I would have to go to the gym alone.

### Вариант 2.

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B10—B14 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию B10—B14.

Andy was the tallest girl in her class and that's why she was shy. She wanted to become a famous (B10) (SING)\_\_\_\_\_ or an actress but she wasn't popular even with her classmates. She never wore (B11) (EXPENSE)\_\_\_\_\_ clothes and she never took part in school concerts. Nobody guessed that she had a beautiful voice and was dreaming about the stage since her (B12) (CHILD)\_\_\_\_\_.

However, one day everything changed. Andy was offered a supporting role in the school theatre musical. She had only a few words but Andy was so excited about it that she learnt the whole play by heart. On the day of the (B13) (PERFORM) \_\_\_\_\_ the girl who was to play the leading role got a sore throat and wasn't able to say a single word. Andy came up and said that she knew her part. You can guess what happened next, can't you? Andy was a great success and enjoyed applause and flowers for the first time in her life. (B14) (SUDDEN) \_\_\_\_\_, she became the most popular girl at her school.

## 2.7.2 Практическое задание № 18.

### Вариант 1.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

#### Cricket

One of the most popular sports in England is cricket. It is sometimes called the national sport and many adults and (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (CHILD) play it in their spare time or at school. It (2)\_\_\_\_\_ (PLAY) by two teams of eleven and has some similarities to baseball. To put it simply, the aim is to score runs and the side (3)\_\_\_\_\_ (SCORE) most runs wins. The game is quite old, and the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (EARLY) references to it date from the 1500s. Spectators (5)\_\_\_\_\_ (WATCH) cricket matches for hundreds of years in many parts of England. The list of famous cricket grounds (6)\_\_\_\_\_ (INCLUDE) Lord's in London and Old Trafford in Manchester. 'Test cricket' is the name (7)\_\_\_\_\_ (GIVE) to five-day matches between different countries.

### Вариант 2.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

In Britain, the AA (or Automobile Association) has been providing assistance to drivers for over 100 years. In that time, the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (MEMBER) has grown from 100 drivers to 15 million. The AA is involved in many different (2)\_\_\_\_\_ (ACTIVE), including publishing books and maps. However, it is best known for helping (3)\_\_\_\_\_ (FORTUNE) drivers who have had an accident or whose cars have broken down. It also tries to persuade the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (GOVERN) to introduce new laws which will help drivers and improve road (5)\_\_\_\_\_ (SAFE). For example, the AA was in favour of the 1983 law which made it illegal to drive without a seatbelt.

### 2.7.3 Практическое задание № 19

#### Тест 1.

1. The capital of the USA is..... ?  
 A) New York                      C ) Chicago  
 B ) Detroit                      D) Washington
2. Who is the first American President ?  
 A) Lincoln                      C ) Washington  
 B ) Jefferson                      D) J. Bush
3. What monument in the USA is called « pencil » ?  
 A) the Capitol                      C ) the Washington Monument  
 B ) the Lincoln Memorial                      D) the Congress
4. What is the official residence of the USA president ?  
 A) the White House                      C ) the Capitol  
 B ) the Congress                      D) the State Duma
5. What is the capital of Australia ?  
 A) London                      C ) Washington  
 B ) Moscow                      D) Canberra
6. The native wild Australian animal is.....  
 A) cockatoo                      C ) dingo  
 B ) kangaroo                      D) kiwis
7. What native Australian animal carries the cub in the pouch ?  
 A) kiwis                      C ) kangaroo  
 B ) dingo                      D) emu
8. What is the capital of New Zealand ?  
 A) Canberra                      C ) Wellington  
 B ) Sidney                      D) Washington
9. What native animal is the symbol of New Zealand people ?  
 A) emu                      C ) kiwis  
 B ) cockatoo                      D) the Ravens
10. What is the capital of Canada ?  
 A) Montreal                      C ) Ottawa  
 B ) Melbourne                      D) Cardiff
11. What is the capital of Scotland ?  
 A) London                      C ) Belfast  
 B ) Cardiff                      D) Edinburgh
12. Who is the head of Great Britain ?  
 A) the President                      C ) the Prime Minister  
 B ) the Queen                      D) the Lord Chancellor

13. What is the capital of Wales ?  
 A) Cardiff                      C ) London  
 B ) Belfast                    D) Edinburgh
14. The USA is composed of..... States ?  
 A) 50                              C ) 53  
 B ) 52                              D) 55
15. What is the capital of Russia ?  
 A) St. Petersburg            C ) Moscow  
 B ) Murom                      D) Rostov

## Тест 2

1. ... is Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece.  
 a) Westminster Abbey  
 b) St Paul's Cathedral  
 c) St James Palace
2. The ... has the national library which is the richest of its kind in the world.  
 a) British Museum  
 b) Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood  
 c) Museum of London
3. ... shows an exhibition of wax figures.  
 a) British Museum  
 b) Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood  
 c) Madame Tussaud's
4. London is situated on the river ...  
 a) Clyde  
 b) Thames  
 c) Severn
5. Englishmen are ...  
 a) conservative  
 b) unsociable  
 c) snobbish
6. Englishmen buy fried fish and potatoes at ...  
 a) fish and chip shop  
 b) pub  
 c) department store
7. England is the country of....  
 a) law and order  
 b) rights and duties  
 c) traditions and privacy
8. English children go to ... at the age of five.  
 a) primary school



- b) nursery school
  - c) secondary school
9. The names of the three most important parts of London are ...
- a) the City, the North End and the South End
  - b) the City, the West End and the South End
  - c) the City, the East End and the West End
10. ... is the central square in London.
- a) Trafalgar Square
  - b) Hyde Park
  - c) Queen's Gallery
11. ... is the highest mountain in Scotland.
- a) Ben Nevis
  - b) Snowdown
  - c) Scaffel Pike
12. The power of the English monarch is limited by the ...
- a) Parliament
  - b) Government
  - c) queen
13. ... is the highest mountain in England.
- a) Scaffel Pike
  - b) Snowdown
  - c) Ben Nevis
14. The ... is the seat of the British Parliament.
- a) Houses of Parliament
  - b) House of Lords
  - c) House of Commons
15. The largest city not counting London is ...
- a) Glasgow
  - b) Edinburgh
  - c) Birmingham

2.8. Объект оценивания «Умение использовать приобретенные знания и умения в практической деятельности и повседневной жизни»

#### 2.8.1. Практическое задание №20

Темы для рефератов, докладов, сообщений, презентаций, научно-практических работ:

Страноведение (Великобритания, США)

Традиции и обычаи

Путешествие

Россия: государственное устройство, политическая система

Система единиц  
Выдающиеся английские ученые  
Научно-технический прогресс  
Достижения России  
Информационные технологии

### 3.1. Промежуточная аттестация 3 курс

#### Вариант 1.

#### 1. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги:

##### *III. Acquaintance*

- **How old are you?**  
I'm twenty years old.
- **How old is your friend?**  
She is twenty-two years old.
- **Where do you study at?**  
We study at the college of Management and Law.
- **Where do you live?**  
We live in Omsk.

##### **II. Meeting**

- Peter: Good morning. How are you, Mike?  
Mike: Fine, thanks. And how are you, Peter?  
Peter: Very well. Allow me to introduce my friend Nickolay.  
Mike: How are you?  
Nickolay: Fine, thank you? Glad to meet you. I am the student of college of Management and Law. And how about you?  
Mike: I am the student of this college too.  
Nickolay: It's very nice to hear that.

##### *III. Acquaintance*

1. Allow me to introduce Benjamin Larke to you, Mr. Flake.
2. How do you do, Mr. Flake? Glad to meet you.
1. How do you do, Mr. Larke? Pleased to know you. How do you like city?
2. I like it very much, though I haven't seen much of it.
1. I can help you. We'll make a car tour of the city one of the days.
2. It will be great.

#### 2. Составьте свой мини-диалог по теме «Знакомство».

#### 3. Прочитайте диалог:

Mr. Dunn is in Moscow on business now. Last Friday he had talks with Russia export. After the talks he decided to walk to the Rossiya Hotel where he was staying. He stopped a passer-by in Kalinin Avenue to ask him the way.

Dunn: Excuse me, how do I get to the centre of the city?

Passer-by: Which part of the centre do you want?

Dunn: Red Square.

Passer-by: Take a bus or the underground. It'll take you long to walk there.

Dunn: Never mind, I'd like to walk, as I want to see the city on my way to the hotel.

Passer-by: Then you may walk along Kalinin Avenue to Manezh Square and from there to Red Square. You will see many beautiful sights on the way. There is the Friendship House in Kalinin Avenue. It's one of the most beautiful buildings in Moscow. And in Red square you will see the Kremlin, the Lenin Mausoleum and St. Basil's Cathedral.

Dunn: Thanks a lot.

Passer-by: It's a pleasure.

#### **4. Ответьте, что вы узнали из диалога:**

1. Mr. Dunn.
2. The sights Mr. Dunn could see on his way.
3. Act out the part of the dialogue, where the passer-by tells Mr. Dunn how to walk to Red Square.
4. Why did Mr. Dunn want to see the city on his way to the hotel?

#### **5. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Любой человек гордится своей страной.
2. Если у Вас будет возможность осмотреть достопримечательности, посетите обязательно центр нашего города.
3. Как мне доехать до центра? Туда можно доехать на автобусе.
4. В экспозициях музея Вы можете увидеть лучшие картины известных художников.
5. В гостинице администратор попросил меня заполнить бланк. Я написал свою фамилию и адрес.
6. Он дал мне ключ от моей комнаты, я взял багаж и поднялся на 7 этаж на лифте.
7. Номер был на одного человека с ванной.
8. В городе нет метро и я должен был добираться до центра на автобусе.

#### **Вариант 2.**

##### **1. Переведите диалог:**

Mr. White: The Embassy Hotel is in the centre of London.

Voronin: How much time will it take you to get to London by plane?

The immigration officer: What's the purpose of your trip?

The secretary: At which hotel must I reserve accommodation for Mr. White?

Voronin: It didn't take us long to discuss prices.

The office manager: You'll go on business to Great Britain.

Mr. White: At what hotel did you stay when you were in London?

Voronin: I can't remember, but this hotel was in the centre of the city.

The manager: Will you go to London by train or by plane?

##### **2. Задайте вопросы к следующим предложениям:**

1. The director of the firm is going on business to a foreign country.
2. I stayed at a hotel during my trip to New York.

### **3. Переведите текст. Поставьте необходимые предлоги:**

When I come to Moscow I always reserve ... at ... Metropol Hotel. I think it is better than any other hotel.

It is in ... Marx Prospect, ... very wide street with eight lines of traffic. ... Metropol Hotel is only ... few minutes' walk from ... Red Square. If you can take to go by ... underground you can take ... underground at ... Revolution Square station which is near ... hotel. ... Moscow underground is ... most famous in ... world, ... stations ... beautiful and bright.

I saw many places of interest in Moscow: ... Lenin Mausoleum, ... Kremlin where I saw Lenin's flat and ... study.

There are about 60 museums in Moscow and it is difficult to see all of them during ... month. I like ... Red square very much. In earlier days "red" meant "beautiful". It is really beautiful, and I do not know if ... Red Square is more beautiful in summer or in winter.

There are ... lot of parks in Moscow and many squares are as beautiful as parks.

Every evening I walked through ... Alexandrovsky Park near ... Kremlin. On Saturday I liked to go to ... Gorky Park, my favourite of all Moscow Parks.

### **4. Составьте диалоги по следующим ситуациям общения.**

- 1) Mr. Brown is interested in your latest model of planes. Receive Mr. Brown at your office and ask him a few questions about the hotel he is staying at. Then discuss the price and terms of delivery.
- 2) You are going to visit a plant in Manchester. Phone the manager of the plant and ask him to make a reservation for you at a hotel.
- 3) Phone Mr. Camp. Tell him that you have studied their catalogue and quotation. The quality of their television equipment meets your requirements and you would like to meet him to discuss prices, terms of payment and delivery. Make an appointment with Mr. Camp.

### **Вариант 3.**

#### **1. Выполните перевод следующих предложений:**

1. Он часто разговаривает по телефону. Подождите. Он сейчас разговаривает по телефону.
2. Он обычно обедает в 12 часов дня. Его нет на месте. Он обедает. Позвоните попозже.
3. Он занят. Он просматривает почту. Каждый день он просматривает почту.
4. Он сам пишет письма на английском языке. Не отвлекайте его. Он пишет важное письмо.
5. После работы я смотрю телевизор. Я смотрю телевизор, идет интересная передача.
6. По воскресеньям мои друзья и я ездим за город.
7. Сейчас 8 часов утра. Все люди спешат на работу.
8. Я только что видела их в коридоре. Они разговаривают.

#### **2. Прочитайте следующие диалоги и найдите тот, с которого вы бы начали экскурсию по городу.**

1. – What are your plans, for today?

- Nothing special. Why?
  - Let's go sightseeing.
  - With great pleasure.
2.     – Excuse me, Officer, how can I get to Oxford Street?
- Go straight ahead and then turn to the right. It's not far.
  - Thank you.
3.     – Excuse me, how can I get to the London Museum?
- I am afraid I can't help you. I am a stranger here.
4.     – This bus will take us to the National gallery. Get on, please.
- Are you sure? We'd better ask the conductor.
5.     – Which is the quickest way to Piccadilly Circus?
- I think you'd better take the tube. It's more convenient. You don't have to change anywhere. It'll take you right to Piccadilly Circus.
  - Thanks a lot.
  - That's all right.
6.     – Excuse me, officer. Where is Trafalgar Square?
- Take a number 9 bus and get off right in front of it. Your bus stop is the last but one.
  - Thank you, officer.
  - Don't mention it.

**3. Прочитайте деловое письмо и вставьте пропущенное по смыслу слово.**

- a.           make
- b.           do
- c.           enclose
- d.           include
- e.           look forward
- f.           write

Dear Ms Nyman,

Thank you for your fax of 14 March. I ..... to welcoming you here on Tuesday 25 March as you suggest. I have cleared my diary for the whole day, but could you please let me know what time I can expect you here?

**Вариант 4.**

**1. Прочитайте текст и определите, какова основная деятельность компании Boral Limited.**

- a.           строительство
- b.           розничная торговля
- c.           производство материалов для строительной индустрии
- d.           оптовая торговля
- e.           радиоэлектроника
- f.           туризм

The Boral Group is a leading supplier to the building and construction industries, a major force in energy and resources and a powerful performer in manufacturing. Boral has been growing rapidly since it began trading in 1948 and it is now one of Australia's largest and strongest companies. For the last

twelve years the group has been expanding fast in the US, the Pacific Basin, Europe, and South East Asia so that today 22% of Boral's business activities are outside Australia. Chairman Sir Peter Finley told the Annual General Meeting: «The company is in a sound financial position with a strong balance sheet».

**2. Уберите слово, не соответствующее логической цепочке.**

- a. fax, phone, computer, printer, pen, café
- b. flight, trip, manager, train, traveling, voyage
- c. winter, job, work, salary, recruitment, position.

**3. Прочитайте рекламное объявление о приеме на работу и определите, какой требуется специалист.**

- a. инженер
- b. сотрудник отдела кадров
- c. бухгалтер
- d. водитель
- e. торговый представитель
- f. секретарь

Reporting directly to Managing Director. You will take over financial control for all aspects of daily operation.

**4. Прочитайте деловое письмо и вставьте пропущенное по смыслу слово.**

- a. make
- b. do
- c. enclose
- d. include
- e. look forward
- f. write

Dear Ms Nyman,

Thank you for your fax of 14 March. I ..... to welcoming you here on Tuesday 25 March as you suggest. I have cleared my diary for the whole day, but could you please let me know what time I can expect you here?

**Вариант 5.**

**1. Прочитайте следующие диалоги и выберите тот, с которого вы бы начали экскурсию по городу.**

- 1. – What are your plans, for today?  
– Nothing special. Why?  
– Let's go sightseeing.  
– With great pleasure.
- 2. – Excuse me, Officer, how can I get to Oxford Street?  
– Go straight ahead and then turn to the right. It's not far.  
– Thank you.

3. – Excuse me, how can I get to the London Museum?  
– I am afraid I can't help you. I am a stranger here.
4. – This bus will take us to the National gallery. Get on, please.  
– Are you sure? We'd better ask the conductor.
5. – Which is the quickest way to Piccadilly Circus?  
– I think you'd better take the tube. It's more convenient. You don't have to change anywhere. It'll take you right to Piccadilly Circus.  
– Thanks a lot.  
– That's all right.
6. – Excuse me, officer. Where is Trafalgar Square?  
– Take a number 9 bus and get off right in front of it. Your bus stop is the last but one.  
– Thank you, officer.  
– Don't mention it.

## **2. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Каждый бизнесмен должен иметь хорошее здоровье.
2. Преуспевающий бизнесмен обычно знает несколько иностранных языков и умеет работать на компьютере.
3. Имеется большой выбор досуга: спорт, компьютер, изучение иностранных языков, чтение специальной литературы.
4. Любимые виды спорта у бизнесменов: теннис, плавание, атлетика.
5. Какую разновидность досуга вы предпочитаете?
6. Вы уже заказали билеты?
7. У нас 2 места в партере и несколько в ложе.
8. Этот бизнесмен очень взволнован.
9. Это великолепный спектакль.
10. Предприниматель посещает спортивную секцию.

## **4. Выберите соответствующий эквивалент:**

1. Have you got any seats for tomorrow?
2. If the memory doesn't fail me the evening performances begin at 7.30 p.m. and finish about 10.
3. Let's try to book tickets.
4. Show your tickets to the attendant inside the theater, she'll show you to your seats and let you have a programme.
5. Well, what did you think of the play?
6. Every businessman must have a good health.
7. It is necessary to study foreign languages and to know computer.

1. Давайте постараемся купить билеты.
2. Покажите свои билеты контролеру в театре, она проводит вас к месту и предложит программу.
3. Да, что ты думаешь о пьесе.
4. У вас есть билеты на завтра?
5. Если мне не изменяет память, вечерние сеансы начинаются в 7.30 вечера и заканчиваются в 10 часов.
6. Каждый бизнесмен должен иметь хорошее здоровье.
7. Необходимо изучать иностранные языки и знать компьютер.

### **Вариант 6.**

**1. Составьте мини диалог. Каждой фразе слева подберите соответствующую реплику, данную ниже.**

1. Do you know Chicago at all, Wendy?
  2. I've decided to look around for a better job.
  3. Thursday morning would suit me fine.
  4. You haven't got his phone number by any chance?
  5. How's their recruitment drive going?
  6. It's been very kind of you to put me up.
- 
- a. No. This is my first visit, in fact.
  - b. Smart move!
  - c. We've enjoyed having you.
  - d. Shall we say about eleven thirty, then?
  - e. I might have. I'll look in my diary.
  - f. They've had quite a good response so far.

**2. Прочитайте деловое письмо и вставьте пропущенное по смыслу слово.**

- a. do
- b. make
- c. enclose
- d. write
- e. include
- f. work

Dear Sir



I would like to apply for the position of accounts clerk with your company. I ....my application form. I am at present working as a secretary in the accounts office at TW Industries. My duties include audio and copy typing and dealing with correspondence and telephone enquiries

**3. Составьте мини диалог. Каждой фразе слева подберите соответствующую реплику, данную ниже.**

1. And what line of work are you in?
  2. I'm afraid I haven't brought the letter.
  3. Best of luck on Friday.
  4. Shall I get you a taxi?
  5. How was the conference?
  6. What are the chances of finding him at home?
- 
- a. At this time of day? Not very good, I'm afraid.
  - b. Thanks! We'll need it!
  - c. Public relations.
  - d. Never mind. You can give it to me tomorrow.
  - e. No, it's all right, thanks. The walk will do me good.
  - f. Not too bad. I made some useful contacts.

**4. Прочитайте деловое письмо и вставьте пропущенное по смыслу слово.**

- a. situation
- b. accountant
- c. position
- d. salary
- e. clerk
- f. company

Dear Sir

With reference to your advertisement in today's 'Morning News', I am interested in applying for the .  
... .. of accounts clerk with your company. Could you please send me further details and an application form?

Yours faithfully.

**5. Выберите верный вариант перевода: customer**

- 1)клиент
- 2)торговец
- 3)директор
- 4)представитель

### 3.2. Примерные Практические задания.

#### Вариант 7.

#### Текст 1 AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Agricultural machines are used to till soil and to plant, cultivate, and harvest crops. Since ancient times, when cultures first began cultivating plants, people have used tools to help them grow and harvest crops. They used pointed tools to dig and keep soil loosened, and sharp, knife-like objects to harvest ripened crops. Modifications of these early implements led to the development of small hand tools that are still used in gardening, such as the spade, hoe, rake and trowel, and larger implements, such as ploughs and larger rakes that are drawn by humans, animals, or simple machines.

Modern machinery is used extensively in Western Europe, Australia, the United States, the Russian Federation and Canada.

Modern large agricultural implements, adapted to large-scale farming methods, are usually powered by diesel- or petrol-fuelled internal-combustion engines. The most important implement of modern agriculture is the tractor. It provides locomotion for many other implements and can furnish power, via its power shaft, for the operation of machines drawn behind the tractor. The power shafts of tractors can also be set up to drive belts that operate equipment such as feed grinders, pumps, and electric-power generators. Small implements, such as portable irrigators, may be powered by individual motors.

Задание к тексту: Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос: Какие современные с/х машины вы знаете?

#### Вариант 8.

#### Текст 2.

##### 1. Read, translate words and words combinations, answer the questions

The power from the engine to the **drive wheels** is transmitted through the transmission which is composed of the following mechanisms: **Clutch** is a device which permits the engine to be connected with, or disconnected from, the transmission mechanisms, so that the car may, or may not, move **while the engine** is running. **Gearbox** is a mechanism regulating the **motive power** of the engine, which is transmitted to the drive wheels of the automobile. Through **drive shaft** power is transmitted from the engine to the rear-axle. It is located between the gearbox and the rear-axle. **Differential** is the device that permits the rear wheels to revolve at different speeds **independently one of the other**. **Front-axle and rear-axle suspensions** serve to support the automobile. **The front suspension** of a car carries about 80% of the weight of the engine, and must at the same time withstand the **shocks and jerk jars** that it receives through the **steering wheels**; it must, therefore, be strong and stiff. It also carries about 20 to 40 percent of the weight of the entire car.

1. What mechanisms is the transmission composed of?
2. What device connects the engine with the transmission?
3. What is the gearbox used for?
4. What must the front suspension withstand?
5. What serves to support the car?

##### 2. Match the words

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. body-fixing plate             | 1. амортизатор подвески                       |
| 2. upper bearing                 | 2. верхний подшипник                          |
| 3. suspension spring             | 3. нижний подшипник                           |
| 4. piston rod                    | 4. обод колеса                                |
| 5. suspension damper             | 5. пластина крепления к кузову автомобиля     |
| 6. rim (wheel rim)               | 6. поворотный кулак                           |
| 7. stub axle                     | 7. поперечная рулевая тяга с шаровым шарниром |
| 8. steering arm                  | 8. продольный рычаг раскоса тяг               |
| 9. track-rod ball-joint          | 9. пружина подвески                           |
| 10. trailing link arm            | 10. резиновый амортизатор                     |
| 11. bump rubber (rubber bonding) | 11. рычаг управления                          |
| 12. lower bearing                | 12. шток плунжера амортизатора                |

### 3. Form the sentences and translate them.

There an axle carries from 60 to 80% of the car weight.

Dead axle is stationary with the wheels running free on the end of the axle.

The axle shafts on a live axle are in two sections.

#### Задания к тексту 2:

1. Прочтите текст, переведите выделенные слова и словосочетания (без использования словаря, ответьте на вопросы).
2. Подберите перевод узлов рис. 1 к левой колонке из правой.
3. Проанализируйте предложения, в которых отсутствуют пробелы между словами, слова написаны слитно и неправильно поставлены пробелы. Запишите предложения в правильной форме, расставив пробелы и/или знаки препинания. Переведите полученные предложения.

#### Вариант 9.

#### Текст 3.

##### Задания к тексту 3:

1. Прочтите текст, напишите перевод.
2. Напишите названия деталей указанных на рисунке.

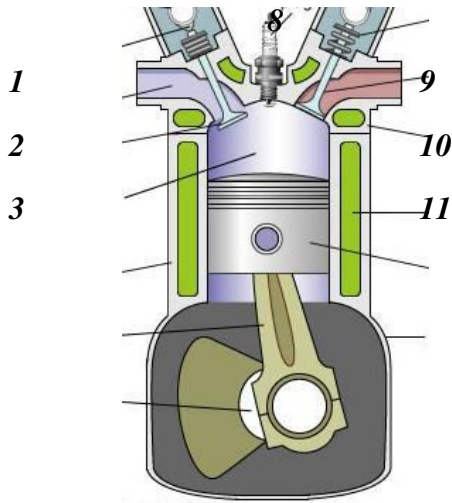
##### 1. Read and translate

A crankshaft is a mechanical part able to perform a conversion between reciprocating motion and rotational motion. In an engine, it translates reciprocating motion of the piston into rotational motion; whereas in a reciprocating compressor. In order to do the conversion between two motions, the crankshaft has "crank throws" or "crankpins", additional bearing surfaces whose axis is offset from that of the crank, to which the "big ends" of the connecting rods from each cylinder attach.

It is typically connected to a flywheel to reduce the pulsation characteristic of the four-stroke cycle, and sometimes a torsional or vibrational damper at the opposite end, to reduce the torsional vibrations

often caused along the length of the crankshaft by the cylinders farthest from the output end acting on the torsional elasticity of the metal.

**2. Write the parts shown on the picture**



**Вариант 10**

**1. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:**

1. internal combustion engine
- a. поршень
2. combustion chamber
- b. верхняя мертвая точка
3. piston
- c. двигатель внутреннего сгорания
4. top dead centre
- d. нижняя мертвая точка
5. bottom dead centre
- e. камера сгорания

## **2. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:**

cylinder, automobile, limit, centre, compression.

## **3. Прочтите текст и выполните следующие за ним упражнения:**

### **THE ENGINE**

1. The engine is the source of power that makes the car move. It is usually called an internal combustion engine because gasoline is burned within its cylinders or combustion chambers. Most automobile engines have six or eight cylinders.
2. The operating cycle of the four-stroke engine that takes place in the engine cylinder can be divided into four strokes. The upper limit of the piston movement is called the top dead centre. The lower limit of piston movement is called the bottom dead centre. A stroke is the piston movement from the top dead centre to the bottom dead centre, or from the bottom dead centre to the top dead centre. In other words, the piston completes a stroke each time it changes the direction of its motion.
3. Where the entire cycle of events in the cylinder requires four strokes (two crankshaft revolutions), the engine is called a four-stroke cycle engine. The four strokes are: intake, compression, power and exhaust.
4. Two-cycle engines have also been made, and in such engines the entire cycle of events is completed in two strokes or one revolution of the crankshaft.
5. On the intake stroke the intake valve is opened. The mixture of air and vaporized gasoline is delivered into the cylinder through the inlet valve.

On the compression stroke the inlet valve is closed so that the mixture can be compressed.

On the power stroke both valves (inlet and exhaust) are closed in order to rise pressure during the mixture combustion.

On the exhaust stroke the exhaust valve is opened to exhaust the residual gas.

## **4. Переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 1, 3 и 4. Кратко сказать о содержании текста (устно).**

## **5. Найдите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы:**

### **Вопросы**

1 What is the top dead centre?

2 What is the bottom dead centre?

3 When is the engine called a four-stroke cycle engine?

4 When is the engine called a two-cycle engine?

5 What kind of strokes can the events in the engine cylinder be divided into?

**Ответы**

- a. When the entire cycle of events is completed in two strokes.
- b. The lower limit of the piston movement.
- c. The upper limit of the piston movement.
- d. When the entire cycle of events in the cylinder is completed in four strokes.
- e. Intake, compression, power and exhaust strokes.

**6. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:**

- 1. An internal combustion engine is called so because gasoline is burned....
- 2. The upper limit of the piston movement is called....
- 3. The lower limit of the piston movement is called....
- 4. The four-cycle engine requires....
- 5. The mixture of air and gasoline is delivered into the cylinder....
  - inside the combustion chamber;
  - outside the combustion chamber.
  - the bottom dead centre;
  - the top dead centre.
  - two strokes of piston movement;
  - four strokes of piston movement.
  - on the power stroke;
  - on the exhaust stroke;
  - on the intake stroke;
  - d- on the compression stroke.

## **4.1. Промежуточная аттестация**

### **Примерные Практические задания.**

#### **Вариант 1.**

##### **Текст 1. The demands for specialists in agricultural engineering.**

The demands for specialists in agricultural engineering increases every year. To meet this ever increasing demands many agricultural educational establishments and special secondary technical colleges have been set up in our country. They are training specialists for all branches of agricultural engineering, such as tractor and combine operators and specialists in mechanization and electrification of all farm operations. The training takes into account different natural and climatic conditions in different regions of our country. It is also includes practical work. Thousands young specialists who have been trained at these schools can work on agricultural enterprises. They know how to operate various kinds of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, such as tractors, cultivators, seeders, harvesters, loaders, harrows, plows, sweepers, etc. They also know how to solve various engineering problems.

#### **Задания к тексту.**

Задание 1. Вариант I.

Прочитать текст.

Задание 2.

Дать английские эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений.

- ферма, с\х предприятие;
- технический;
- механизация;
- тренировать, готовить специалистов;
- специалист;
- техника, инженерия;
- отрасль, ветвь;
- требование, потребность;
- сельскохозяйственный;
- машины, машиностроение;

Задание 3.

Перевести текст «The demands for specialists.» и ответить на вопрос к тексту по-английски:

Что было сделано для того, чтобы удовлетворить растущую потребность в с\х специалистах?

Задание 1. Вариант II.

Прочитать текст.

Задание 2.

Дать английские эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений.

- подготовка, обучение;
- фермер;
- электрификация;
- специалист;
- трактор;
- практический;
- механизировать;
- комбайнер;
- тракторист;
- урожай;

Задание 3.

Перевести текст «The demands for specialists.» и ответить на вопрос к тексту по-английски:  
Где работают тысячи молодых специалистов, которые получили подготовку в техникумах?

Задание 1. Вариант III.

Прочитать текст.

Задание 2.

Дать английские эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений.

- комбайн;
- культиватор;
- отрасль, ветвь;
- с\х машины;
- сеялка;
- погрузчик;
- плуг;
- борона;
- рыхлитель;
- с\х техникум;

Задание 3.

Перевести текст «The demands for specialists.» и ответить на вопрос к тексту по-английски:  
Перечислите виды с\х машин на которых могут работать молодые специалисты после окончания с\х техникума?

## **Вариант2**

### **1. Читать и переводить текст:**

Any laboratory is a place where scientists must carry out experimental study in any branch of science for the purpose to advance men`s knowledge or to apply scientific principles in testing, analyses and special application of natural laws. The word «laboratory» denotes any room or building where men are to carry out investigation in techniques and sciences. The word `laboratory` can also denote the work – room of a chemist, or a testing – room of an industry.



In early days people called the place for chemical work simply a workshop to make drugs. Later chemists had to use the workshops to make chemical substances for the metallurgical industry or textiles, home life and so on.

Among the laboratories of the world we may note the laboratory of the Royal Institution of Britain established in 1800 and devoted to the applied sciences. The laboratory soon became the seat of activity where such great scientists as M. Faraday and J. Tyndall might conduct research in pure sciences.

Nowadays laboratories have to be introduced into educational institutions to teach scientific and technical knowledge by means of experiments. New laboratories will have to provide for more departments for research in pure sciences and for application of science to industrial purposes where skilful industrial workers, engineers and scientists will be able to carry their important work.

## **2. Ответить на вопросы:**

1. 1. What do we call a laboratory? 2. What does the word «laboratory» denote? 3. What is the purpose of experimental study?

## **3. Записать синонимы по парам:**

1) to achieve; 2) to appear; 3) complex; 4) to protect; 5) conversation; 6) great; 7) to solve; 8) design; 9) task; 10) to reduce; 11) at present; 12) possibility; 13) to link; 14) simple; 15) huge.

1) to connect; 2) to obtain; 3) complicated; 4) project; 5) to emerge; 6) nowadays; 7) problem; 8) tremendous; 9) talk; 10) to defend; 11) opportunity; 12) common; 13) to decrease; 14) large; 15) to decide.

## **Вариант 3**

### **1. Читать и переводить текст:**

One of today's important tasks is to raise production efficiency and quality. To achieve this requires contributions from many scientific disciplines, among them the science of materials strength. The quality and reliability of machines and structures depend in large measure on its advances. The modern age has confronted this science with tasks of unprecedented scope demanding urgent solution.

The great Calileo is considered to be the father of the science of materials strength, one of the basic engineering disciplines, and the bane of undergraduates at technological colleges. There is probably historic justice in the fact that Galileo was also the first man to whom it occurred to direct an unsophisticated optical instrument skywards in order to see the mountains of the Moon: today we are faced with problems of the strength of instruments and apparatus the Moon, Venus, Mars ...

But before it could produce mechanisms capable of withstanding comic cold and vacuum, the strains and stresses of takeoff and return to Earth, the science of materials strength had to cover a long and difficult path. Its progress accelerated in the 19th century, when people began to lay thousands of miles of railway tracks, erect bridges and dig tunnels, build ocean – going ships and complex machines.

Our predecessors managed to cope with their tasks. Many structures built centuries ago have not only survived to our day but even remain in use.

## 2. Ответить на вопросы:

1. What is one the most important tasks of today? 2. What does the raise of production efficiency require? 3. What do the quality and reliability of machines and structures depend on? 4. Who is considered to be the father of the science of materials strength?

## 3. Заполнить пропуски словами из текста.

1. The progress of the science of materials strength ... in the 19th century. 2. To be sure, there were also ... and ... when machines broke down or ... collapsed. 3. One of today's important ... is to raise ... efficiency and ... of ... . 4. Many ... built centuries ago have only ... to our day but even ... in use. 5. Our predecessors ... to cope with their tasks. 6. The ... Galileo is considered to be the ... of the science of ... strength.

### Критерии оценивания:

оценка «отлично» выставляется обучающемуся за работу, выполненную безошибочно, в полном объеме с учетом рациональности выбранных решений;

оценка «хорошо» выставляется обучающемуся за работу, выполненную в полном объеме с недочетами;

оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся за работу, выполненную в не полном объеме (не менее 50% правильно выполненных заданий от общего объема работы);

- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся за работу, выполненную в не полном объеме (менее 50% правильно выполненных заданий от общего объема работы).

## Вариант 4

### Текст Trends in Tractor Design.

It is well known that the most important machine used on farms is the tractor. The heart of the tractor is its power unit, the engine.

The main trends adopted in designing new tractors and other farm machinery are –

- to increase the capacity of the engine, mainly by increasing its power and field speed.
- to improve the design of transmission, chassis and the engine.
- to reduce fuel consumption and maintenance time.
- to improve labour conditions for tractor operators.

As a result, for example, both the wheeled and track-type general purpose tractors T-150, used in conjunction with trailing or mounted machines and implements, perform now not only soil cultivation, sowing and harvesting, but also land reclamation, earth-moving and other jobs. It is also important that both the wheeled and the crawler models have up to 70% of standardized parts.

The most important features of the T-150 are its high power, which provides higher field speeds, and the dual transmission system.

The basic technical specifications of the T-150 crawler-type tractor are as follows –

engine power – 150 hp (horse power), at 200 r.p.m. (revolutions per minute.)

fuel consumption per brake horse power -185 gph (gallons per hour)

1 gal.=4,5 l.

speeds – 8 forward and 4 reverse  
range of speeds – 2.68 to 15.89 km/h  
track – 1435 mm.  
ground clearance – 300 mm.  
mass (weight) – 7400 kg.

**1. Прочитайте и переведите «интернациональные» слова:**

-tractor	- cultivation
-machinery	- system
-transmission	- metal
-chassis	- cab
-result	- ventilated
-operation	- technical
-specification	- mass

**2. Расшифруйте сокращения:**

hp, bhp, gph, ha, km/h, mm, r.p.m.,

**3. Постройте словосочетания из данных слов, переведите на русский язык.**

1. capacity, engine
2. consumption, fuel
3. time, maintenance
4. condition, labour
5. speed, field
6. reclamation, land
7. power, unit

**4. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:**

1. The main trends in designing new machinery are – to increase the field speed and to raise the power of the engine.
2. This tractor can perform a number of routine farm operations, such as land reclamation, earth moving.
3. Specialists can improve the design of transmission and chassis.

**5. Прочитайте отрывок текста не пользуясь словарем и передайте его содержание на русском языке.**

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**6. Подберите недостающие слова или словосочетания из данных ниже. Переведите полученные предложения:**

1. capacity, 2. dual transmission system, 3. field speeds, 4. fuel consumption,  
5. power unit.

1. The heart of the tractor is its.....
2. The ..... of the engine can be improved by increasing its power and field speed.
3. The designers reduce ..... per brake horse power.
4. The high power of the T-150 provides higher ..... as compared to other general-purpose tractors.
5. Another important feature of the T-150 is its .....

**7. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. What is the engine power of the T-150?
2. What is the fuel consumption per brake horse power?
3. How many forward and reverse speeds has the T-150?
4. What is the weight of the T-150?

**Вариант 5.**

- I. **Определите по суффиксу часть речи: а) существительное; б) прилагательное; в) наречие:** 1.weightless; 2.function; 3.physicist; 4.thickness; 5.usually; 6.experimental; 7.transmission; 8.operator; 9.reading; 10. examiner; 11.changeable; 12.completely; 13.improvement

- II. **Выберите английское слово, соответствующее русскому:**

1. **отражение**- а) reflect; б)reflective; в)reflection
2. **бесполезный**- а)use; б)useless; в)useful; г)usefulness
3. **равенство** – а)equal; б)equally; в)equality

- III. **Выберите соответствующее неопределённое местоимение из данных ниже:**

1. The hang (несколько) drawings on the wall.
2. Do you see (кого-нибудь) in the classroom?
3. Take (любой) journal from the bookcase.
4. My friend told me (ничего) about our mathematics circle.  
а. **any; б) nothing; в) some; г) anybody; е) somebody**

**Определите время сказуемого: а) Present Indefinite; б) Past Indefinite; в) Future Indefinite:**

1. The scientist made lots of experiments.
2. The student will continue research in a laboratory.
3. Students do research at the institutes.

4. When did the researcher develop his theory?
5. How does the lecturer explain this complex process?
- v. **Выберите соответствующую форму глагола:**
  1. We ... new multipurpose machine tools last week, a) get; b) gets; c) got; d) will get
  2. Next term we ... to study two new subjects, a) begin; b) begins; c) began; d) will begin
  3. At present our workshop ... tow kinds of measuring instruments, a) produce; b) produces; c) produced; d) will produce
  4. ... you work at a plant now? a) do; b) did; c) does
- vi. **Выберите перевод выделенных прилагательных или наречий из данных ниже:**
  1. Venus is the **nearest** planet to us in space.
  2. The Earth is **nearer** to the Sun than Mars.

a) близкая; b) ближе; c) самая близкая; d) намного ближе

3. This instrument is **more accurate** than the one lab.
4. It is the **most accurate** instrument in our lab.

a) точный; b) более точный; c) такой же точный, как; d) самый точный

vii. **Переведите текст, обращая внимание на тип сказуемого.**

A machine tool is not a new invention. Machine tools existed long, long ago. But the machines of today are quite different from those of the past and the machines of the future will be completely different from any we can see today. First of all, they should have a much higher productivity and should be more economical. In the near future we will see new machine tools which will have very high cutting speeds. Tomorrow automatic machinery will also assemble and regulate the production of machines. The worker will have only to regulate the production process and control machines and systems of machines.

## Вариант 6

- i. **Выберите соответствующее по смыслу слово из данных ниже:**
  1. There are batteries that ... solar energy with great efficiency.
  2. A great many ... devices are constructed to improve the cutting of metal parts. **a) useful; b) useless; c) use; d) usefully**
  3. A new powerful...has been received by our laboratory.
  4. The ... of programmers from our institute TV centre is conducted regularly in the evening. **a) transmit; b) transmission; c) transmissible; d) transmitter**
- ii. **Выберите правильный перевод выделенного слова:**
  1. Moscow Radio **broadcasts** are listened to all over the world.
  2. Moscow Radio **broadcasts** in about 50 foreign languages. **a) ведёт передачу; b) передатчики; c) передачи**

3. Hydro stations on Siberia Rivers **supply** a vast territory with cheap energy.
4. Energy **supply** is one of the main factors in the development of industry. а) снабжение ; б) снабжать; в) снабжающие; д) снабжают

III. Выберите правильный перевод сказуемого:

1. The machine tool **measures** its production itself.
2. The machine tool **will measure** its production itself.
3. The part **is measured** with great accuracy. а) измерила; б)измеряет ; в)измеряется ; д) будет измерять

IV. Выберите предложения, эквивалентные данным английским:

1. The builders will be shown some models of new bridges.

а) Строителям показали модели новых мостов.

б) Строителям покажут модели новых мостов.

в) Строители покажут модели новых мостов.

V. Выберите перевод сказуемого:

1. The flood defence system **is being built** near St. Petersburg.
2. The hydro engineering project **is to be built** in some years.
3. The main task of the workers **is to build** it in time
4. Constructors **are also building** the 150 km ring road around Petersburg. а)Строят; б) должны построить; в) строится; д) состоит в том, чтобы построить; е) строили

VI. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на слова-заместители.

1. Scientist and engineers work out new processes and improve old **ones** to produce better kinds of polymer materials.
2. The capacity of this atomic power station will be many times greater than **that** of the first **one**.
3. The system of structures to protect St. Petersburg from floods is a unique **one**.
4. The number of discoveries and inventions of the last 25 years equals **those** made throughout the history of civilization.
5. The speed of lighter molecules is great than **that** of heavier **ones**!

## Вариант 7.

### Текст Implements for Growing Crops

Many types of implements have been developed for the activities involved in growing crops. These activities include breaking ground, planting, weeding, fertilizing, and combating pests. Ground is broken by ploughs to prepare the seed-bed. A plough consists of a blade-like ploughshare that cuts under, then lifts, turns, and pulverizes the soil. Modern tractor ploughs are usually equipped with two or more ploughshares so that a wide area of ground can be broken at a single sweep. Harrows are used to smooth the ploughed land and sometimes to cover seeds and fertilizer with earth. The disc harrow, which has curved, sharp-edged steel discs, is used mainly to cut up crop residues before

ploughing and to bury weeds during seed-bed preparation. Rollers with V-shaped wheels break up clods of soil to improve the aeration of the soil and its capacity for taking in water.

Some cereal crops are still planted by broadcasting seeds—that is, by scattering the seeds over a wide area. Machines for broadcasting usually consist of a long seed-box mounted on wheels and equipped with an agitator to distribute the seeds. Broadcast seeds are not always covered by a uniform or sufficient depth of soil, so seeding is more often done with drills, which produce continuous furrows of uniform depth. Specialized implements called planters are necessary for sowing crops that are planted in rows, such as maize. Maize planters and other similar machines have a special feed wheel that picks up small quantities of grain or separate kernels and places them in the ground.

Fertilizer can be distributed during the winter or shortly before seeding time. Commercial fertilizers are commonly distributed, along with seeds, by drills and planters. Manure is distributed most efficiently by a manure spreader, which is a wagon equipped with a bottom conveyor to carry the fertilizer back to a beater attachment, which disintegrates it and then scatters it on the ground.

After crops have begun to grow, a cultivator is used to destroy weeds and loosen and aerate the soil. A flame weeder, which produces a hot-air blast, can be used to destroy weeds growing around crops, such as cotton, that have stems of tough bark. The weeds are vulnerable to the hot air, but the tough stems protect the crops from damage. Chemical herbicides applied in the form of a spray or as granules are used extensively for weed control.

Insecticides for pest control are applied to soil and crops in the form of granules, dust, or liquid sprays. A variety of mechanical spraying and dusting equipment is used to spread chemicals on crops and fields; the machinery may be self-powered, or drawn and powered by a tractor. In areas where large crops of vegetables and grain are grown, aircraft are sometimes used to dust or spray pesticides. Chemical pesticides are used in nearly all farming operations undertaken in developed countries.

However, increasing concern over the harmful effects that pesticides may have on the environment has led to the use of alternative forms of pest control. For example, farmers use crop rotation to prevent pests that feed on a certain crop. Also, certain pests are controlled by introducing an organism that damages or kills the pests, but leaves the crops unharmed. Finally, some crops are being genetically engineered to be more resistant to pests.

## **Вариант 8.**

### **Текст Implements for Harvesting Crops**

Most cereal crops are harvested by using a combine—a machine that removes the fruiting heads, beats off the grain kernels, and cleans the grain as the combine moves through the fields. The cleaned grain is accumulated in an attached grain tank.

Wheat and other cereal crops are harvested by a combine which, as it moves along the rows, picks the ears from the stalks and husks them. The ears are then transferred either to a sheller, which removes the kernels from the ear, or to a vehicle trailing behind the machine.

Hay harvesting usually requires several steps. First, the hay is cut close to the ground with a mower. After drying in the sun, most hay is baled. In baling, the pickup baler lifts the hay to a conveyor that carries it to a baling chamber, which compresses the hay into bales weighing up to 57 kg or more and ties each bale with heavy twine or wire. A machine called a field chopper cuts down green hay or field-cured hay for use as animal feed. After being cut down, the hay is stored in a silo and allowed to ferment; this type of animal feed is nutritious and resistant to spoilage.

Specialized machinery is also used to harvest large root crops such as potatoes and sugar beet and to harvest fruits and vegetables. Some mechanical fruit-pickers that are used to harvest tree fruits, such as plums, cherries, and apricots shake the fruit tree, causing the fruit to fall on to a raised catching frame that surrounds the tree. Nut crops can also be harvested in this manner.

Use of agricultural machinery substantially reduces the amount of human labour needed for growing crops. The average amount of labour required per hectare to produce and harvest corn, hay, and cereal crops has fallen to less than a quarter of what was required only a few decades ago.

**Задание к текстам 3,4 Дать технический перевод.**

**Вариант 9.**

**Задание 1. Complete the text, then read and translate it.**

**without prejudice to safety, range, reduced fuel consumption, commitments, efficient packaging, in the face, alternative power sources, emissions, emissions, growing competition, meeting demands, direct injection, stringent emissions legislation**

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ from diesels and \_\_\_\_\_, some of the latest prototype and production gasoline-fueled engines show how continued engineering development is \_\_\_\_\_ for more power, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and more \_\_\_\_\_.

Considerable progress has been made in development of the internal combustion engine over its more than 100-year history, particularly in recent years. Examples include the adaptation of spark-ignition (SI) engines to three-way catalysts and the introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ in diesel engines. However, even greater demands \_\_\_\_\_ from more \_\_\_\_\_, manufacturers' \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> \_\_\_\_\_, and customer requests for higher performance and greater comfort \_\_\_\_\_.

**Задание 2. Make sentences**

Customers will require even greater safety and comfort than in most cases can only be fulfilled with high vehicle mass which conflicts with demands for less energy consumption.  
In addition, vehicle performance must be maintained and the cost of ownership reduced.

**Задание 3. Match the words**

plate grid	крышка (корпуса) аккумулятора
negative terminal	положительная клемма
hydrometer	разделительная перегородка (прокладка) жидкости и газа
battery case	планка, (хомут) положительной пластины
negative plate	планка (хомут) отрицательной пластины
separator	положительная пластина
battery cover	гидрометр
liquid / gas separator	корпус аккумулятора
negative plate strap	отрицательная клемма
positive plate	отрицательная пластина
positive plate strap	решетка аккумуляторной пластины
positive terminal	сепаратор, перегородка

**Вариант 10.**

**1. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:**



1. body
  2. car wheels
  3. springs
  4. steering system
  5. clutch
- a. колеса автомобиля
  - b. рулевая система
  - c. сцепление.
  - d. . кузов
  - e . рессоры

**2. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:**

automobile, chassis, speedometer, electric, system .

**3. Прочтите текст и выполните следующие за ним упражнения:**

**COMPONENTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE**

1. Basically, the automobile consists of three parts: the power plant, or the engine, the chassis and the body. To these may be added the accessories: the heater, lights, radio, speedometer and other devices.
  2. The power plant, or engine is the source of power that makes the wheels rotate and the car move. It includes electric, fuel, cooling and lubricating systems. Most automobile engines have six or eight cylinders.
  3. The chassis consists of a power train, frame with axles, wheels and springs. The chassis includes brakes and steering system.
1. The power train carries the power from the engine to the car wheels and contains the clutch, gearbox, propeller or cardan shaft, differential and the final drive.
  2. The clutch is a friction device connecting (or disconnecting) the engine crankshaft to the gears in the gearbox. It is used for freeing the gearbox from the engine and is controlled by the clutch pedal.
  3. Brakes are important mechanisms of the car. They are used to slow or stop the car. Most braking systems in use today are hydraulic. They are operated by the brake pedal. When the driver pushes down on the brake pedal, they are applied and the car stops.

**4.Переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 1,3,5 .Кратко сказать о содержании текста (устно).**

**5.Подберите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы.**

### **Вопросы**

1. What are the main basic parts of the automobile?
2. What does the chassis consist of?
3. What units does the power train contain?
4. What is the function of the clutch?
5. Why are brakes needed?

### **Ответы**

- a. The clutch, gearbox, cardan shaft and the final drive.
- b. Freeing the engine from the gearbox.
- c. The power plant, the chassis and the body.
- d. A power train, frame with axles, wheels and springs.
- e. To slow or stop the car.

### **6. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:**

1. The mechanism used for stopping the car is ....
  2. The mechanism used for changing the speed is ....
  3. The mechanism used for connecting (or disconnecting) the engine from the gearbox is ...
  4. The unit carrying the power from the engine to the car wheels is ....
  5. The instrument measuring the speed of the car is . . . .
- clutch;
  - gearbox;
  - brakes.
  - brakes;
  - clutch;
  - steering system.
  - power plant;

- power train;
- chassis.
- heater;
- lights;
- speedometer.

### **Условия выполнения задания**

1. Место (время) выполнения задания: кабинет учебной дисциплины
2. Требования охраны труда: инструктаж по технике безопасности
3. Оборудование: индивидуальное рабочее место.
5. Технические средства: компьютер, мультимедиапроектор, экран.
6. Можно воспользоваться учебной литературой и интернет-источниками.

## 2.3. Пакет экзаменатора

<b>ПАКЕТ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА</b>		
<b>Задания теоретические</b> проводятся в форме тестового контроля грамматических и лексических знаний <b>Задания практические</b> проводятся в форме чтения, перевода и составления диалога и перевода текста страноведческой и профессиональной направленности		
<b>Объекты оценки</b>	<b>Критерии оценки результата (в соответствии с разделом «Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств»)</b>	<b>Отметка о выполнении</b>
З 1: лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) минимум , необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; З 2:грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	грамотное написание и толкование лексических единиц и фразеологических идиом, предусмотренных рабочей программой в активном словарном запасе, в полном объеме;  верное выполнение грамматических заданий, содержащих весь объем материала по грамматике английского языка, предусмотренный рабочей программой для активного усвоения	
У 1: общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные. страноведческие и повседневные темы; У 2: переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности	соблюдение и выполнение всех стилистических. синтаксических , грамматических норм и правил, а также и норм речевого этикета в ситуациях устного и письменного общения; выполнение в полном объеме литературного перевода текста страноведческой и профессиональной направленности	