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Шитиковым П.М.
РАЗРАБОТЧИК
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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПД.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
рабочая программа дисциплины для обучающихся
по программе подготовки специалистов среднего звена
49.02.01 Физическая культура
(углубленная подготовка)
Форма обучения – очная

Т.П.Эйхман. ПД.03 Иностранный язык. Фонд оценочных средств дисциплины для обучающихся по программе подготовки специалистов среднего звена 49.02.01 Физическая культура Форма обучения – очная. Тобольск, 2022.

Фонд оценочных средств дисциплины ПД.03 Иностранный язык разработан на основе Федерального стандарта среднего общего образования, утвержденного Приказом Минобрнауки России от 17 мая 2012 г. № 413, Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 44.02.01 Дошкольное образование, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 27 октября 2014 года, № 1351, примерной программы учебной дисциплины ПД.03 Иностранный язык для профессиональных образовательных организаций, рекомендованной Федеральным государственным автономным учреждением «Федеральный институт развития образования» (далее – ФГАУ «ФИРО») в качестве примерной программы для реализации основной профессиональной образовательной программы СПО на базе основного общего образования с получением среднего общего образования, протокол № 3 от «21» июля 2015г., регистрационный номер рецензии № 371 от «23» июля 2015г. ФГАУ «ФИРО».

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1. ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1.1. Область применения программы

Фонд оценочных средств учебной дисциплины является частью программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности *49.02.01 Физическая культура*.

1.2. Место дисциплины в структуре программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

Дисциплина *Иностранный язык* входит в блок общеобразовательной подготовки.

1.3. Цели и задачи дисциплины – требования к результатам освоения дисциплины.

Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины *Иностранный язык* обеспечивает достижение студентами следующих **результатов**:

- **личностных:**

- сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;
- сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры;
- развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мирозидения;
- осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;
- готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием иностранного языка, так и в сфере иностранного языка;

- **метапредметных:**

- умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения;
- владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации;
- умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты;
- умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства;

- **предметных:**

- сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;
- владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;
- достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

- сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

Код знаний, умений	Умения	Знания
У.1. – У.5. 3.1. - 3.5.	<p>У.1. Умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения</p> <p>У.2. Умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты</p> <p>У.3. Умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства</p> <p>У.4. Умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно социокультурной специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран</p> <p>У.5. Умение использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях</p>	<p>3.1. Значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;</p> <p>3.2. Языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочная лексика, единицы речевого этикета и ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;</p> <p>3.3. Значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;</p> <p>3.4. Лингвострановедческая, страноведческая и социокультурная информация, расширенная за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;</p> <p>3.5. Содержание текстов, построенных на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения</p>

2. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

п/п	Темы дисциплины, МДК, разделы (этапы) практики, в ходе текущего контроля, вид промежуточной аттестации с указанием семестра	Код контролируемой компетенции (или её части), знаний, умений	Наименование оценочного средства (с указанием количества вариантов заданий и т.п.)
1.	<p>Раздел 1. Визитная карточка</p> <p>Тема 1.1. Введение. Моя визитная карточка. Описание человека</p> <p>Тема 1.2. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности</p> <p>Тема 1.3. Описание жилища (здание, обстановка, условия жизни)</p> <p>Тема 1.4. Распорядок дня</p>	31, 32, 33, У1, У2, У4	<p>Лексико-грамматическое тестирование по теме 1.1. (5 вариантов)</p> <p>Тестирование по темам: «Личные и притяжательные местоимения», «Артикли». «множественное число существительных»,</p>

	студента колледжа Тема 1.5. Хобби, досуг		«Спряжение глагола to be» Контрольная работа по теме 1.2. (4 варианта) Практическая работа по темам 1.3., 1.4. Контрольная работа по теме 1.5. (2 варианта)
2.	Раздел 2. Еда и Покупки. Здоровый образ жизни. Тема 2.1. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок Тема 2.2. Еда, способы приготовления пищи, традиции питания Тема 2.3. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни	31, 32, 33, 35, У1, У2, У3, У5	Самостоятельная работа по теме 2.1. (2 варианта) Практическая работа по теме 2.2. (4 варианта) Тестирование по темам: «Степени сравнения прилагательных», «Простые и составные числительные. Дроби», «Неопределенные местоимения some, any, every и их производные» Лексический тест по теме 2.3. (2 варианта)
3.	Раздел 3. Страноведение Тема 3.1. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство Тема 3.2. Англоговорящие страны Тема 3.3. Обычаи, традиции, поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран Тема 3.4. Искусство и культура	У.1. – У.5. 3.1. - 3.5.	Контрольная работа по теме 3.1. (2 варианта) Практическая работа по теме 3.2. (2 варианта) Тестирование по темам: «Неличные формы глагола», «Условные предложения» Лексический тест по теме 3.3. (2 варианта) Лексико-грамматическое тестирование (4 варианта) Контрольная работа по теме 3.4. (2 варианта)
4.	Раздел 4. Средства массовой информации. Тема 4.1. СМИ в России и англоговорящих странах Тема 4.2. Интернет и его влияние на людей Тема 4.3. Реклама в СМИ	У1- У5, 31, 32, 34, 35	Практическая работа по теме 4.1. (3 варианта) Проверочная работа по теме «Настоящее простое время» (2 варианта) Лексический тест по теме 4.2. (2 варианта) Проверочная работа по теме «Прошедшее простое время» (2 варианта) Самостоятельная работа по теме 4.3. (2 варианта) Проверочная работа по теме «Будущее простое

			время» (2 варианта) Практическая работа по теме 4.3. 2 варианта)
5.	Промежуточная аттестация во 2 семестре	31-35, У1 –У5	Дифференцированный зачет

3. ТИПОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Раздел 1. Визитная карточка	31, 32, 33, У1, У2, У4
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Тема 1.1. Введение. Моя визитная карточка

Лексико-грамматическое тестирование

Тест 1 Fill the gaps with the suitable form of the verb to be/ to have:

1. Mr. Green from London.
2. Mr. Green and Mr. Brown engineers.
3. The Bodrovs from Russia.
4. I very sorry.
5. Ann ... eleven.
6. Tom a little boy. He five. He got many toys.
7. Bob and Sam little boys. They four. They got
8. a sister.
9. Whereyour bag? - It under the table.
10. She got many balloons. They nice.
11. How many toys you got?

Тест 2

1. Julia ___ four languages very well.
a) speak b) speaks
2. Water ___ at 100 degrees Celsius.
a) boils b) boil
3. It ___ rain very much in summer.
a) doesn't b) don't
4. We ___ our flat.
a) like b) likes
5. ___ you go to the University?
a) does b) do
6. We (have) breakfast in the kitchen together.
7. Our flat (be) big.
8. She (get) up at 7 o'clock.
9. He (work) very hard most time.
10. We usually (grow) vegetables in our garden.

Тест 3

1. We have many shelves on the walls.
2. I don't go out usually.
3. The train always leaves on time.
4. Most people learn to swim when they are children.
5. Я работаю в магазине.

6. Он хорошо говорит по-английски.
7. Маленькая девочка часто помогает своей матери.
8. Мой отец обычно завтракает в половине восьмого.

Тест 4

1. Rice ___ grow in Britain.
a) don't b) doesn't
2. How often ___ you play tennis?
a) do b) does
3. Mary usually ___ to the teacher.
a) listen b) listens
4. They ___ to school every day.
a) go b) goes
5. Excuse me, ___ you speak English?
a) do b) does
6. Jane (not/ drink) coffee in the morning.
7. Paul and I (play) tennis twice a week.
8. We (watch) TV in the evening.
9. My brother sometimes (go) to the theatre.
10. We are happy when our relatives and friends (visit) us.

Тест 5

1. When do you go to the swimming pool?
2. My friends play different computer games.
3. My father spends a lot of time at the firm.
4. She takes care of her mother.
5. Мы живём в большой квартире.
6. Она много времени проводит в школе.
7. Я очень люблю слушать музыку.
8. Иногда мы ходим в кинотеатр.

Практическая работа №1

I Вариант

I. Translate in Russian:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. mouth | 6. to look like |
| 2. nice complexion | 7. full lips |
| 3. dark- brown hair | 8. good-looking |
| 4. slim waist | 9. wavy hair |
| 5. hazel eyes | 10. uneven teeth |

II. Translate:

1. He is a handsome young man.
2. Her hair is dark-brown.
3. His eyes are big and blue.
4. She has charming smile.
5. People find him good-looking.
6. Она стройная, высокая и красивая.
7. У моего брата карие глаза.
8. У нее красивый цвет лица.
9. Он маленького роста и коренастый.

1 Вариант.

I. Translate in Russian.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. straight hair | 6. of medium height |
| 2. short legs | 7. wide-set |
| 3. grey hair | 8. rosy cheeks |
| 4. long eyelashes | 9. black eyebrows |
| 5. blue eyes | 10. stout figure |

II. Translate.

1. He is tall man.
2. His eyes are green.
3. She is of middle height.
4. She is short, fat and her face is oval.
5. My brother has snub nose.
6. Она довольно полная, с седыми волосами, но красивая.
7. Девочка прелестна с круглым личиком и розовыми щечками.
8. У нее стройная фигура.
9. Он высокий и худой.
10. У нее светлые, длинные и прямые волосы.

III. TEST

1. They (ask) many questions. (Present Continuous)
2. You (take) his book. (Present Continuous).
3. He (visit) now them. (Present Continuous)
4. He (work) at school. (Present Continuous)
5. You (read) this text. (Present Continuous)

Тема 1.2. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности

Контрольная работа №1

I Вариант

I. Translate in Russian.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. parents | 6. a family |
| 2. a grandmother | 7. a pensioner |
| 3. an aunt | 8. a sister |
| 4. children | 9. classmates |
| 5. a housewife | 10. best friend |

I. Translate.

1. My family is not very large.
2. I was born on the 6th of May, 2005 in Moscow.
3. My younger sister is a pupil.
4. My grandparents live with us.
5. My brother is in the seventh form.
6. В нашей семье 4 человека.
7. Я – студент колледжа.
8. Моей маме 39 лет.
9. Мой отец врач, он работает в больнице.
10. Моего лучшего друга зовут Андрей.

III. TEST

1. Ann ... a nurse. a) am b) are c) is
2. We ... students now. a) am b) are c) is
3. They ... in Moscow. a) live b) lives c) living
4. He ... 2 sisters. a) to have b) have c) has
5. She ... English at school. a) learning b) learn c) learns

IV.

A.

Party, banana, tomato, room, day, lady, roof, leaf, sandwich, story, bus, class, fly, knife, boy, dish, bear, photo, box, parrot, camera, city, brush.

-s	-es	-ies	-ues

2 Вариант

I. Translate in Russian.

1. a brother
2. a wife
3. a cousin
4. a husband
5. a father
6. a daughter
7. a son
8. a grandfather
9. a schoolgirl
10. a student

II. Translate.

1. My family has five people.
2. We live in Moscow.
3. My younger sister is a doctor.
4. My father's name is Ivan Petrovich.
5. My grandparents are pensioners.
6. Мой брат учится в колледже.
7. Моя мама - домохозяйка.
8. Моей сестре 12 лет.
9. Я люблю свою семью.
10. Моего лучшего друга зовут Андрей.

III. TEST

1. Volga ... the longest river. a) am b) are c) is
2. We ... students now. a) am b) are c) is
3. I ... the letter. a) write b) writing c) writes
4. He ... 2 children. a) to have b) have c) has
5. She ... the text. a) reading b) reads c) read

IV.

B.

Cliff, brush, song, room, bath, spot, pen, rose, record, baby, church, book, fox, meal, room, proof, bridge, potato, boy, mirage, cat, nose, peach, girl, bus, fork, beach, desk, shirt, leaf, class.

[s]	[iz]	[z]
cliffs	peaches	boys

3 Вариант.

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

My family is not too big and I can't say that it is small. It consists of my dad, my mom, my sister and my brother. My mom's name is Galina. She is a housewife. She is 39. My dad's name is Stanislav. He is 42. He is a businessman. He has got his own company. My dad is a very busy man. He works too much. My sister is fifteen. She is a schoolgirl. My elder brother is a student. He is twenty. We live in a nine-storeyed building on the seventh floor. Our apartment has four rooms. My school is not too far from my home. I like to go to school. But I don't like to wake up early. I have many friends there. I have my own computer at home. I like to play games on my computer. I go to school five days a week. We have got a pet. It is a dog. His name is Bony. I like our Bony. He is a very smart and funny dog. He is four.

1. How big is this family?
2. Who are the parents?
3. Where does the family live?
4. How many days a week does the boy go to school?
5. What is the pet's name?

II. Choose the correct variant.

1. There are many ... in this house. a) mouses b) mice c) mouse
2. Where ... the glasses? a) are b) is c) was
3. I don't remember a) his car's number b) his cars's number
4. He wants to stay at ... home. a) - b) a c) the
5. Let's go to ... forest! a) the b) a c) -
6. There are many (детей) in the room.
7. The boy's (ноги) are dirty.
8. We don't want to go to (сегодняшний концерт).
9. My mother is ... teacher.
10. ... sun is shining brightly today.

III. Translate the sentences.

1. My family is not very big, just a typical family.
2. My parents both like their work very much.
3. Everyone in my family is my best friend.
4. When she finished school, she entered the Pedagogical University.
5. Моя старшая сестра хочет быть учителем.
6. Мои бабушка и дедушка любят возиться на приусадебном участке.
7. Я очень люблю свою семью.
8. Я родилась 10 октября.

4 Вариант.

I. Translate into Russian.

grandparents	to take a shower
mother-in-law	to do knitting
to be married	to play chess
to be born	to watch TV
to be fond of	at leisure
patronymic	to wash one's hair
cousin	to clean the room
relative	

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. It is ... light room.
a) the b) a c) -
2. There are three apple- ... on the plate.

- a) -s b) -es c) -
3. She is ... years old.
 a) four b) for c) fourth
4. Are there ... books on the shelf?
 a) some b) any c) no
5. She has ... beautiful dresses.
 a) many b) much c) little
6. Nick has got a dog. His dog ... clever.
 a) is b) are c) was
7. There ... a book on the table.
 a) is b) are c) was
8. I see ... pencils in the box.
 a) some b) any c) no
9. I was ... in the room.
 a) nobody b) somebody c) anybody
10. Have you got a room? Is ... room big?
 a) my b) your c) his

III. Translate from English into Russian.

1. My mother has six sisters.
2. His hobby is reading.
3. My aunt and uncle have four children: there sons and a daughter.
4. Our grandparents often go to see their grandchildren.
5. My second cousin Nick is married.
6. On my working day I get up early.
7. Ann cleans her teeth every morning.
8. We have our breakfast in the kitchen.
9. Sometimes I go to visit my friends.
10. On the week-day evening I usually stay at home watching TV.

Тема 1.3. Описание жилища (здание, обстановка, условия жизни)

Лексико-грамматическое тестирование

Тест 1

1. I _____ do this work myself.
 a) may b) can c) am to
2. We _____ go home before it gets dark.
 a) must b) can c) may
3. _____ I have another cup of tea?
 a) must b) may c) should
4. We _____ leave the party early last night – my wife wasn't very well.
 a) may b) have to c) had to
5. He _____ to help his friend.
 a) can
 b) ought to
6. need ___ I go there at once? (can, must) No, you _____. (can't, needn't)
7. My friends _____ arrive tomorrow. (have to, are to, ought to)
8. He said that she _____ know their address. (may)
9. He _____ swim very well when he was young. (can)
10. _____ be in the library now. (has to, must)

IV. TEST

1. My mother at 7 o'clock. (to get up – Present Simple)
2. My hobby me to plan my leisure time. (to help-Past Simple)
3. We ... at school. (to work – Future Simple)
4. The pupils ... to school. (to go – Present Simple)

V. Translate into Russian.

Betty always goes to work by bus.

I learn many interesting subjects at the college.

My mother has a lot of work to do about the house.

VI. Choose the correct answer.

1. They live in ... old house.

a) an	b) a	c) -
-------	------	------
2. ... sky is blue.

a) the	b) a	c) -
--------	------	------
3. ... like sweets.

a) child	b) children	c) childs
----------	-------------	-----------
4. Has he ... or ... free time.

a) much, little	b) many, few	c) much, few
-----------------	--------------	--------------

Тема 1.5. Хобби, досуг

Контрольная работа №2

I Вариант

I. Translate:

Free time, to collect, useful, coin, toy, to exchange, different, to be fond of, mind, to develop.

II. Translate:

1. He collects stamps with old cars.
2. Some hobbies teach us to plan our time.
3. This hobby develops our mind.
4. У разных людей различные хобби.
5. Хобби – это то, что мы любим делать в свободное время.

III. TEST

1. He stamps. (to collect – Present Simple)
2. She ... to bed. (to go – Past Simple)
3. My hobby ... our body. (to develop – Future Simple)
4. You ... a letter. (to write – Past Simple)
5. They (to dress - Present Simple)

II Вариант.

I. Translate:

To be interested in, card, popular, to show, to watch, to travel, for pleasure, to teach, reading, collection, leisure time.

II. Translate:

1. Some hobbies teach us to make useful things.
2. Some people are fond of sports.
3. Reading helps us to know more interesting things.
4. Многие люди любят путешествовать.
5. Моё хобби очень популярное.

III. TEST

1. My mother at 7 o'clock. (to get up – Present Simple)
2. My hobby me to plan my leisure time. (to help-Past Simple)
3. We ... at school. (to work – Future Simple)
4. The pupils ... to school. (to go – Present Simple)

Раздел 2. Еда и Покупки. Здоровый образ жизни.	31, 32, 33, 35, У1, У2, У3, У5
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Тема 2.1. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок

Самостоятельная работа по теме «Числительные»

I Вариант

254; 879; 12 690; 309; 4 703; $\frac{1}{2}$; 3,45.

II. What time it is?

9.00, 10.45, 12.05, 17.35, 21.17, 13.30.

II Вариант

135; 689; 21 472; 507; 6 390; $\frac{3}{4}$; 8, 25.

II. What time it is?

12.00, 16.05, 17.15, 22 54, 10.45, 18.30.

Практическая работа № 3

Вариант 1.

Put each of the following words or phrases in the correct gap.

tag, label, cashier, bargain, receipt, exchange, take back, try on, fit, advice, shop assistant, credit card, check, select, cash, refund, size, sale

If you want to go shopping there are a number of things you have to consider. If you would like to find a _____ you should make sure to go to a _____. The only problem with a sale is that it is sometimes hard to _____ something once you buy it. Many stores also refuse to give a _____ on anything you have bought. If you are looking for clothes, make sure to _____, check the _____ to make sure that it is a good _____. Another good idea is to look at the _____ and _____ to see instructions for washing, etc. It's always a good idea to also ask the _____ for _____. Finally, when you go to the _____ you can usually pay by _____ or _____ if you don't have the _____. Never forget to get the _____!

Вариант 2.

What is a shopaholic? A shopaholic is someone who shops compulsively – someone who cannot stop themselves shopping. Just as an alcoholic craves the next drink, a shopaholic craves the next purchase. For them, money is like a drug: spending it gives them a high.

Is it a 21st century phenomenon? It is easier to be a shopaholic these days than in the past because more people have a disposable income (spending money) nowadays. In addition to that, we now live in a consumer society - there are simply more goods available in the shops than there used to be. However, shopaholics allegedly did exist in the past. Cases such as Marie Antoinette of France are cited. Other figures in history include Jackie Onassis, Imelda Marcos and Princess Diana, all of whom apparently manifested shopaholic symptoms. Although no one knows exactly what causes the disorder it may have its roots in feelings of low self-esteem and insecurity – feelings which are not exclusive to the 21st century.

Is it something that only affects women? According to some studies 1 in 20 people is a shopaholic and 9 out of 10 shopaholics are women. But these statistics can be misleading. Traditionally, if a man buys lots and lots of the same sort of thing he is labelled a ‘collector’ not a shopaholic. Is there really so much difference between, say, William Randolph Hearst (who collected antiques) and President Lincoln’s wife (who collected gloves)? Generally speaking, female compulsive shoppers tend to buy clothes, shoes, make-up and CDs whereas male shopaholics tend to spend on clothes, shoes, electronic equipment and gadgets, CDs and books.

Are you a shopaholic or just a good customer? Answer these questions to find out if you are suffering from the symptoms of a compulsive spending disorder.

1. Do you go shopping to cheer yourself up?
2. Do you frequently get into debt as a result of your shopping sprees?
3. Do you often buy things you will never use?
4. Have you tried to change your behavior and failed?
5. Do you think your life would improve if you stopped shopping so much?

Can shopaholics be treated? As yet there has been little research into this phenomenon. No cure has been found so far and clinical drug trials have revealed only that patients respond equally to the drugs and the placebos. For the time being, the best course of action for a shopaholic seems to be to go shopping with a friend who will help them to control their compulsion to shop to excess.

Quick Quiz: Read the clues below and write the solutions on a piece of paper. Then take the first letter of each answer and rearrange them to find the hidden word connected with this Talking Point.

1. Just as an _____ craves the next drink, a shopaholic craves the next purchase.
2. For them, money is like a drug: spending it _____ them a high.
3. More people have a disposable _____ (spending money) nowadays.

4. There are simply more goods _____ in the shops than there used to be.
5. If a man buys lots and lots of the same sort of thing he is labelled a 'collector' _____ a shopaholic.
6. Male shopaholics tend to spend on clothes, shoes, electronic equipment and gadgets, CDs and _____.
7. As yet there has been little _____ into this phenomenon.

Вариант 3.

1. Complete the conversation with the sentences marked A - G below.

Jason: Hi, can I help you?

Sara: **1**.....

Jason: **2**

Sara: 38 and a half or 39. It depends on the fit.

Jason: Do you like these ones?

Sara: I really like the style. But I don't like the colour.

3

Jason: One moment... **4**.....

Sara: Thanks.

Jason: **5**

Sara: Perfect! How much are they?

Jason: J55.

Sara: **6**

Jason: What about these silver ones? They're in the sale.

Sara: Cool! **7**

A *OK, what size are you?*

B *How do they feel?*

C *Here you are. Would you like to try them on?*

D *That's a bit expensive. Have you got a cheaper pair?*

E *Do you have them in white?*

F *Yes, I'm looking for a pair of trainers.*

G *Can I try them on?*

2. Read the completed dialogue then tick the correct answers below.

1. Where does the conversation take place?

a- In a clothes shop

b -In a shoe shop

c -In a grocer's

2. Why does Sara not buy the white trainers?

a -Because they are too expensive.

b -Because she doesn't like the colour.

c -Because they don't fit well.

3. How many pairs of trainers does Sara try on?

a -1

b-2

c -3

Тестирование по теме «Степени сравнения прилагательных»

I. Write the comparative and superlative of the following adjectives.

Black, careful, certain, difficult, expensive, fashionable, great, intelligent, long, old, short, slow, small, useful, warm, crafty, disappointed, funny, helpful, important, interesting, pretty, silly, unhappy, unlucky, unusual, valuable, bad, good, fine, hot, big, white, fit, slim, tiny, simple, angry, convenient, cold, wide, fat, thin, slender, generous, friendly, gentle.

II. Translate the sentences.

a good idea a big house a healthy climate a young man a good job

1. California certainly has that New York.
2. I'm getting too old. This is a job for
3. When the children get a bit older we'll really need
4. I'm sure it won't work. Can't you come up with
5. Perhaps we could afford it if I could get

III. Translate the sentences.

1. John's father is handsome and so is John.
2. Jean's mother is generous and so is Jean.
3. Neil's brother is mischievous and so is Neil.
4. Mary drives fast and so does Helen.
5. Our home is comfortable and so is yours.
6. Last summer was very hot and so is this summer.
7. Jenny works hard and so does Becky.
8. Jack can run fast and so can Jill.

Тема 2.2. Еда, способы приготовления пищи, традиции питания

Практическая работа №4

I.A. Bread, lemon, water, woman, cheese, sugar, meat, beer, wine, room, bottle, boy, money, table, dog, glass (стакан), girl, tea, car, milk.

исчисляемые	неисчисляемые

B. Matches, peach, grapes, lemonade, milk, sugar, orange, melon, T-shirt, oranges, flowers, eggs, water, loaf, money, bread, morning, carrot, hair, honey, goose, cheese, camera, ring, chocolate,

исчисляемые	неисчисляемые

C.

Can, water, journey, apple, sugar, cream, luggage, furniture, milk, potato, salt, pen, newspaper, bottle, shampoo, toothpaste, toothbrush, money, stamp, food, hair.

исчисляемые	неисчисляемые

II.

a bottle of	cabbage
a glass of	milk
a jug of	grapes
a cup of	matches
a packet of	water
a jar of	toothpaste

a loaf of	tea
a slice of	crisps
a carton of	honey
a bowl of	bread
a kilo of	cheese
a piece of	chocolate
a bar of	meat
a bunch of	onion soup
a can of	juice
a tin of	potatoes
a tube of	gloves
a pair of	apples
a dozen of	mineral water
a box of	Coke
a basket of	eggs
a head of	tissues

III.

A.

1. There isn't ... money in the pocket. 2. There aren't ... pears in the basket. 3. There are ... grapes on the bunch. 4. There are ... hamburgers on the plate. 5. There isn't ... jam on the plate.

B.

1. There are so ... clouds in the sky. 2. We haven't got ... homework today. 3. Ann hasn't got ... money. 4. There aren't ... taxis in the street. 5. Are there ... bananas on the trees? 6. Jack spends ... money at the restaurant. 7. Have you got ... cheese in the fridge? 8. Are there ... people on the beach? 9. We are late. We haven't ... time.

C.

Dan and Mary are making a shopping list.

D.: Have we got ... cheese?

M.: Yes, we've got

D.: ... cheese have we got?

M.: One slice.

D.: We haven't got ... scones and there aren't ... chips. Shall we buy ...?

M.: OK. We'll get ... scones and ... chips.

D.: What about potatoes? Are there ... potatoes?

M.: Yes, there are

D.: Is there ... rice?

M.: No, there isn't ... rice. We've got to buy

D.: ... rice do we need?

M.: Two packets.

D.: Have we got ... milk?

M.: No, we've got to buy

D.: ... cartons of milk?

M.: Four cartons.

D.

1. There is ... milk in the glass. 2. There are very ... apples in the bag but there aren't ... pears. 3. There are ... tomatoes in the fridge. 4. How ... sugar is there in the sugar-bowl? There isn't very

5. Is there ... butter in the fridge? – No, there isn't ... butter in it. 6. How ... eggs are there in the fridge?

7. There aren't ... but there is very ... cheese in it. . Are there ... bananas on the table? –

Yes, there are ... bananas on it.

E.

1. They've got ... oranges this year-they don't know where to put them all. 2. ... people were there at seven o'clock, but at ten the restaurant was full. 3. We can have dinner or just to have a snack - ... time

- have we got? 4. There's ... snow in the mountains last year – not enough for good skiing. 5. We'd like to go on holiday, but we've got ... work. 6. ... people were at the meeting on Friday? 7. There's ... bread-could you buy some? 8. It was difficult to see the Queen; there were ... people. 9. ... lessons do you have at school every day? 10. There were ... buses from the village to the city last year.

Тема 2.3. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни

Лексический тест “Health, Sport, Fitness Rules”.

Variant 1.

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. athlete | a) the person who controls the game e.g. in football and can give a penalty; |
| 2. captain | b) someone who is watching a sport event; |
| 3. champion | c) a sportsman or woman, especially one who runs or jumps; |
| 4. coach | d) the leader of sports team; |
| 5. fan | e) he or she helps sports people to practice and prepare for competitions; |
| 6. goalkeeper | f) someone who's come first in an important sports competition; |
| 7. referee | g) a supporter of a team; |
| 8. spectator | h) the footballer whose job is to catch the ball. |

II. Complete the text. Translate the text.

race position goal points ground
Nigel Mansell was leading the 1986 Formula One driver's championship by six (1) _____ from Alain Prost. Only nineteen laps before the end of the final race the season, Mansell was in third (2) _____. If he stayed in third, he would win the title for the first time. Just then, one of the tyres of his Williams car exploded. Prost won the (3) _____ and the title by one point.

As she entered the athletics stadium in the final of the women's 20 km walk at the 2000 Sydney Olympics, Australian Jane Saville was in the lead. She was sure to win the gold medal. But then an official stepped forward disqualify her for heaving both feet off the (4) _____ at one point in the race. Saville began screaming: 'No, not me!' when asked what she wanted, she replied: 'A gun to shoot myself'.

In May 2000, Calais, an amateur football team from the fourth division, played first division Nantes in the final of the French Cup. apart from the Nantes fans, everyone in France was supporting Calais. Just before half-time Calais scored a (5) _____. Early in the second half Nantes equalized. Then, in the final minute of the match, the referee gave Nantes a soft penalty. The ball hit the goalkeeper's knee and bounced into the net. Calais had lost.

III. List one to three ideas for appropriate sports for each of the following people.

1. A grandma who wants to stay fit and healthy.
2. An overweight twelve-year old boy who hates all sports, except on TV.

Variant 2.

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. a nap | a) someone who can't use a part of body completely or easily as a result of illness or injury; |
| 2. treatment | b) is the ability to see; |

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 3. obesity | c) carries one piece of genetic information; |
| 4. to hug | d) is short sleep; |
| 5. a gene | e) someone who can't see well |
| 6. sight | f) is something that is done to cure an ill person; |
| 7. disabled | g) is being seriously overweight; |
| 8. short-sighted | h) is to hold someone in your arms. |

II. Complete the text. Translate the text.

game semi-final score championships stadium
 1992. the Olympic 400m (1) _____ in Barcelona. Derek Redmond felt good. He had helped the British 4x400 m relay team to victory at the world (2) _____. Now, after years of suffering from injuries, he was in great physical condition and left he had a good chance of winning Olympic gold. The race started, but Derek pulled a muscle. Desperately, he tried to continue running. 'I told myself I had to finish. Then, I left a hand on my shoulder.' It was his father, Jim. 70000 people stood and cheered and Derek cried as his father helped him finish the race.

The 1991 World Cup semi-final against England was the hardest game Scotland's rugby captain Gavin Hastings ever played in. Late in the second half, with the (3) _____ 6 – 6, Scotland had a penalty in front of the posts. Hastings had already scored two more difficult penalties. If he succeeded, Scotland would go three points ahead. Surprisingly he missed it. Nobody in the ground could believe it. A few minutes later England scored and won the (4) _____.

At the 1954 Vancouver marathon Englishman Jim Peters ran into the (5) _____ an amazing seventeen minutes ahead of his nearest rival. After twenty-six miles in the heat =, he was certain to win. But the crowd's cheers died as the exhausted athlete fell onto the track. For eleven dramatic minutes, peters tried to finish the race, but 2000 meters from the end he fell for the last time. When he woke up in hospital, he thought he'd won.

III. List one to three ideas for appropriate sports for each of the following people.

1. A young woman who works in an office. At the end of the day she can't stand looking at people!
2. A university student who no money.

Раздел 3. Страноведение.	У.1. – У.5. 3.1. - 3.5.
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Тема 3.1. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство

Контрольная работа № 3.

I Вариант

I. Translate:

Country, capital, state, executive, to be situated, sea, main, president, climate, west.

II. Translate:

1. *Russia is the largest country* in the world.
2. The country is washed by three oceans.
3. The landscape of Russia is various.
4. Столица России – Москва.
5. Россия богата красивыми озерами.

III. TEST

1. The Volga is ... Europe river. (big)
2. In autumn are the days ... (short)
3. Your room is ... than mine. (small)
4. My book is ... than hers. (old)

5. The doctor's garden is ... than yours. (beautiful)

II Вариант

1. Translate:

To be washed, juridical, highland, lake, legislative, river, to be developed, north, ocean, landscape.

II. Translate:

1. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers.
2. There are a lot of great rivers in Russia.
3. Russia is a presidential republic.
4. Волга - самая крупная река в Европе.
5. Глава государства в России – президент.

Тема 3.2. Англоговорящие страны

Практическая работа №5

I Вариант

I. Translate:

To vary, plain, to occupy, surface, population, to produce, mild, government, to rule, high.

II. Translate:

1. The surface of the United Kingdom varies greatly.
2. The mountains are not very high.
3. There are three main political parties in Great Britain.
4. Великобритания состоит из четырех частей.
5. Население Великобритании составляет 56 миллионов человек.

III. TEST PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. Oleg ... at 7 o'clock. (to get up)
2. He (to wash)
3. We ... breakfast. (to have)
4. I ... to school. (to go)
5. You ... my homework. (to do)

II Вариант.

I. Translate:

To be situated, land, to influence, to export, lake, textile, develop, low, climate, vast.

II. Translate:

1. The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244 000 square kilometres.
2. The rivers are not very long.
3. The United Kingdom is a monarchy and the Queen is the head of the state.
4. Северная и западная часть страны гористая.
5. Великобритания – страна с высокоразвитой промышленностью.

III. TEST PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. I ... TV. (to watch)
2. He ... to bed. (to go)
3. We ... a book. (to read)
4. You ... dinner. (to have)
5. I (to dress)

Тема 3.3. Обычаи, традиции, поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран

Лексический тест “Constitution, Legal Institutions”

Variant 1

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. appeal | a) to go in a specific direction |
| 2. to head | b) to ask something |
| 3. pursuit | c) the people who wrote the original Constitution |
| 4. to petition | d) to violate |
| 5. to infringe | e) when someone challenges a legal decision |
| 6. founders | f) attempt to get |

II. Read the text and answer these questions.

1. Which has the most political power – the House of Lords or the House of Commons?
2. Which House has members who used to inherit their places as in parliament?
3. What must members of the House of Commons call each other during debates?
4. Who seats on ‘the woolsack’?
5. What is its symbolic meaning?

In the 14th century, the British parliament split into two divisions, the House of Lords, which included the bishops and the aristocracy (or ‘peers’), and the House of Commons, which included representatives of the ordinary people. The two Houses still exist today, but over the centuries the elected House of Commons has become the more powerful. The Lords, whose members are not elected and who traditionally inherited their seat in the House from their fathers, no longer have the automatic right to block new laws. The British parliament is one of the oldest parliamentary systems in the world, and foreigners are often puzzled by some of its ancient customs. During debates in the House of Commons, for example, members are not permitted to refer to each other by name, but must use the title “The Honourable Member”. The Lord Chancellor, who controls debates in the House of Lords, must sit on the ‘woolsack’, a seat filled with wool that originated in the 14th century when wool was a symbol of Britain’s prosperity. The position of the Lord Chancellor will soon be abolished. This is just one of the radical changes that have been imposed on the 700-year-old parliament in recent years, including the creation of a separate Scottish Parliament and Welsh and Northern Irish Assemblies.

III. Translate the text into Russian.

1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child’s or his or her parent’s or legal guardian’s race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.
2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child’s parents, legal guardians, or family members.

Variant 2

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. candidate | a) to ask for people’s votes |
| 2. to stand | b) a position in parliament |

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. to elect | c) a formal, controlled argument |
| 2. seat | d) to give someone the most votes |
| 3. debate | e) a law that parliament passes |
| 4. Act | f) a person who wants your vote |

II. Read the text and answer these questions.

1. Why did Bill Gazzo demonstrate against his local government?
2. Has he situation improved since he protested?
3. Why did Catherine Montest start to carry a gun?
4. What reason does she give to justify her decision?
5. What crisis forced the creation of the 25th Amendment?

Bill Gazzo, 81, of Hampton, was furious when he got his new property tax assessment in 2000. After an appeal, Allegheny Country cut his assessment.

Then, for the next year, it rose again. That’s when he picked up a sign and headed Downtown to the City-Country Building with a few dozen others. Gazzo had never taken part in a demonstration before. “It was OK. It was a little noisy, cold. There were a lot of others”. His assessment has since been rolled back to the 2001 level and he just got a letter from Allegheny County saying it will stay at that level until 2005.

When she took up arms herself a few years back, Catherine Montest of Coraopolis “was scared to death” in the idea of carrying a gun. Her job in industrial sales sometimes took her places she found worrisome. Her husband encouraged her to get training and now, on some travels, she takes along a handgun. “I’ve got these two really neat kids that I would like to come home to,” she explains today. Like many in the midst of the debate over handguns, Montest believes the founders intended the Second Amendent as a guarantor of individual liberties. “You look at these amendments and they all speak to individual rights.”

On November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy lay lifeless at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. The uncertainty about who was in charge of the nation led his vice president, Lyndon B. Johnson, to be sworn in on an airplane on the tarmac at a Dallas airport. Searching for a way to end ambiguity about who was in power in moments of crisis, Congress crafted a new amendment. It allowed for the vice president to temporarily assume the duties of chief executive if the president deemed himself, or was determined by the vice president and a majority of the cabinet, unable to fulfill the duties of office.

III. Translate the sentences into English.

1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.
2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be proved the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.

Лексико-грамматическое тестирование “Cultural and National Traditions, Local History, Customs and Festivals.”

Variant 1

I. a) Complete the text.

customs	servants	hats	housewives	prizes
fields	gifts	family	pancakes	jokes

Some English (1) _____ and traditions are famous all over the world. Bowler (2) _____, tea and talks about the weather, for example. From Scotland to Cornwall, the United Kingdom is full customs and traditions. Here some of them.

Valentine is the saint of people in love, and St Valentine's Day is February, 14. People send (3) _____ and hand-made valentines to their sweethearts. Originally, a valentine was a colourful card with a short love verse composed by the sender. Now thousands of ready-made valentines are sent through the post every year.

Pancake Day is a popular name of Shrove Tuesday. Many people still traditionally eat (4) _____ on that day. One of the main events of Shrove Tuesday is the pancake race at Olney in Buckinghamshire. The competitors in the race are (5) _____ from Olney. Spectators enjoy the performance of running women. The housewives have to make their own pancakes and run from the village square to the church.

The fourth Sunday in Lent is Mothering Sunday – a day of small (6) _____ reunions. On this day absent sons and daughters return to their homes.

April, 1 is April Fool's Day in Great Britain. This is a very old tradition from the Middle Ages. At that time, (7) _____ were masters for one day of the year. Now April Fool's Day is different. It's a day for (8) _____ and tricks. Any person, young or old, important or not, may be made an April Fool between the hours of midnight and noon. Children are, of course, very keen supporters of the traditions. Most of their "supporting" tricks have now become traditional.

May, 1 was an important day in the Middle Ages, too. In the very early morning, young girls went to the (9) _____ and walked there washing their faces with dew. They believed this made them very beautiful for year after that. Also, on May Day young men of each village tried to win (10) _____ competing in arrowing, then people danced round the Maypole.

b) Answer the questions.

1. What proves that the United Kingdom is a country of traditions?
2. How is St Valentine's Day marked?
3. What is April Fool's Day?
4. What are the old traditions of May Day?

II. Translate the sentences into English.

1. В Соединённом королевстве много обычаев и традиций, известных во всем мире.
2. На День святого Валентина люди дарят своим возлюбленным валентинки и подарки.
3. Обычаи Хэллоуина, праздника накануне Дня всех святых, восходят к временам, когда люди верили в злых духов.
4. День святого Валентина отмечается 14 февраля.
5. В ночь Хэллоуина дети и взрослые стучатся в двери домов и просят их обитателей дать им угощение.

III. Read Mr. Kay's journal. Find and correct seven mistakes in the use of infinitives. Translate the text.

(1) Tonight I made the decision asked Chris to do the night shift. (2) I really thought she was going to be glad for getting the offer. (3) She has her own rent pay and I know it's hard for she to meet all her expenses. (4) Looks like she was the wrong person I asked! (5) The problem was, she wasn't willing to said Yes or Now and I'm afraid I got a little impatient. (6) It was wrong of me to threaten to ask Steve. (7) I could tell that she was pretty upset to hear that. (8) I'll think about giving her the promotion anyway. (9) She deserves getting a break.

Variant 2

I. a) Complete the text.

spirits	devil	pumpkin	eve	agreement
---------	-------	---------	-----	-----------

people	affairs	popular	soul	man
--------	---------	---------	------	-----

Halloween is a (1) _____ British tradition. It is celebrated on October 31, the (2) _____ of All Saints' Day. Halloween's customs date back to a time when (3) _____ believed in devils, witches and ghosts. A legend told us about a man who was very intelligent and sharp-witted. Once a (4) _____ tried to play a trick on him. The (5) _____ being very clever, the devil was tricked himself. After the man forced the devil to let him alone. The devil promised the man not to have (6) _____ with him. Our hero was very pleased. But the man having the (7) _____ with the devil, his soul wasn't taken to Paradise. His soul wasn't taken to Hell, the devil promising the man not to have affairs with him. Since then, the man's (8) _____ had been walking around the earth. The man's soul was carrying a pumpkin with lighting candle inside. Now most people do not believe in evil (9) _____. Today, the holiday is usually marked by costume balls or fancy-dress parties and is a popular tradition with young people and children. On the night of Halloween, children or grown-ups visit houses and ask the residents if they want "trick" or "treat". If the people in the house give the children a "treat" (usually money or sweets), then the children will not play a trick on them. Another Halloween custom is to scrape out a (10) _____, cutting out eyes, nose and mouth in its side and lighting a candle inside. This is made to scare their friends.

b) Answer the questions.

1. What time do the Halloween customs date back?
2. Why wasn't the man's soul taken to Paradise?
3. Why wasn't the man's soul taken to Hell?
4. How is Halloween marked today?

II. Translate the sentences into English.

1. 1 апреля – День смеха, шуток и проделок.
2. На Хэллоуин люди вырезают в тыкве глаза, нос и рот, а внутрь ставят горящую свечу.
3. Если дети не получают угощения, они устраивают розыгрыши.
4. 1 мая – праздник прихода весны.
5. Дети в Соединённом королевстве с энтузиазмом поддерживают традиции.

III. Read this entry from a diary. Find and correct seven mistakes in the use of infinitives. Translate the text.

(1) Annie advised me joining a club or take a class and I finally did it! (2) I decided become a member of the Outdoor Adventure Club and I went to my first meeting last night. (3) I'm really excited about it. (4) The club is planning a hiking trip next weekend. (5) I definitely want to go rafting in the spring. (6) At first I didn't want signing up but the leader was so nice. (7) He urged me to not miss this trip so I put my name on the list. (8) After the meeting, a group of people asked me to go out with them. (9) We went to a coffee shop and talked for hours. (10) Well, I hoped make some friends when I joined this club but I didn't expect everyone being so friendly. (11) I'm glad persuade me no to give up.

Контрольная работа №4.

I Вариант

I. Translate:

Custom, public holidays, to celebrate, Christmas, to give present, New Year's Eve, to decorate, good Friday, to make merry, Easter.

II. Translate:

1. Public holidays are called bank holidays in Britain, because in an official holiday all banks are closed.
2. After the New year party the winter holidays begin.
3. Good Friday is the Friday before Easter.
4. 14 февраля – день святого Валентина- праздник всех влюблённых.
5. Рождество – самый важный праздник в Англии.

III. TEST

1. My mother ... in a bank. (work- Present Simple)
2. I To the radio every morning. (listen – Past Simple)
3. What you for breakfast. (have – Present Simple)
4. He the piano. (not play – Past Simple)
5. they ... early on Sundays? (get up - Present Simple)

II Вариант.

I. Translate:

Bank holidays, to keep tradition, Boxing Day, to give gifts, to mark, New Year's Day, religious holiday, to bring, Father Frost, to see the Old Year out, fur-tree.

II. Translate:

1. All this magic night we watch, sing songs and go out with your friends to play snowballs.
2. In Britain there are eight bank holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day Bank Holiday, Spring Bank Holiday, August Bank Holiday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.
3. Good Friday is the Friday before Easter.
4. Я люблю зиму, т.к. мы празднуем Новый год.
5. Государственные праздники называются банковскими праздниками в Великобритании.

III. TEST

1. She ... dancing. (love – Present Simple)
2. We to school on the bus. (not go-Past Simple)
3. he ...the Sunday newspapers? (read – Future Simple)
4. She lunch at home every day. (have – Present Simple)
5. Where ... he tennis? (play – Past Simple)

Тема 3.4. Искусство и культура

Лексико-грамматический тест теме «Условные предложения»

1 Вариант

Ask your fellow students:

1. ... if she (he) has traveled by plane.
2. ... if she (he) likes sitting at the porthole.
3. ... what information passengers get about the flight.
4. ... at what ports their ship called.
5. ... what class cabin she (he) was traveling.
6. ... if she (he) is a cinema-fan.
7. ... how often she (he) goes to the cinema.
8. ... if she (he) reads film reviews before going to see a film.
9. ... where she (he) usually sits.
10. ... who her (his) favourite film star is.

2 Вариант

Ask your fellow students:

1. ... where you can buy a ticket for a train journey.
2. ... if he (she) usually travels light.
3. ... if there are many people in the waiting-room now.
4. ... why he (she) is going to take a stopping train.
5. ... if he (she) gets tickets for the first time.
6. ... in what films she (he) saw him (her).
7. ... if she (he) prefers films in colour to black and white ones.
8. ... if she (he) has seen any C. Chaplin films.
9. ... if she (he) prefers video films to those shown at the cinema.
10. ... if she (he) thinks that TV will replace the cinema in the long run.

Раздел 4. Средства массовой информации	У1- У5, 31, 32, 34, 35
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Тема 4.1. СМИ в России и англоговорящих странах

Проверочная работа по теме «Настоящее простое время»

Grammar progress page (V-1)

A- Choose the correct option.

1. He work / works hard.
2. The train leave / leaves at 6:00 a.m.
3. Her classes finish / finishes at 3:30 p.m.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Adams watch / watches TV after dinner.
5. Tim go / goes to the cinema.
6. Those boys play / plays football in the park.

B - Rewrite the sentences beginning with he or she.

1. I drink milk for breakfast.

He _____

2. They go to the cinema every Sunday.

She _____

3. You often miss the train.

She _____

4. We brush our teeth after meals.

He _____

5. They tidy their bedroom every week.

She _____

6. We buy the newspaper on Saturdays.

He _____

7. I take a shower in the morning.

She _____

C- Fill in the gaps with do / don't / does / doesn't.

1. _____ you like milk?
2. _____ Tim work in a factory?
3. _____ the bus arrive on time?

4. _____ they speak English?
5. _____ she speak English? yes, she _____.
6. _____ they live in London? no, they _____.
7. _____ you want a piece of cake? No, we _____.

D- Rewrite the sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.

1. They like English.
2. Mrs. Smith has breakfast in the café.
3. I get up early. _
4. The baby cries a lot.

Grammar progress page (V-2)

A- Choose the correct option.

1. The Earth goes / go round the sun.
2. Does your wife arrive / arrives on Monday?
3. I don't understand / understands this sentence.
4. Don't / doesn't talk so loudly, I hear / hears you well.
5. How often do / does you go / goes to the dentist?
6. She study / studies English.

B - Rewrite the sentences beginning with he or she.

1. I always get up at 7 o'clock. He _____
2. I wash my face. She _____
3. I don't like to take a shower every day. He _____
4. I drink milk in the kitchen. He _____
5. I don't like coffee. She _____
6. I go to college at 7.30 a.m. He _____
7. I drink orange juice every day. She _____

C- Fill in the gaps with do / don't / does / doesn't.

1. _____ the dog bark loudly at night?
2. _____ Susan play football?
3. _____ Mark and you go to the cinema in the evening?
4. _____ they have dinner out on Saturdays? Yes, they _____.
5. _____ Mary and Susan drive to work? No, they _____.
6. _____ you take your dog for a walk twice a day? yes, I _____.
7. _____ John listen to music in the car? No, he _____.

D- Rewrite the sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.

1. He goes to school by bus.
2. They like milk.
3. My father watches TV in the evening.
4. I play tennis on Sundays.

Практическая работа №6

Вариант 1

Radio and Television in the UK

There are two main companies on the British Isles, which do the broadcasting over the country. They are the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) and the IBA (Independent Broadcasting Authorities).

There are several minor broadcasting companies as well. In Britain there are four TV channels: the BBC I, the BBC II, the ITV (“I” stands for “independent”) and Channel IV. All of them are different, each channel having its own target group and providing the viewers with high quality of programmes to all tastes. Commercial TV stations broadcast entertainment programmes, light dramas, talk shows and documentaries, as well as sport programmes and news.

1. Answer the following questions:

- *What are the two main broadcasting companies in the United Kingdom?
- * What are the TV channels in the United Kingdom?
- * What kind of programmes do they broadcast?

Вариант 2

Answer the questions about television in Russia:

1. How many TV channels are there?
2. Are there any local TV channels in your city/town?
3. Do you watch TV regularly?
4. What is your favourite channel? Why do you like it?
5. Do you watch TV regularly or occasionally?
6. What kinds of programmes do you like watching?
7. Do you watch news regularly?
8. Why is it essential to watch news programmes?

Вариант 3

Complete the sentences and translate

1. The press, the radio, television and the Internet are...
2. Mass media inform, educate and ... people.
3. Mass media bring to people not only entertainment and news but also ... and ... news.
4. On the radio you can hear music, plays, news and various discussions of ...

Тема 4.2. Интернет и его влияние на людей

Проверочная работа по теме «Простое будущее время»

Вариант 1

Make up questions to the italicised words and translate

1. The postman will deliver **fresh newspapers in the morning**.
2. **We** will have a picnic **in the park**.
3. **Her** brother will **translate this article** next week.
4. Alex will return **home at seven o'clock**.
5. You will read **my report very attentively**.
6. My friend will soon send **me an e-mail** letter.
7. **Her cousin** will give you his book **in two days**.
8. Jane will **learn this poem**.
9. **My** mother will feed **the fish** in the evening.

Вариант 2

Make up sentences and translate them

1. they/trip/return/When/their/will/from?
2. tomorrow/the/sign/Our/morning/will/boss/documents.
3. not/early/bed/will/to/tonight/I/go.
4. publish/in/They/article/the/newspaper/will/your/local.
5. problem/they/solve/this/will/How?
6. for/will/birthday/What/give/you/her/her?
7. after/They/not/me/classes/meet/will.
8. receive/the/in/The/documents/morning/will/secretary/the.
9. you/Where/from/the/will/flat/put/your/key?

Лексический тест по теме «Интернет»

TEST

1. The "http" you type at the beginning of any site's address stands for
 - a) HTML Transfer Technology Process
 - b) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
 - c) Hyperspace Techniques and Technology Progress
 - d) Hyperspace Terms and Technology Protocol
2. "www" stands for
 - a) World Wide Wait
 - b) World Wide Web
 - c) World Wide War
 - d) World Wide Wares
3. Google (www.google.com) is a
 - a) Number in Math
 - b) Chat service on the web
 - c) Search Engine
 - d) Directory of images
4. Internet Explorer is a

- a) News Reader
 - b) Graphing Package
 - c) Web Browser
 - d) Any person browsing the net
5. Modem stands for
- a) Memory Demagnetization
 - b) Monetary Devaluation Exchange Mechanism
 - c) Monetary Demarcation
 - d) Modulator Demodulators
6. The speed of your net access is defined in terms of
- a) MHz
 - b) Megabytes
 - c) RAM
 - d) Kbps
7. Yahoo (www.yahoo.com) is a
- a) Portal
 - b) Super Computer
 - c) Organization that allocates web addresses
 - d) Website for Consumers
8. A computer on the Internet that hosts data, that can be accessed by web browsers using HTTP is known as:
- a) Web Server
 - b) Web Rack
 - c) Web Space
 - d) Web Computer
9. Linux is
- a) An Operating System
 - b) A Web Browser
 - c) A Web Server
 - d) An nonprofit organization
10. Microsoft Windows is
- a) A Web Browser
 - b) A Web Server
 - c) A Spreadsheet Package
 - d) An Operating System
11. A domain name ending with "org" is
- a) A commercial website
 - b) An organization
 - c) A network site
 - d) A site which has very high traffic

Тема 4.3. Реклама в СМИ

Проверочная работа по теме «Прошедшее простое время»

Вариант 1

1/ open the brackets

1. She (not\ to go) to work yesterday morning as she felt sick.
2. Their little girl (to cry) a little and then smiled.
3. Her brothers (to shout) at her.

2/ change into negative and interrogative

1. The children listened to their mother very attentively.
2. Peter went home at once.
3. She did her homework quite correctly.
4. The children ran to the river to bathe.
5. The postman knocked at the door.

Вариант 2

1/ open the brackets

1. Mrs. Smith (to work) in the kitchen.
2. My cat (not/ to catch) the bird.
3. Secretary (send) the fax yesterday.

2/ change into negative and interrogative

1. They looked at me angrily.
2. We left the house early that morning.
3. She told him everything at once.
4. The lesson began at eight o'clock.
5. They knew nothing about me.

Практическая работа №7

1 вариант

What are the purposes of making commercials? (*to tell about new product, to choose the product from many others, to make the customer to buy the product which is being advertised*)

So the main purpose of advertising company is to make us feel that we really must have something and buy the product they want to sell. But how to do it?

It is known that process of advertising is based on psychological recommendations or effects which are left in our subconsciousness persuading us to buy the thing we don't need.

These effects are the following: the snob effect, the scientific, the go-go effect, the word and music effect, the super-modern effect, the ha-ha effect, the VIP effect.

Find the definition for every effect. (Matching)

1 *the snob effect*

2 *the scientific effect*

3 *the go-go effect*

4 *the word and music effect*

5 *the super-modern effect*

6 *the ha-ha effect*

7 *the VIP effect*

A *The name of the product is repeated over and over again, put into a rhyme and sung several times. In the hope that you won't forget it. The sung rhyme is called the "jingle"*

B *You are told that the product is the most exclusive and of course rather expensive. Only the very best people use it.*

C *Well-known people (stars, football players, actors) are shown using this product*

D *A serious-looking man with glasses and a white coat, possibly a doctor or a professor, tells you about the advantages of the product.*

E *The advertiser tries to make you laugh by showing people or cartoon figures in funny situations.*

F This is suitable for teen market. It shows young people having a party, singing, laughing, having a wonderful time and, of course, using this product

G The advertiser tries to persuade you that this product is a sensation or something really new

2 вариант

Your favourite/annoying commercial

We see advertisements every day and everywhere. Choose one commercial and describe it according to the following points:

Where can this commercial be watched/heard?

What is advertised in it?

What psychological effects are used in it?

Why do you like/hate it?

Do we need advertisements? Why?

Раздел 5. Дифференцированный зачет	31- 35 У1- У5
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Задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачёта по дисциплине БД. 01 Иностранный язык.

Задание 1 (практическое)

Коды проверяемых З., У.: 31-35, У. 1-5

Объекты оценивания: 31-5, У. 1-5

Текст задания: Read the text, answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

Приложение1

Условия выполнения задания:

1. Место (время) выполнения задания: учебная аудитория
2. Время выполнения задания – 45 мин
3. Вы можете воспользоваться: Англо-русским и русско-английским словарём.

Показатели и критерии оценки:

Показатель:

-перевод информации с одного языка на другой

Критерии:

- адекватность перевода (содержательная сторона) в соответствии с поставленной задачей;
- форма предъявления перевода (оформление) в соответствии с поставленной задачей.

Показатель:

-понимание основных видов чтения (ознакомительного, изучающего, просмотрового / поискового) аутентичных текстов различных стилей: публицистических, научно-популярных, а также текстов из разных областей знаний

Критерии:

- извлечение требуемой информации из текстов различной тематики.

Задание 2 (практическое)

I. Текст задания: **Make up the dialogue on the topic/ Speak on the topic** **Приложение 1**

Условия выполнения задания:

1. Место (время) выполнения задания: учебная аудитория
2. Время выполнения задания – 45 мин
3. Вы можете воспользоваться: Англо-русским и русско-английским словарём.

Показатели и критерии оценки:

Показатель:

составление и воспроизведение диалогов этикетного характера, диалогов – расспросов, диалогов-обмене информацией, диалогов смешанного типа, включающих элементы разных типов диалогов на основе расширенной тематики, и ситуациях официального и неофициального повседневного общения, включая профессионально-ориентированные ситуации

Критерии:

- ведение разговора на уровне, достаточном для обмена информацией в стандартных ситуациях профессионального общения;
- запрос и изложение фактической информации в повседневной сфере общения;
- выражение согласия либо несогласия с точкой зрения собеседника в повседневной сфере общения;
- умение прибегать к переспросу для повторения наиболее важных фраз;

Показатель:

обмен информацией, уточняя ее, обращаясь за разъяснениями, выражая свое отношение к высказываемому и обсуждаемому.

Критерии:

- ведение разговора на уровне, достаточном для обмена информацией в стандартных ситуациях общения;
- запрос и изложение фактической информации;
- выражение согласия либо несогласия с точкой зрения собеседника в повседневной сфере общения;
- умение прибегать к переспросу для повторения наиболее важных фраз;
- произносительная сторона речи в соответствии с фонетическими нормами английского языка.

Показатель:

составление монолога –рассуждения, монолога- повествования

Критерии:

- краткое изложение своего отношения к фактам в пределах профессиональной тематики;
- использование грамматических структур в соответствии с поставленной задачей.

Показатель:

изложение прочитанного/увиденного / прослушанного;
описание событий, фактов;

- краткое изложение своего отношения к фактам в пределах заданной тематики;
- использование грамматических структур в соответствии с поставленной задачей.

Показатель:

аргументация своей точки зрения, оценивание фактов / событий современной жизни и культуры

Критерии:

- краткое изложение своего отношения к фактам в пределах профессиональной тематики;
- использование грамматических структур в соответствии с поставленной задачей.

Общие критерии

Оценка «5» ставится, если студент выполнил все задания верно и в полном объёме, составил диалог и монолог, в ответе не допускал грамматических и речевых ошибок.

Оценка «4» ставится, если студент ответил на все вопросы, составил диалог и монолог, но были допущены грамматические или речевые ошибки.

Оценка «3» ставится, если студент ответил на 60% вопросов, но были допущены грамматические или речевые ошибки.

Оценка «2» ставится, если студент ответил на менее чем 50% вопросов, не смог составить диалог и монолог, а также им были допущены грамматические или речевые ошибки.

Материалы для дифференцированного зачёта

i. Вариант

I. Read the text, answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

My family.

Our family is neither big nor small. It consists of my father, my mother, my brother, and me. My father, a tall man with dark short hair, is 40 years old. He works as a manager at the firm. He likes his work and spends a lot of time there. My mother, a tall and thin woman with big blue eyes and fair hair, is younger than my father, she is 38. My mother is a teacher at the secondary school. She teaches her students foreign languages: German and English. She also spends much time at school, but she finds time to cook, sew, knit, and even to help my brother and me with our homework. My brother is only 10, and he is a schoolboy.

1. How many members in the family?
2. Where does his father work?
3. What is his mother?
4. How old is his brother?

II. Speak on the topic «My day».

2вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

About myself.

I am 16. I am a student of the college. My college is far from our house, and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. We are studying different subjects there, but my favourite ones are History and English.

We live in Rostov-on-Don, the biggest city not only in the North Caucasus, but in the entire South of Russia. It is located on the right high bank of the Don river. We have a three-room flat in a new block of houses. There is a nice green park near our house, where we spend a lot of our free time. There are many different shops not far from our house. My brother and I often go shopping.

Our family is nice, and everybody is easy to get along with. We take care of each other. We spend much time together. Recently, we have bought a car, and now we often go down to the country to have a rest on weekends. In the evening, all members of our family watch TV, discuss everyday problems. Sometimes we go to the theatre or to the concert.

1. How much time does it take him to get to the college?
2. Is his family nice?
3. What do they do on weekdays?

4. Where do they live?

II. Speak on the topic «Cinema».

3 вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

My family.

My family is not very big, just a typical family: Dad, Mom, me, my brother and sister and our cat. My mother is forty-one, she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. My father is forty-two, he is a professional painter, he works for a design company. My parents both like their job very much.

My elder sister is nineteen, she goes to the University, she wants to be a teacher of history. She is fond of reading books.

My younger brother Igor is only six years old. He is funny, I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Igor likes to play with our cat.

I like my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

1. How many are there in the family?
2. Where do his parents work?
3. How old is his brother?
4. Who is fond of reading books?
5. Who likes to play with the cat?

II. Speak on the topic «Summer».

2 вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

Collecting is probably the most widespread kind of hobby, because almost anything can be collected. Stamps and coins are the most popular items. Hobbyists also collect such things as autographs, books, dolls, buttons, etc.

Handicrafts attract a hobbyist who can work skillfully with their hands. Many of them are engaged in needlework activities, crocheting, knitting, and sewing. Some use kits to make model airplanes, boats, and trains. Other handicrafts include ceramics, metalworking, jewelry making, etc.

Games and sports are popular with many hobbyists who enjoy competition, physical activity, and exercise. Thousands of hobbyists take part in sports, such as bowling, fishing, mountain climbing, skiing, and tennis. Popular indoor games include card games, chess. Nowadays, electronics-related hobbies are becoming increasingly popular. Many people, especially children, play computer games.

1. Why is collecting the most widespread kind of hobby?
2. What are handicrafts?
3. What do handicrafts include?
4. What can you say about games and sports?

II. Speak on the topic «My hobby».

1 вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

I get up at half past seven. I put on my dressing gown, go into the bathroom and turn on the bath taps. After my bath I have breakfast with my parents on the terrace. Our flat's on the fifteenth floor, so the view's terrific. At eight o'clock my mum and I take the lift to the car

park under our block of flats. First we stop for petrol, then she drives me to school. The motorway is really busy – cars everywhere.

School is O’K. After school I take a bus to the city center to meet my sister, Susan. We go out for dinner to a Chinese restaurant. Personally I don’t like rice, so I order chips instead. After sweet and coffee, we pay the bill and leave. Susan gives me a lift home, then I do my homework for the next day, watch TV, and go to bed at about half past eleven.

1. What time does she get up?
2. What does she do after school?
3. What does she do in the evening?
4. What time does she go to bed?

II. Make up the dialogue on the topic «My best friend’s appearance».

2 вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

John lives in a big house. He usually gets up at 7. He goes to school at 7.45. he goes to school every day by bus. He does not go to school on Saturdays and Sundays. In the evening he plays the piano or plays with his computer. Now he is wearing blue T-shirt and he is eating ice-cream. John has a pet cat. Its grey and white.

1. Where does live John?
2. What time does he get up?
3. What time does he go to school?
4. What does he do in the evening?
5. What has John?

II. Make up the dialogue on the topic «My sister’s appearance».

7 вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

Summer is a wonderful season for everyone. It is the hottest season of the year. The weather is always nice and sunny.

It’s a real pleasure to spend some days out of a noisy town. So many people leave towns for countries, seaside or mountains. There you can go for long walks to the woods and fields, climb green trees, pick beautiful flowers.

Those who are attentive can see different animals, and listen to little birds’ songs. It’s nice to sit on the soft green grass and watch white clouds in the blue sky.

It’s fun to be near a river or a lake. The water is usually warm and you can bathe and swim a lot. It’s interesting to fish and to go boating sometimes.

People are fond of travelling in summer. They can enjoy the beauty of nature and find a lot of new things to learn and nice places to see.

1. What season is the hottest?
2. What is the weather like in summer?
3. Why is it a real pleasure to go to the country?
4. What can people do near a river or a lake?
5. Why are people fond of travelling in summer?

II. Make up the dialogue on the topic «My brother’s appearance».

8 вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

I like to travel. First of all, the members of our family usually have long walks in the country. Such walks are called hikes. If we want to see countryside we have to spend a part of our summer holidays on hikes. During such hikes we see a lot of interesting places, sometimes we meet interesting people. It’s useful for all members of our family. We take our rucksacks. We don’t think about tickets and there is no need to hurry up.

As for me, it's more comfortable to travel by train and by plane. But it's difficult to buy tickets for the plane. That's why we buy our tickets beforehand. When I travel by plane, I don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another. I like to fly. If I travel by train or by plane my friends, see me off at the railway station or in the airport.

I like to travel by car. It's interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time.

1. What do members of our family usually have?
2. What do we see during such hikes?
3. What don't we think about?
4. Where do we buy tickets when we travel by train and by plane?
5. Who comes to see me off?

II. Speak on the topic « About myself».

9 вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

People began to travel ages ago. The very first travelers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, fame or something else. Their journeys were very dangerous but still people keep on going to the unknown lands.

Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more convenient. Do you want to go somewhere? Hundreds of companies are there to help you. They will take care about your tickets and make all the reservations needed. You don't speak the language of the country you go? There are interpreters that will help you.

With modern services you can go around the world. You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can travel hiking.

Tourism became a very profitable business because people are ready to spend their money for the great opportunity to have a great time learning about new countries, going sightseeing, resting and enjoying themselves.

1. Who were the very first travelers?
2. Who can take care of your tickets?
3. What means of transport can you choose?
4. What business became a very profitable?
5. Why do people like to do when they go to new countries?

II. Speak on the topic «My favourite season».

10 Вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

My favourite season is spring and I'm sure a lot of people share this opinion with me. Spring is the season of hope, happiness and love. It is the season when nature awakens from its winter sleep: the ice is broken, the grass is beginning to shoot, the trees are bursting into leaf. Spring comes in March and ends in May. It begins with the unique spring smell – the smell of fresh air, future rains and greenery, the smell of hope and joy of life. It often rains in spring especially in April. Birds come back from the warm lands and twitter in the trees. I don't know anyone who wouldn't like spring.

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. What is his favourite season?
3. When does spring come?
4. What does spring begin with?
5. Is it often rain in spring?

II. Speak on the topic «Mass media».

11 вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

My week-day

On week-days my working day begins early in the morning. Sometimes I do my morning exercises, and then I rush to the bathroom. I clean my teeth, wash my face. Then I go back to my room, make the bed. I put on my clothes, comb my hair. By that time my breakfast is ready (my mother cooks it for me).

At 8 a.m. I go to college. Usually I have six or eight lessons a day. After each lesson there is a break, so I can talk to my friends. When college is over I go home. I have my dinner and a little rest.

The teachers give us a lot of homework, so I start doing it about 5 p.m. As a rule, it takes me two or three hours to do my home assignments. After supper I help my mother to do some work about the house. Twice a week in the evening I go to play tennis. When I don't go to play tennis, I stay home and listen to the music, read magazines. Sometimes my friends call me and we go for a walk. At eleven o'clock tired after a long working day I go to bed and fall sleep.

1. When does your working day begin?
2. Who cooks your breakfast?
3. What time do you leave your house to go to college?
4. What do you do twice a week?
5. What do you do in the evening?

III. Speak on the topic «Sport»

12 вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

We live in a comfortable flat in a new house. It is on the fifth floor. It is neither big nor small. There are three rooms in it: a living room, two bedrooms. We have also a kitchen, a bathroom, and a hall. It is a great pity that we have no balcony.

Our living room is large and light because there are two wide windows in it. The walls of the room are blue, the curtains on the windows, and the carpet on the floor are of the same colour. There is no much furniture there: a sofa. A table with four chairs, two armchairs, and a TV

Set in the corner. All the members of our family spend a lot of time there.

Our parents occupy one bedroom which is not large but very cosy. There are two beds, a wardrobe, two armchairs, and TV set in it. There is a large thick carpet in the floor, and a nice picture on the wall above the beds.

1. Where do they live?
2. How many rooms are there in it?
3. What room is large and light, and why?
4. What can you say about a bedroom?

II. Speak on the topic «My day off».

13 вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

MY FRIEND

My best friend's name is Nick. We made friends a few years ago. We are of the same age. We live in the same block of flats, so we see each other almost every day.

Nick is a tall slender boy. He has got dark hair, large dark eyes, a straight nose and thin lips. He wears spectacles. He is a nice guy. He is very honest and just, understanding and kind. I trust him a lot and I'm sure that I can rely on him in any situation. He never lets people down. Nick is only 19 but he is very responsible-he finishes whatever he starts. He's got only one shortcoming. He is a bit stubborn; nevertheless, he is pleasant to deal with.

We spend a lot of time together. We often watch video or listen to music. Sometimes we go to the cinema or to the theatre, or walk, around the centre of

Moscow visiting small cafes: museums, art galleries, shops. We talk for hours about sorts of things (politics, love, teachers, and girls). We discuss films, television programs, books.

- 14 What is the name his best friend?
- 15 Where does he live?
- 16 How old is he?
- 17 What is her appearance?
- 18 What do they do together?

II. Speak on the topic «New Year – my favourite holiday»

1 Вариант

I. Read the text and answer the questions and write questions for the answers.

ANDREW'S WORKING DAY

My working day begins rather early. The alarm clock wakes me up at 7 a.m. I don't jump out of bed at once. I like to stay in bed for another couple minutes. As soon as I get up I open the window to air the room, and do my morning exercises to music, I'm going to the bathroom to take a

shower, to wash and shave. After a shower I rub myself hard with the towel and soon feel, quite warm I've dressed and made my bed. I'm having breakfast now; it's usually a light meal: just a cup of coffee or tea with cereal and toast. I'm not a big eater, you know. I leave home at about half past 8 to catch a bus to my school. I've never been late for school. I'm proud to say. It's 4.30 p.m. I've just come home from school. It's time to have tea, so I'm hurrying to the dining-room.

1. What time does he get up?
2. What does he do in the morning?
3. When does he leave home?
4. What does he come home from school?
5. When is the time to have tea?

II. Speak on the topic « My favourite kind of sport ».