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ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ

КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

по дисциплине «СГЦ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности»

специальность: **35.02.16 Эксплуатация и ремонт сельскохозяйственной
техники и оборудования**
форма обучения: очная

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1	Перечень знаний, умений по дисциплине, предусмотренных ФГОС, направленных на формирование компетенций	6
2	Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке	7
3	Паспорт оценочных материалов по учебной дисциплине	7
4	Оценочные материалы в рамках текущего контроля по дисциплине	18
4.1	Формы и методика проведения текущего контроля по дисциплине.	18
4.2	Требования к подготовке студенческих работ в рамках текущего контроля.	19
4.2.1	Требования для составления устного сообщения	19
4.2.2	Требования для составления презентации	19
4.3	Критерии оценки студенческих работ в рамках текущего контроля	20
4.3.1	Критерии оценки устных сообщения (в том числе выступления в рамках интерактивного занятия)	20
4.3.2	Критерии оценки презентации	20
4.3.3	Критерии оценки выполнения тестовых заданий (в том числе заданий с использованием ИТ технологий)	21
4.4	Контрольно-оценочные средства по дисциплине для текущего контроля	21
4.4.1	Тематика сообщений	21
4.4.2	Темы презентаций	22
4.4.3	Тесты по отдельным темам дисциплины	23
4.4.4	Тесты рубежного контроля и ИКР	32
5.	Оценочные материалы по дисциплине для промежуточной аттестации	50
5.1	Формы и методика проведения промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине. Критерии оценки знаний студентов по дисциплине в рамках промежуточной аттестации	50
5.2	Контрольно-оценочные средства по дисциплине для промежуточной аттестации	52
5.2.1	Вопросы для промежуточной аттестации	53
5.2.2	Ситуационные задачи	55

6.	Приложение	55
6.1	Ключи к тестам	55
6.2	Ключи к тестам в рамках рубежного контроля	55
6.3	Эталонные ответы на ситуационные задачи	56

1. Перечень знаний, умений по дисциплине, предусмотренных ФГОС, направленных на формирование компетенций

При изучении дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» (английский) у студентов формируются следующие **компетенции**:

Код	Наименование результата обучения
ОК 01	Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.
ОК 02	Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.
ОК 03	Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях
ОК 04	Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде.
ОК 05	Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.
ОК 06	Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения.
ОК 07	Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях
ОК 09	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» (английский) обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС СПО по специальности 35.02.16 *Эксплуатация и ремонт сельскохозяйственной техники и оборудования* **знаниями**:

З 1 – основного лексического минимума (1200-1400 лексических единиц);

З 2 – основного грамматического минимума;

З 2 – страноведческого характера.

и умениями:

У 1 - общения (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У 2- перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;

У 3- самостоятельного совершенствования устной и письменной речи, пополнения словарного запаса.

Формой промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине является ИКР и зачет с оценкой.

2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

В результате промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих знаний и умений:

Результаты обучения	Критерии оценки	Методы оценки
Усвоенные знания: лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;	Полнота ответов, точность формулировок; более 50 % правильных ответов. Более 50 % правильных ответов. Актуальность темы, адекватность результатов поставленным целям, полнота ответов, точность формулировок, адекватность применения терминологии.	<i>Фронтальный и индивидуальный опрос</i> <i>Тестирование</i> <i>Экспертная оценка выполнения самостоятельной работы</i> <i>Контрольная работа</i> <i>Экспертная оценка работы на практических занятиях</i>
Освоенные умения: общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.		<i>Фронтальный и индивидуальный опрос</i> <i>Решение ситуационных задач</i> <i>Фронтальный и индивидуальный опрос</i> <i>Экспертная оценка выполнения самостоятельной работы</i> <i>Контрольная работа</i> <i>Фронтальный и индивидуальный опрос</i> <i>Решение ситуационных задач</i>

3. Паспорт оценочных материалов по учебной дисциплине

2 КУРС					
Результаты обучения (освоенные умения,	ПК, ОК	Наименование темы	Уровень освоения*	Наименование контрольно-оценочного средства	
				Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация

усвоенные знания)					
У 1, У 2, У 3. З 1, З 2, З 3.	ОК01-ОК07, ОК 09.	Тема 1.1. Система образования в России и за рубежом	1, 2, 3	Устный (письменный) опрос лексических единиц, контроль навыков чтения, проверка устных монологических и диалогических высказываний, оценка результатов самостоятельной работы: презентаций и др. индивидуальных заданий, решение ситуационных задач.	Самостоятельная работа Создание презентации Сочинение на тему
У 1, У 2, У 3. З 1, З 2, З 3.	ОК01-ОК07, ОК 09	Тема 1.2. История развития сельскохозяйственной техники	1, 2	Устный (письменный) опрос лексических единиц, контроль навыков чтения.	Самостоятельная работа Исследовательская работа по истории с/х техники ИКР
У 1, У 2, У 3. З 1, З 2, З 3.	ОК01-ОК07, ОК 09.	Тема 1.3. Экологические проблемы сельскохозяйственных предприятий	1, 2	Устный (письменный) опрос лексических единиц, контроль навыков чтения.	
У 1, У 2, У 3. З 1, З 2, З 3.	ОК01-ОК07, ОК 09	Тема 1.4. Здоровье и спорт	1, 2, 3	Устный (письменный) опрос лексических единиц, контроль навыков чтения, оценка результатов самостоятельной работы: презентаций и др. индивидуальных заданий.	
У 1, У 2, У 3. З 1, З 2,	ОК01-ОК07, ОК 09	Тема 5. Путешествия	1, 2, 3	Устный (письменный) опрос лексических еди-	ИКР

3 3.				ниц, контроль навыков чтения, проверка устных монологических и диалогических высказываний, оценка результатов самостоятельной работы: презентаций и др. индивидуальных заданий, решение ситуационных задач.	
У 1, У 2, У 3. З 1, З 2, З 3.	ОК01- ОК07, ОК 09	Тема 1.6. Моя будущая профессия, карьера	1, 2, 3	Устный (письменный) опрос лексических единиц, контроль навыков чтения, проверка устных монологических и диалогических высказываний.	ИКР
У 1, У 2, У 3. З 1, З 2, З 3.	ОК01- ОК07, ОК 09	Тема 1.7. Сельскохозяйственная техника	1, 2, 3	Устный (письменный) опрос лексических единиц, контроль навыков чтения, проверка устных монологических и диалогических высказываний.	Самостоятельная работа Создание чертежа детали ИКР
У 1, У 2, У 3. З 1, З 2, З 3.	ОК01- ОК07, ОК 09	Тема 1. 9. Инструменты и меры безопасности при проведении ремонтных работ на предприятиях АПК	1, 2, 3	Устный (письменный) опрос лексических единиц, контроль навыков чтения, проверка устных монологических и диалогических высказываний.	
У 1, У 2, У 3. З 1, З 2, З 3.	ОК01- ОК07, ОК 09	Тема 1.10. Инструкции по технике безопасности при ремонте и вождении сель-	1, 2, 3	Устный (письменный) опрос лексических еди-	ИКР

3 3.		скохозяйственной техники		ниц, контроль навыков чтения, проверка устных монологических и диалогических высказываний, оценка результатов самостоятельной работы: презентаций и др. индивидуальных заданий, решение ситуационных задач.	
У 1, У 2, У 3. З 1, З 2, З 3.	ОК01- ОК07, ОК 09	Тема 1.11. Я хочу быть техником	1, 2, 3	Устный (письменный) опрос лексических единиц, контроль навыков чтения, проверка устных монологических и диалогических высказываний.	Самостоятельная работа Эссе-рецензия на тему ИКР

*Уровни освоения дисциплины:

- 1 уровень - репродуктивный
- 2 уровень - реконструктивный
- 3 уровень - творческий

4. Оценочные материалы в рамках текущего контроля по дисциплине

4.1 Формы и методика проведения текущего контроля по дисциплине

Текущий контроль представляет собой проверку усвоения учебного материала теоретического и практического характера, регулярно осуществляемую на протяжении семестра.

Основные формы текущего контроля: опрос, подготовка устного сообщения, монологического высказывания, тестирование, создание мультимедийной презентации, решение ситуационных задач, подготовка к интерактивным занятиям разного вида. Текущий контроль традиционно служит основным средством обеспечения в

учебном процессе «обратной связи» между преподавателем и обучающимся, необходимой для стимулирования работы обучающихся и совершенствования методики преподавания учебных дисциплин.

Цель каждой формы контроля – зафиксировать приобретенные обучающимся в результате освоения учебной дисциплины знания, умения, способствующие формированию компетенций.

Формы устного контроля: опрос, оценка сообщения, участия в интерактивных занятиях в виде деловой/ролевой игры.

Формы письменного контроля:

Тесты – это простейшая форма контроля, направленная на проверку владения терминологическим аппаратом, современными информационными технологиями и конкретными знаниями.

Контрольные работы по решению ситуационных задач дается для проверки знаний и умений обучающихся. Может занимать часть учебного занятия с разбором правильных решений на следующем занятии.

4.2 Требования к подготовке студенческих работ в рамках текущего контроля

4.2.1 Требования для составления устного сообщения

Сообщение должно быть четким по структуре и ясным по содержанию, опирающимся на несколько источников для более полного получения информации. Для уяснения материала целесообразно составлять план выступления, затем писать текст. Все неизвестные термины должны быть разъяснены. При устном выступлении речь должна быть отчетливой, неторопливой. С помощью пауз, интонации должно быть акцентировано внимание на главной информации. Для привлечения внимания слушателей, уяснения сложных фрагментов темы необходимо найти, обдумать яркие примеры. Основные критерии: правильность, т.е. соответствия языковым нормам; адекватность, т.е. соответствия содержания реальности; эффективность, т.е. соответствия достигнутых результатов поставленной цели. Само выступление должно состоять из трех частей – вступления (10% общего времени), основной части (75%) и заключения (15%).

4.2.2 Требования для составления презентации

1. Логичность представления текстового и визуального материала.
2. Соответствие содержания презентации выбранной теме и выбранному принципу изложения/рубрикации информации (хронологический, классификационный, функционально-целевой и др.).
3. Соразмерность (необходимая и достаточная пропорциональность) текста и визуального ряда на каждом слайде (не менее 50% - 50%, или на 10-20% более в сторону визуального ряда).

4. Комфортность восприятия с экрана (цвет фона; размер, яркость и контрастность графических и изобразительных объектов; размер и четкость шрифта).
5. Эстетичность оформления (внутреннее единство используемых шаблонов предъявления информации; упорядоченность и выразительность графических и изобразительных элементов).
6. Наличие анимационных и звуковых эффектов.

Для создания презентации рекомендуют использовать шрифты Arial или Times New Roman. Печатать информацию предпочтительно 24 кеглем без использования CapsLock. Презентация должна быть выполнена в программе Power Point и включать не менее 20 слайдов. Презентация может иметь как одного автора, так и нескольких (в этом случае количество слайдов возрастает пропорционально количеству разработчиков).

4.3 Критерии оценки студенческих работ в рамках текущего контроля

4.3.1 Критерии оценки устного сообщения (в том числе выступления в рамках интерактивного занятия)

Оценка «отлично» предполагает, что устное сообщение отличается последовательностью, логичностью и широкой базой аргументации. Студент отвечает на все задаваемые по теме вопросы.

Оценка «хорошо» предполагает, что устное сообщение отличается последовательностью, наличием некоторых аргументов. Студент понимает задаваемые вопросы, но ответы не отличаются полнотой.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» предполагает, что студент понимает основное содержание, но изложение отличается нелогичностью, студент слабо отвечает на дополнительные вопросы.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» предполагает, что студент не понимает сущности темы, допускает значительные ошибки при изложении материала, не выделяет главного, существенного в ответе.

4.3.2 Критерии оценки презентации

Оценка «отлично» предполагает, что студент сформулировал проблему. Содержание темы полностью раскрыто. Иллюстрации соответствуют содержанию, дополняют информацию по теме. Выводы логичны, обоснованы, соответствуют целям и задачам. Работа целостна, логична, оригинальна. Оформление соответствует требованию эстетичности.

Оценка «хорошо» предполагает, что студент сформулировал проблему, проанализированы ее причины. Содержание темы в основном раскрыто. Иллюстрации соответствуют содержанию, дополняют информацию по теме. Выводы в целом обоснованы, соответствуют целям и задачам. Работа оригинальна. Оформление соответствует требованию эстетичности.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» предполагает, что студент поверхностно показал проблему. Содержание темы недостаточно раскрыто. Иллюстраций

мало/слишком много, они не всегда соответствуют содержанию. Выводы не исчерпывают тему. Оформление частично соответствует требованию эстетичности.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» предполагает, что студент не выявил проблему. Содержание темы нераскрыто. Иллюстрации частично соответствуют содержанию. Выводы отсутствуют. Работа не отличается целостностью и оригинальна. Оформление не соответствует требованию эстетичности.

4.3.3 Критерии оценки выполнения тестовых заданий (в том числе заданий с использованием ИТ технологий)

Оценка «отлично» предполагает 75% и более правильных ответов.

Оценка «хорошо» предполагает 61-74% правильных ответов.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» предполагает 51-60% правильных ответов.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» предполагает менее 51% правильных ответов.

4.4 Контрольно-оценочные средства по дисциплине для текущего контроля

4.4.1 Тематика сообщений (ОК1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 7, ОК 9) (любую из данных тем студент может выбрать для написания сообщения, монологического высказывания)

1. About myself
2. My working day
3. My day off
4. My best friend
5. My native town. Kursk
6. Travelling
7. English weather
8. Learning foreign languages
9. My academy. My future profession
10. What is a computer?
11. Introduction to the www and the Internet
12. Student's life
13. Computer games
14. Agriculture in Kursk region
15. Global warming
16. A healthy life style
17. It is difficult to choose a profession
18. At work: jobs
19. Studies and my plans for the future
20. Foreign languages in my speciality

21. Problems of unemployment of young people
22. Life in the 21st century
23. Science
24. Russia's achievements
25. England's achievements
26. America's achievements
27. Television in the world
28. Teenagers and computers
29. New technologies in my work
30. Advantages and disadvantages of scientific and technological progress
31. Choosing an occupation
32. My future job
33. Problems in my job
34. Business success stories of all time
35. English business letters
36. English private letters
37. Human resources management
38. Recruitment
39. Resume
40. The letter of application

4.4.2 Темы презентаций (OK1, OK 2, OK 3, OK 4, OK 5, OK 6, OK 7, OK 9)

1. Meals in England
2. Seasons and weather
3. Sports
4. Health
5. English houses
6. Russia. Moscow
7. Great Britain. London
8. The United States of America. Washington, D.C.
9. Traditions and holidays of English speaking countries
10. The protection of nature
11. Mass media
12. My favourite writer / composer
13. University education in Great Britain. Oxford University
14. Education in Russia. Moscow State University
15. The car and the environment
16. Russia's farming machines
17. England's and America's farming machines
18. Great inventions
19. Technological progress in Russia
20. Technological progress in Great Britain
21. Technological progress in the USA

22. Newspapers and magazines about my work

4.4.3 Тесты по отдельным темам дисциплины (самостоятельная работа) (ОК1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 7, ОК 9)

Тест №1

1. What is extra? (Что лишнее?)

- 1) Secondary school
- 2) Nursery school
- 3) Private school
- 4) Juniorschool

2. Matching. Установите соответствие между типом школы и возрастом обучающихся в ней детей (Для Великобритании):

1) junior school	a) 5-7
2) nursery school	b) 12-16
3) secondary school	c) 7-12
4) infantschool	d) 2-5

3. Translate this sentence into Russian:

- Latin – the ancient language of scholars.

--

4. True or false? Верно или неверно утверждение, что:

The attendance of nursery school is compulsory in Great Britain.

- 1) true
- 2) false

5. What is the best mark at English schools?

- 1) B
- 2) A
- 3) D
- 4) E
- 5) C

6. In Britain compulsory education begins:

1. at 7 and lasts till 15 years old
2. at 6 and lasts till 18 years old
3. at 5 and lasts till 16 years old

4. at 4 and lasts till 15 years old
7. There are two types of schools in Great Britain:
1. public and private
 2. private and independent
 3. nursery and state
 4. state and private

Тест №2

1. He _____ some new shoes last month.

- A) bought
- B) buying
- C) buy
- D) buys

2. A: _____ did she _____ a job?

B: In the car factory.

- A) When / get
- B) Where / got
- C) Who / get
- D) Where / get

3. Max didn't _____ yesterday afternoon; he _____ at home.

- A) go out / stayed
- B) go out / stay
- C) went out / stayed
- D) went out / stay

4. A: _____ you _____ Jane last month?

B: No, I _____ .

- A) * / saw / didn't
- B) Did / see / didn't
- C) Did / saw / didn't
- D) Did / see / did

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

- A) study didn't / studies
- B) didn't study / study
- C) did not study / studies
- D) didn't studied / studies

6. I _____ a friend while I _____ the shopping

- A) was meeting / did
- B) met / was doing
- C) meet / do
- D) met / did

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

- A) paid / was hearing
- B) pay / heard
- C) was paying / hear
- D) was paying / heard

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

- A) had / was dropping
- B) have / dropped
- C) have / drop
- D) were having / dropped

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

- A) picked / was cutting
- B) was picking / cut
- C) pick / cut
- D) picks / cut

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

- A) shopped / lose
- B) was shopping / lost
- C) shopped / was losing
- D) shop / lose

Тест №3

1. I clean ... teeth every morning.

- a) my
- b) your
- c) her
- d) our

2. The girl was sitting at the table. ... eyes were full of tears.

- a) his
- b) their
- c) her
- d) its

3. Tom, this is Jack. ... father works at our school.

- a) their
- b) her
- c) our
- d) his

4. Your children sing very well. ... voices are strong.

- a) our
- b) their
- c) her
- d) its

5. We went to Brazil in the belief that we would enjoy ... trip.

- a) their
- b) my
- c) our
- d) her

6. Boris looks like ... father. ... eyes are brown like ... father's like.

- a) his, His, his
- b) their, His, his
- c) his, Its, his
- d) his, His, its

7. You have to grow up. ... actions are rush. (Твои поступки безрассудные)

- a) his
- b) her
- c) their
- d) your

8. We have always dreamt of having a baby. Hopefully, ... dreams come true.

- a) their
- b) our
- c) her
- d) its

9. I am a very hardworking person. I come after school, have dinner and start doing ... homework at once.

- a) their
- b) her
- c) his
- d) my

10. You are such a smart girl. ... excellent marks at school prove it.

- a) her
- b) his
- c) your
- d) our

Тест №4

В этом тесте вы сможете проверить, насколько хорошо вы усвоили Степени сравнения прилагательных.

1. It was ____ music I have ever heard.

- A) more beautiful
- B) less beautiful
- C) the most beautiful
- D) beautiful
- E) most beautiful

2. I have ____ time than he does.

- A) bigger
- B) larger
- C) most
- D) less
- E) least

3. Your English is much ____ now. You've made ____ mistakes this time.

- A) best / least
- B) better / less
- C) the best / less
- D) good / less
- E) best / the least

4. Please, tell me something ____ than this old joke.

- A) interesting
- B) less interesting
- C) more interesting
- D) the most interesting
- E) the least interesting

5. It is much ____ to speak English than to understand.

- A) -
- B) the most difficult
- C) more difficult
- D) difficult
- E) most difficult

6. He is ____ among his classmates.

- A) old
- B) taller
- C) the youngest
- D) short
- E) higher

7. I make ____ mistakes now than last year.

- A) few
- B) fewer
- C) -
- D) the fewest
- E) fewest

8. It is ____ and ____ to live here than there.

- A) warm / most pleasant
- B) warmer / pleasant
- C) warmest / pleasanter
- D) warmer / more pleasant
- E) warm / more pleasant

9. Which is ____ country in the UK?

- A) industrial
- B) the most industrial
- C) more industrial
- D) most industrial
- E) industrial

10. The ____ you start, the ____ you'll finish.

- A) soon / more quickly
- B) sooner / more quickly
- C) sooner / quickly
- D) soon / quickly
- E) more sooner / more quickly

Тест №5

1. I hope that the truth ____ very soon.

- A) will find out
- B) will be finding out
- C) is found out
- D) will be found out
- E) shall find out

2. The sports competitions which ____ on Sunday ____ by a lot of people.

- A) are held / will be visited
- B) was held / will visit
- C) will held / will visit
- D) have been held / have visited
- E) will be held / will be visited

3. The business letter ____ just ____ .

- A) is / written
- B) has / been written
- C) was / written
- D) were / written
- E) is / going to write

4. All the business letters ____ yesterday. They ____ to the post office immediately.

- A) answered / take
- B) were answered / took
- C) are answered / were taken
- D) answered / took
- E) were answered / were taken

5. I ____ that I ____ at the station at 5.

- A) was told / should be met
- B) told / is being met
- C) tells / am met
- D) am told / was met
- E) will be told / would be met

6. By the time we came to the bookshop all books ____

- A) are sold
- B) were sold
- C) had been sold
- D) are being sold
- E) is being sold

7. New schools ____ in our city every year.

- A) is built
- B) are to be built
- C) will build
- D) are built
- E) have built

8. This year a very beautiful theatre ____ in our city.

- A) built
- B) was built
- C) has been built
- D) had been built
- E) has built

9. This school ____ next year.

- A) will close
- B) is closed
- C) will be closed
- D) was closed
- E) would be closed

10. It is winter. Everything ____ with snow.

- A) is covered
- B) covered
- C) were covered
- D) will cover
- E) are covered

Тест №6

1. Choose the correct word translation «an environment»:

- a) окружающая среда
- b) разрушение
- c) свалка
- d) загрязнение

2. Translate to English «выбрасывать на свалку»:

- a) a dump
- b) to dump
- c) to poison
- d) to cause

3. When the Americans decided to clear up the Statue of Liberty?

- a) 1987
- b) 1999
- c) 1963
- d) 1986

4. Match the words and their translations.

- a) to pollute
- 1. перерабатывать

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| b) to recycle | 2. окружающая среда |
| c) to protect | 3. загрязнять |
| d) environment | 4. защищать |

5. Make used combinations:

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a) global | 1. rain |
| b) greenhouse | 2. warming |
| c) acid | 3. effect |
| d) ozone | 4. layer |

6. Complete the sentence right «The gradual rise in the Earth's temperature is known as ...»

- a) acid rain
- b) ozone layer
- c) global warming
- d) greenhouse effect

7. Complete the sentence right «Rain mixed with toxic chemicals from factories is known as ...»

- a) greenhouse effect
- b) ozone layer
- c) acid rain
- d) global warming

8. Match the words in the left column with their meaning in the right column.

- 1) the land surface on which we live and move about
- 2) the soil and rocks on the earth's surface
- 3) the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow
- 4) an area of ground that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building
- a) soil
- b) land
- c) ground
- d) earth

9. Choose an adjective, antonym of the word “dangerous”.

- a) poison
- b) waste
- c) safe
- d) destruction

10. Translate to English «Разрушение, уничтожение живой природы».

- a) to endanger people's lives.
- b) to test nuclear waste.

- c) to solve the environmental problems.
- d) destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty.

4.4.4. Тесты рубежного контроля и ИКР (ОК1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 7, ОК 9)

Итоговая контрольная работа №1 (3 семестр)

Задание 1

Choose the correct answer.

1. ... you already (to finish) doing your homework?
(a) have you already finished (b) are you already finishing
(c) have you been already finishing (d) has you been already finishing
2. He(to watch) a TV-set now.
(a) watch (b) watches
(c) is watching (d) watched
3. He ...not (to eat) an ice cream yet .
(a) have not eaten (b) has eaten
(c) has not been eating (d) has not eaten
4. Two heads are... than one. (good)
(a) worse (b) nice
(c) less (d) better
5. This is the...shop in Moscow. (expensive)
(a) expensivest (b) most expensive
(c) more expensive (d) expensive
6. The weather has become ... It looks like raining. (bad)
(a) the worst (b) better
(c) worse (d) less
7.USA is very large country.
(a) an (b) the
(c) - (d) a
8. I go by ...car very often.
(a) an (b) the
(c) - (d) a
9. There are ...pictures in the book.
(a) any (b) no
(c)some (d) every
10. Are therenew students in your group?
(a) any (b) no
(c)some (d) every

Задание 2

Read the definitions of a word or a phrase, try to guess what it is. (Topic – Traditionsandcustoms)

1. A belief, custom, or way of doing something that has existed for a long time.
2. An occasion or party when you celebrate something.
3. It is a day on which many children in the UK dress up in unusual costumes. It happens on October 31.
4. It is a celebration in the UK. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on the 31st of December.
5. It is the great national holiday in Russia. We celebrate it on the 9th of May.
6. The holiday we celebrate in Russia on the 7th of January. And in the UK the holiday is celebrated on the 25th of December.
7. It is the best example of English traditions. Who is the head of the UK?

Задание 3

Translate into Russian. (Topic – State system of the UK and Russia)

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy.
2. The head of the country is the monarch, a king or a queen.
3. The Queen's name is Elisabeth II.
4. The Russian Federation is a presidential republic.
5. In the Russian Federation the president is the head of state. People elect the president directly.

Задание 4

Установите соответствие тем A-F текстам 1-5. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.

1. Eating traditions.
 2. A treat and a song go together.
 3. Celebrate to get many presents.
 4. Holiday decoration business.
 5. Holiday food business.
 6. Cooking special holiday dishes.
1. Many stories 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 café 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 celebration. They necessarily have a family feast; of course it depends on your family.

1	2	3	4	5
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Задание 6

Translate into English

1. Я встаю в семь часов утра.
2. Время вставать.
3. Я иду в ванную, принимаю душ, чищу зубы, затем возвращаюсь в комнату, включаю телевизор, чтобы послушать новости, в это время я причёсываюсь, бреюсь и одеваюсь.
4. Я завтракаю со своей семьей: мамой, папой, братом и сестрой.
5. Моя сестра замужем. Она с мужем живет недалеко от нас.
6. Я приезжаю в колледж в 8.30. Как правило, у меня три или четыре пары каждый день.
7. Суббота и воскресенье это мои выходные дни.
8. В час дня у нас большая перемена и мы идем в столовую обедать..

9. Занятия заканчиваются в 3 часа дня. Иногда после занятий я иду в библиотеку.
10. Я приезжаю домой, ужинаю с семьей, смотрю телевизор, затем читаю книгу. Я ложусь спать в 11 часов вечера.

Рубежная контрольная точка №1 (4 семестр)

1 variant

Choose the correct variant.

1. Computer is a ... for processing information.

- a) device b) car c) board

2. Withoutinstructions hardware doesn't know what to do.

- a) hardware b) software c) printer

3. The basic job of the computer is the ... of information.

- a) drawing b) processing c) translating

4. With ... you can type instructions and commands for the computer.

- a) mouse b) screen c) keyboard

5. You can move the ... on the screen with the help of the mouse.

- a) button b) cursor c) key

6. ...is a hand-held device connected to the computer by a small cable.

- a) drive b) mouse c) character

7. You can type letters and other ... using this keyboard.

- a) buttons b) angles c) characters

8. The ... can read and write on diskettes.

- a) system board b) drives c) contents

9. ... is the term used to describe the instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task.

- a) software b) application c) procedures

10. How many letter ... are there on this computer keyboard?

- a) keys b) manuals c) dot

11. Computer hardware can be divided into four categories: input hardware, processing hardware,... output hardware.

- a) storage hardware b) memory hardware c) software

12. There are two types of computer memory: ...

- a) RAM and RIM b) RAM and ROM c) RUM and ROM

13. Scanner is used to texts and graphics.

- a) output b) read c) input

14. Printer is a

- a) processing hardware b) input hardware c) output hardware

15. collects data and converts them into a form suitable for computer processing.

- a) processing hardware b) input hardware c) output hardware

16. Information in the form of instruction is called a

- a) program b) command c) memory

2 variant

Choose the correct variant.

1. Computer has no intelligence until ... is loaded.

- a) software b) hardware c) scanner

2. Software are the programs that tell ... how to perform a task

- a) modem b) software c) hardware

3. There are four elements of computer system: hardware, software, ... and data.

- a) diskettes b) procedures c) purposes

4. The ... displays text characters and graphics.

- a) mouse b) keyboard c) monitor

5. The large metal box that is the main part of the computer is called the...

- a) case b) screen c) arrow

6. The kind of input hardware designed for typing letters and numbers is ...

- a) keyboard b) monitor c) mouse

7. Thanks to computer we can ... information millions of times more quickly.

- a) process b) plug in c) slide

8. Of course the device is not working, you have not ... it.

- a) reduced b) plugged in c) processed

9. The purpose of is to store computer instructions.

- a) input hardware b) storage hardware c) processing hardware

10. Nobody expected that the ... of this device would be so wide.

- a) application b) pointer c) screen saver.

11.... Is a display screen for viewing computer data, TV programs, etc.

- a) monitor b) mouse c) case

12. CPU is a kind of ...

- a) output hardware b) processing hardware c) storage hardware

13. Modem is an electronic device that

- a) prints the texts and graphics b) transmit the data from c) input graphics
one computer to another

14. CPU is the ... of the computer.

- a) brain b) head c) memory

15. The examples of output hardware are ...

- | | | |
|-------------|--------|------------|
| a) keyboard | b) CPU | c) monitor |
| mouse | RAM | printer |
| scanner | ROM | modem |

16. Processing hardware directs the execution of Instructions in the computer.

- a) software b) hardware c) data

Итоговая контрольная работа №2 (5 семестр)

1. Используйте правильные предлоги *at, for, from, in, on, to, with* и завершите предложения

Пример: *I usually have lunch ...at... the office when I've got a lot of work to do.*

1. The restaurant is open _____ 8 pm till midnight.
2. I'd like to book a table _____ two people, please.
3. My favourite food is pasta _____ tomato sauce.
4. Is there any milk _____ the fridge?
5. Shall I put the plates _____ the table?

2. Вставьте данные ниже прилагательные в рекламу ресторана

home-made, busy, reasonable, tasty, helpful, rich, perfect

Luigi's is the new Italian restaurant on Compton Street. It's open for lunch and dinner every day. There are many _____ pizzas and delicious pasta dishes to choose from. Try the Special Spaghetti with _____ garlic sauce and of course the _____ garlic bread! The waiters here are always very _____ and the prices are quite _____. Two people can eat at *Luigi's* for only £10. It is open from eleven in the morning till ten in the evening. *Luigi's* is the _____ place to enjoy a meal with friends. However, make sure you book first because it is always very _____ in the evenings.

3. *Завершите отзывы людей о ресторане, вставив данные ниже прилагательные. Если они верны, поставьте T, если не верны, поставьте F*

expensive, hard, empty, horrible, terrible, cold, rude

1. The food is _____
2. The garlic bread is very _____! I think it's about three days old!
3. I don't like this spaghetti — it's _____
4. The waiters are very _____!
5. It's a very _____ restaurant — this tiny pizza costs £5!
6. It's a _____ place for a meal with friends! We're leaving now!
7. You don't need to book a table! Look - it's nearly _____

4. *Выберите данные ниже слова и завершите диалог между мисс Харди и продавцом*

some/any, is/are, much/many

H: I'd like _____ **bread**, please.

A: Certainly. How _____ would you like?

H: **Two loaves**, please. _____ there _____ **eggs**?

A: Of course. How _____ do you want?

H: Six, please.

5. *Вставьте how much, how many, a few, a little, some or any из завершив диалог.*

1 A: _____ apples do you need, sir?

B: Just _____, please.

2 A: Would you like _____ milk in your coffee, madam?

B: Yes, but only _____ please.

3 A: _____ are the chicken sandwiches?

B: I'm sorry. We haven't got _____ chicken sandwiches left

A: Oh, can I have a hamburger then?

B: Yes, of course.

6. *Исправьте ошибки в предложениях*

1. I'd like **a** Coke, please. **some**
2. Would you like an bread? _____
3. How many does this cost? _____
4. We haven't got much tomatoes. _____
5. I'd like a milk in my tea, please. _____

7. *Выберите правильные предложения*

1. a Would you like some ice-cream? **V** b Do you like some ice-cream? _____
2. a Is there something to drink? _____ b Is there anything to drink? _____
3. a No thanks. I don't like fish. _____ b I wouldn't like fish. _____

4. a I'd like pizzas. ____ b I like pizza. ____

8. Поставьте предложения в правильном порядке, чтобы получился диалог

B: Thank you.

B: Good evening. Have you got a table for four?

A: Would you like to see the menu?

A: Good evening, sir.

B: Yes, please.

A: Yes, sir. Over here, near the fireplace.

9. Завершите диалог, вставив данные ниже слова some, any, would, much, many, can, is, are

A: Excuse me - What kind of sandwiches have you got?

B: We've got _____ ham, cheese, tuna and tomato. Which _____ you like?

A: _____ I have three ham sandwiches please?

B: Of course. Here you _____

A: Thank you. How _____ they?

B: They're £3.60, please. Anything else?

A: Oh, yes - _____ I have _____ bananas, please?

B: Sure. How _____ you like?

10. Поставьте глаголы was/wasn't, were/weren't и завершите диалог

1. Where _____ your brother yesterday?

2. There _____ any cinemas here a hundred years ago.

3. My friends and I _____ at a party last night.

4. _____ there a supermarket on this street ten years ago?

5. " _____ you at work yesterday?" "No, I _____"

6. " _____ there any hotels on the island in those days?" "No, there _____"

7. James _____ at home last night. He _____ at the theatre.

8.

11. Поставьте глаголы am/'m not, is isn't, are/aren't, was/wasn't, were/weren't и завершите диалог

1. A: Where _____ you last night? B: I _____ at the new restaurant.

A: _____ the food nice? B: No, it _____. It _____ awful.

A: _____ your parents at home now?

B: No, they _____. They _____ on holiday. My little brother _____ with them.

2. A: _____ there any department stores in your town twenty years ago?

B: No, there _____ but there _____ some great ones today. The one like _____ in Park Street.

12. Выберите правильную форму глагола

1. There **are/were** twenty people at the party last night.
2. **Can/Could** you speak French?
3. Sam has **got/got** blue eyes and thin lips.

13. Исправьте ошибки.

1. Tim can cook when he was six. couldn't
2. They didn't had computers a hundred years ago. _____
3. We are at the park yesterday. _____
4. I have a lot of toys when I was ten _____
5. Washington and Lincoln was Presidents of the USA. _____
6. Did he has a computer then? _____

14. Прочтите текст и заполните пробелы are, have got, can, was, were, had, isn't, haven't got, weren't, couldn't, didn't have

A hundred years ago, life _____ very different for the Inuit in Canada. In those days, they _____ houses to live in; they _____ igloos - houses made of ice. The Inuit _____ hunters of whales and seals. They only _____ meat and fish to eat. They _____ eat any fruit or vegetables because there _____ any trees or plants. The Inuit _____ Husky dogs to help them pull their sledges. They also _____ kayaks - small canoes — to help them hunt in the sea. Their favourite free-time activities _____ dancing and arts and crafts. Today, life for the Inuit _____ the same as it _____ a hundred years ago. They _____ igloos now. They _____ modern houses and they live in small towns. There _____ schools, hospitals, shops and many other modern buildings in the towns. These days, the Inuit _____ eat anything they like. They _____ sledges anymore. They travel by skidoo - a kind of motorbike on ice. Today, their favourite free-time activities are listening to pop music and going to the cinema just like most other Canadians.

Рубежная контрольная точка №2 (6 семестр)

1. Choose the correct variant.

1. Elizabeth II was ...
 - a) An actress
 - b) The Queen
 - c) Princess
2. Diana was ...
 - a) An actress
 - b) The Queen
 - c) Princess
3. Abraham Lincoln was ...
 - a) The Prime Minister of GB
 - b) The President of the USA
 - c) The King

4. Alexander Graham Bell was ...
 - a) A writer
 - b) A scientist
 - c) A minister
5. Jack London was ...
 - a) An American writer
 - b) A British writer
 - c) A British actor
6. James Fenimore Cooper was ...
 - a) A British writer
 - b) An American writer
 - c) A British engineer
7. Elvis Presley was ...
 - a) A British writer
 - b) An American actor
 - c) An American singer
8. Fred Perry was ...
 - a) A tennis player
 - b) A scientist
 - c) A pianist
9. James Hadly Chase was ...
 - a) A musician
 - b) A writer
 - c) A sportsman
10. Eleanor Farjeon was ...
 - a) An English author of children's stories
 - b) An English author of detective stories
 - c) An American author of children's stories

2. Match the names of the famous British people (1-10) with the information about them on the right (a-j).

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Robert Burns | a) A well-known scientist |
| 2) Agatha Christie | b) A Scottish poet |
| 3) Sir Isaac Newton | c) The Prime Minister |
| 4) Joseph Turner | d) A famous singer and musician |
| 5) Paul McCartney | e) A writer of detective stories |
| 6) Margaret Thatcher | f) A famous actor |
| 7) William Shakespeare | g) A famous artist |

8) Daniel Jacob Radcliffe

h) An English admiral

9) Horatio Nelson

i) A famous writer of plays and a poet

10) Charles Darwin

j) A famous biologist

3. Match the names of the famous American people (A-F) with the sentences (1-5). One name is extra.

A. Walt Disney

B. Neil Armstrong

C. Martin Luther king

D. Henry Ford

E. Charlie Chaplin

F. Mark Twain

1) The American astronaut first stepped on the surface of the Moon.

2) His cartoon films are popular all over the world.

3) He was the leader of the Black civil rights movement in the USA.

4) He was a famous American actor called “The Little Tramp”.

5) He was the first to use an assembly line in car making, which made cars

4. Match the names of the famous British people (A-F) with the sentences (1-5). One name is extra.

A. William Shakespeare

B. Sir Isaac Newton

C. Princess Diana

D. Paul McCartney

E. Daniel Defoe

F. Horatio Nelson

1) All the British admire that man. He was a brave and skillful admiral. He won the battle of Trafalgar.

2) The British called her “the Queen of people’s hearts”. She was well-known for her charity; she helped people with dangerous diseases. At the age of 20 she married Prince Charles and they had two sons.

3) His name is well known all over the world. He acted at the London theatre called “The Globe” and wrote tragedies, historical plays, comedies and poetry. His plays are still popular – not only in England but in the whole world.

4) He is one of the greatest men in the history of science. He was born in a small village in England in 1642, studied mathematics and physics at Cambridge University. He discovered the universal law of gravitation.

5) He was a famous English writer of the eighteenth century. He wrote his famous book when he was nearly 60 years old. His book was based on the real

adventures of a sailor, who had lived alone for four years on a desert island.
For this book he was called “the father of English prose”.

5. There are a lot of outstanding writers in Great Britain. Their works are well known all over the world. Do you know who wrote these books? Match the authors (a-i) and their works (1-10).

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1) “Romeo and Juliet” | a) Rudyard Kipling |
| 2) “David Copperfield” | b) Charles Dickens |
| 3) “The adventures of Sherlock Holmes” | c) William Shakespeare |
| 4) “Alice in Wonderland” | d) Conan Doyle |
| 5) “The cat that walked by himself” | e) Lewis Carroll |
| 6) “Headless rider” | f) Robert Louis Stevenson |
| 7) “Robinson Crusoe” | g) Maine Reid |
| 8) “Rikki-Tikki-Tavi” | h) Daniel Defoe |
| 9) “Gulliver’s travels” | i) Jonathan Swift |
| 10) “Treasure Island” | |

6. Answer the questions

1. Who invented the phonograph and the light bulb?
2. Who wrote the book “The Old Man and the Sea”?
3. Who acted at the London theatre called “The Globe”?
4. Who lived in Alaska for some years and wrote 152 stories about the North?
5. Which of the British monarchs said: “I know I have a body of a week and feeble woman but I have a heart and stomach of a King”?
6. Who was the only woman-scientist in the world who became a Nobel Prize winner twice?
7. Who founded the company Microsoft?
8. What was Mark Twain’s real name?
9. Who made jeans?
10. Who was the first President of the USA?

7. Read the texts and decide which writer the sentence is about.

- 1) His medical knowledge was a great help to him in his detective stories.
- 2) He had to work at the age of ten.
- 3) He started the fashion of detective story.
- 4) She is the Queen of crime.
- 5) At the age of 25 he became one of the best newspaper reporter in London.
- 6) He knew the life of London very well.
- 7) The books of this writer have been translated into 103 foreign languages.
- 8) This writer didn’t go to school and got education at home.
- 9) The main character of his books is the most famous detective in the world.

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was a famous English writer. He was born on the 7th of February, 1812. His father worked in an office. He was a very clever man, but he was very poor. When Charles was 10 years old, his family went to London. There his father got into debt (as he had little money) and then into debtor's prison. So little Charles began to work when he was ten. He worked at a small factory in London, pasting labels on blacking bottles. He had to work at the factory for two years. Then he went to school for three years. At the age of 15 he began to work in a London lawyer's office. He didn't like this work. When he was 25 years old he became one of the famous and best newspaper reporters in London. He liked this work. He knew the life of London and wrote about it in his articles.

In 1837 he published his first novel «The Pickwick Papers». And the young reporter became a famous writer. Then he published novel after novel - «Oliver Twist», «Dombey and Son», «David Copperfield» and many other good books.

He is one of the greatest novelists in the English literature. Dickens lived more than a hundred years ago, but people in the whole world like to read his books today, because in his books he showed a real world and people of Victorian England.

Arthur Conan Doyle

With the words "Elementary, my dear Watson ..." the most famous detective of all time, Sherlock Holmes, starts to explain a crime to his friend, Dr. Watson. That phrase has now entered the English language. Who invented Sherlock Holmes? Arthur Conan Doyle was his inventor. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Scotland, of Irish parents. He was a doctor. In 1882 he moved from Scotland to England to set up a practice. One of the doctors he worked for, Dr. Joseph Bell, was the model for Sherlock Holmes's friend, Dr. Watson. Conan Doyle's medical knowledge was a great help to him in his detective stories. Conan Doyle started the fashion of the detective story. Today the fashion goes on — with Simenon's Inspector Maigret stories and the stories of other writers. Sherlock Holmes after more than eighty years is still the most famous detective in the world. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the novelist, first created his famous character, Sherlock Holmes, in 1885. Six years later, when he wrote another group of stories about the detective, Sherlock Holmes was a name that everybody knew. When Conan Doyle began to get tired of writing detective stories, he decided to 'kill' Holmes. He wrote a story in which Holmes meets his great enemy, Professor Moriarty, in Switzerland. Holmes and Moriarty fight, and fall over a cliff and are both killed. The public didn't like it. Conan Doyle had to write another story in which Holmes comes back. Conan Doyle was a famous writer. He became popular because of his love for people

Agatha Christie

Agatha Christie is known all over the world as the Queen of Crime. She wrote 78 detective novels, 19 plays, and 6 romantic novels. Her books have been translated into 103 foreign languages. They are the third best-selling books in the world (after Shakespeare's works and the Bible). Many of her novels and short stories have been filmed.

Agatha Christie was born at Torquay, Devonshire. She was educated at home and took singing lessons in Paris. She began writing at the end of the First World War. Her first novel, "The Mysterious Affair at Styles" was published in 1920. That was the first appearance of Hercule Poirot, who became one of the most famous private detectives since Sherlock Holmes.

When Agatha Christie got tired of Hercule Poirot she invented Miss Marple, a deceptively mild old lady with her own method of investigation.

Agatha Christie's success with millions of readers lies in her ability to combine clever plots with excellent character drawing and a keen sense of humour with a great observation. Her plots always mislead the reader and keep him in suspense. He cannot guess who the criminal is. Fortunately, evil is always conquered in her novels.

Итоговая контрольная работа №3 (7 семестр)

1 вариант

I. Choosetherightanswer

1. Do you _____ work on Sundays
A) have to B) must C) should
2. I don't think you _____ stay out late
A) must B) should C) shouldn't
3. You _____ bring anything special to the party.
A) don't have to B) must C) should
4. Naomi will get in touch _____ she hears any news.
A) as soon as B) while C) until
5. Please look after the children _____ I get home from work.
A) Until B) if C) while
6. If I _____ some money, I'll go on holiday next year.
A) 'll save B) saved C) save
7. Will your parents buy you a car if you finish university?' _____.
A) No, won't B) No, they don't C) No, they won't
8. Before I go out tonight, I _____ finish this work.
A) 'm going to B) going to C) am
9. Do you want to go _____?
A) dancing B) to dance C) dance

10. Is coffee ____ in Kenya?
A) grew B) grown C) grow
11. Since 2001, all Skoda cars _____ by Volkswagen.
A) were produced B) are produced C) have been produced
12. 'Is a lot of paper wasted in your office?' '____'.
A) a. Yes, it was B) Yes, it is. C) Yes, it has
13. If I _____ a famous person, I wouldn't know what to say.
A) meet B) didn't meet C) met
14. They _____ more money if they saved a little every month.
A) would have B) will have C) would had
15. If you _____ me, what would you do?
A) are B) like C) were
16. Emma is very busy so she _____ come to the party. She hasn't decided yet.
A) mustn't B) shouldn't C) might not
17. Ed is tired because he _____ all night.
A) hasn't worked B) has been working C) is working
18. You've got a lot of bags. _____ you _____?
A) Do / go shopping? B) Have / been shopping C) Have / shopped
19. Dan was taken to hospital because he _____ his leg.
A) breaks B) has broken C) had broken
20. 'Had they met Kathy before the party?' 'Yes, _____'.
A) she had B) they had C) they did
21. Could you _____ me a favour and look after the children after school, please?
A) make B) get C) do
22. Naples is _____ an exciting city.
A) so B) such C) very
23. Lily gave _____ her job and traveled round the world.
A) over B) away C) up
24. John doesn't _____ much money as a waiter.

A) win B) take C) earn

25. Can you _____ a photo of us, please?

A) make B) take C) do

II. Read the text and answer the questions

Computers

Computers are so named, because they were first designed to deal with numbers – that is to compute. But modern computers are also process words, draw, reproduce sound and perform many other functions.

The early history of the computer can be traced to Charles Babbage, an English inventor who designed and “analytical machine” that was designed to calculate the tide tables and theoretically could do some things a modern computer does. However it was never built. Had it been, it would have covered an area equal to football field and required the power of five steam engines. In the late 80s a small part of the engine was constructed to prove the idea and was successful in demonstrating the unit would have worked.

A more practical plan came from the American inventor Herman Hollerith, who patented a calculating machine in 1889. In 1924 Hollerith’s Tabulating Machine Company adopted the name International Business Machines Corporation (IBM).

Later the British developed a computer using vacuum tubes, used to decode the German enigma signals during the 2nd World War. Shortly after the 2nd World war, the Americans build the ENIAC, which was called the most sophisticated computer of its time. It occupied 450 square meters and contained 17468 vacuum tubes. Its capacity though impressive at the time, was less than that of a modern notebook computer.

A crucial step forward in computing came in 1947 with the invention at Bell Laboratories in the USA of a transistor, which was much faster, smaller and cheaper than the vacuum tube. The microchip was invented a few years later along with the microprocessor, allowing information to be stored and manipulated in a small area.

In 1974 an American company Micro Instrumentation Telemetry Systems (MITS) released the Altair 8800, a personal computer. Its capacity was 1% of the 1991 Hewlett-Packard personal computer. But Altair was a revolution in a computer electronics that continues today.

During 1980’s, computers became progressively smaller, better and cheaper. As the hardware became more powerful, software became more sophisticated. It pushed the limits of the hardware, encouraging the building of new hardware with bigger drives, faster processors and larger memories.

In 1992 the computer industry was the fastest growing industry in the world. Today the worldwide revenues of the computer industry are the second only to agricultural revenues.

Computers guide airplanes, control traffic, process words, and numbers and keep track of appointments. Computers became the heart of modern business, science, medical research, industry and agriculture.

1. What modern computers can do?
2. From what time the early history of the computers can be traced?
3. Who was the inventor of the calculating machine?
4. When did crucial breakthrough in the computing come?
5. When did the transistor replace the vacuum tube?
6. What was the advantage of the vacuum tube?
7. What are the functions of the microchip and microprocessor in the computer?
8. What industry was the fastest growing in 1992?
9. Did computers become the heart of modern business, science, medical research, industry and agriculture?
10. When did computers become progressively smaller, better and cheaper?

III. Put each of the following words in its place in the passage below.

software computers peripherals calculator ports
monitor keyboard configuration hardware printer

So you only have a pocket (1)_____ to do addition, multiplication and so on, you want to know about real (2)_____? Right. Well, the machines themselves are called the (3)_____ and the programs that you feed into them are called the (4)_____.

If you want to see the results of what you are doing, you'll need a (5)_____ or you'll have to plug into a television set. You'll operate your machine like a typewriter by pressing keys on the (6)_____. If you want to record on the paper of what you are doing, you'll need a (7)_____. On the rear panel of the computer there several (8)_____ into which you can plug a wide range of (9)_____ -- mod-

ems, fax machines and scanners. The main physical units of a computer system are generally known as the (10)_____.

Рубежная контрольная точка №3 (8 семестр)

Choose the correct variant.

1. 'Cut' I should have thought was an essential ____ of any lawnmower.

- a) require
- b) requirement
- c) requires

d)requiring

2. Unfortunately this does not ____ to 'Supercut'.

- a)concern
- b) attribute
- c) apply
- d) confer

3. The first time I tried to use it, your lawnmower simply ____ over the grass but did not cut it.

- a) walked
- b) rolled
- c) strode
- d) tripped

4. What I would like you to do is to pay me ____ my money and take 'Supercut' away.

- a) back
- b) return
- c) again
- d) reply

5. Dear Charles I thought it was ____ time I wrote to you and told you what I've been up to.

- a) in
- b) about
- c)at
- d) by

6. Putting it ____ I should be delighted if you would agree to be my best man at our wedding.

- a) easily
- b) quietly
- c) fairly
- d) simply

7. As you will see from my ____ C.V., I am currently working as a waiter.

- a) endorsed
- b) included
- c) attached
- d) appeared

8. Perhaps I should explain the ____ reason for working in a restaurant as a waiter in preparation for a marketing job.

- a) underground
- b) undercover
- c) understanding
- d) underlying

9. I am sure I could very easily ____ all the requirements of the job.

- a) complete
- b) fulfil
- c) commit
- d) finish

10. For example some of my clients cannot decide whether to have ____ fruit or tiramisu.

- a) picked
- b) wet
- c) fresh
- d) plucked

5. Оценочные материалы по дисциплине для промежуточной аттестации.

5.1 Формы и методика проведения промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине. Критерии оценки знаний студентов по дисциплине в рамках промежуточной аттестации.

Форма промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности», установленная рабочим учебным планом, – ИКР и зачет с оценкой.

Методика проведения ИКР и зачета с оценкой:

Итоговые контрольные работы и рубежные контрольные точки (**РКТ**) по дисциплине определены в виде итогового теста после изучения каждого раздела по дисциплине и представлены в фонде оценочных средств. Всего предполагается провести 6 **РКТ**.

Если студент **не выполняет** задания в рамках рубежного контроля на «хорошо» / «отлично», то проходит промежуточную аттестацию в традиционной форме. Зачет с оценкой по иностранному языку проводится на последнем занятии. Во время проведения зачета с оценкой в аудитории одновременно присутствует не более 5 студентов. На подготовку к ответу дается не более 15 минут. Далее – один студент отвечает, остальные готовятся.

Критерии оценки знаний студентов на ИКР

При выставлении оценки преподаватель руководствуется следующими критериями:

Отметка «5» (отлично) - работа выполнена полностью; в логических рассуждениях и обосновании ответов нет пробелов и ошибок; в ответах нет лингвистических и грамматических ошибок (возможна одна неточность, описка, которая не является следствием незнания или непонимания учебного материала).

Отметка «4» ставится в следующих случаях: работа выполнена полностью, но обоснования ответов недостаточны (если умение обосновывать рассуждения не являлось специальным объектом проверки); допущены одна ошибка или есть два – три (если эти виды работ не являлись специальным объектом проверки).

Отметка «3» ставится, если: допущено более одной ошибки или более двух – трех недочетов в ответах, но обучающийся обладает обязательными умениями по проверяемой теме.

Отметка «2» ставится, если: допущены существенные ошибки, показавшие, что обучающийся не обладает обязательными умениями по данной теме в полной мере.

Критерии оценки качества знаний студентов на зачете с оценкой

Оценка «5» (отлично) выставляется, если студент показывает:

- глубокие знания по теоретическому вопросу, владеет основными понятиями, терминологией;
- умения правильно, без ошибок выполнять практические задания;

Таким образом, прослеживается сформированность соответствующих компетенций, т.к. ответ полный, доказательный, четкий, грамотный.

Оценка «4» (хорошо) выставляется, если студент показывает:

- глубокие знания по теоретическому вопросу, владеет основными понятиями, терминологией, но допускает отдельные незначительные неточности в формулировках, определениях и т.п.;

- умения выполнять практические задания, но допускает отдельные незначительные ошибки;

В целом ответ полный, доказательный, четкий, грамотный, т.е. прослеживается сформированность соответствующих компетенций.

Оценка «3» (удовлетворительно) выставляется, если студент показывает:

- знания по теоретическому вопросу, владеет основными понятиями, терминологией, но допускает ошибки;

- умения частично выполнять практические задания;

В целом прослеживается сформированность соответствующих компетенций, однако ответ недостаточно последователен, доказателен, грамотен.

Оценка «2» (неудовлетворительно) выставляется, если студент не показывает:

- знания по теоретическому вопросу, допускает ошибки, не выделяет главного, существенного в ответе;

- умения правильно, без ошибок выполнять практические задания;

Таким образом, ответ поверхностный, бездоказательный, допускаются речевые ошибки, т.е. компетенции не сформированы.

5.2 Контрольно-оценочные средства по дисциплине для промежуточной аттестации

5.2.1 Вопросы для промежуточной аттестации (ОК1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 7, ОК 9)

1. About myself
2. My working day
3. My day off
4. My best friend
5. Meals in England
6. Seasons and weather
7. Sports
8. Health
9. English houses
10. My native town Kursk
11. Travelling
12. Russia. Moscow
13. Great Britain. London

14. English weather
15. The United States of America. Washington, D.C.
16. Traditions and holidays of English speaking countries
17. Learning foreign languages
18. The protection of nature
19. Mass media
20. My favourite writer / composer
21. University education in Great Britain. Oxford University
22. Education in Russia. Moscow State University
23. My academy. My future profession
24. What is a computer?
25. What is hardware?
26. Windows XP
27. Computer operations. Types of data
28. Types of software
29. Operating systems
30. Introduction to the www and the Internet
31. The world around us
32. The weather in Russia
33. The weather in Great Britain
34. The Environment
35. Ecological problems
36. A healthy life style
37. Animals
38. Insects
39. Birds
40. Plants
41. My garden
42. Outstanding scientists of the world
43. Outstanding agronomists in Russia
43. Growing of crops
44. New methods of growing
45. My future profession
46. The history of agronomy
47. Agriculture in Russia
48. Agriculture in Great Britain
49. Resume
50. The letter of application

5.2.2 Ситуационные задачи (ОК1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 7, ОК 9)

Примерные ситуационные задачи

1. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Ваша группа выиграла конкурс, и вам дали грант. Объясните иностранному журналисту, от кого вы получили грант, за что и что вы планируете купить на полученные деньги.

2. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Ваш друг вернулся из поездки в США. Расспросите его о поездке: где он был, что произвело на него наибольшее впечатление и почему.

3. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Вы в магазине в одном из европейских городов и хотите купить ноутбук. Посоветуйтесь с продавцом, какой купить, узнайте его цену и решите, покупать ли Вам его.

4. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Вы хотите пойти на курсы иностранного языка. Ваш друг считает, что не нужно учить иностранные языки, т.к. всегда можно прибегнуть к услугам переводчика. Вы с ним не согласны. Приведите не менее трех причин, почему необходимо изучать иностранные языки.

5. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Ваш зарубежный друг считает, что компьютер вреден для здоровья. Вы с ним не согласны. Докажите, что он ошибается. Приведите не менее двух причин в пользу компьютера.

6. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Ваш младший брат увлекся компьютерными играми. Постарайтесь объяснить ему, что это вредно для здоровья.

7. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Ваш друг решил купить сотовый телефон. Посоветуйте ему купить iPhone, рассказав о преимуществах этого телефона.

8. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. К Вам приехал иностранный корреспондент и хочет взять интервью о современной сельскохозяйственной технике. Расскажите ему о брендах и видах сельскохозяйственной техники в России и Европе.

9. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Ваш однокурсник не хочет учить иностранный язык, считая, что это пустая трата времени. Убедите его, что иностранный язык необходим современному человеку.

10. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Ваш друг не знает, какую выбрать для себя профессию. Расскажите ему о преимуществах Вашей профессии и постарайтесь убедить его поступать в Вашу академию.

11. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Ваш друг уверен, что современные технологии никакой роли в его жизни не играют. Убедите его, что он не прав.

12. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Вас направили на стажировку в научно-исследовательский институт в Великобританию. Расспросите у ученых о последних открытиях в науке.

13. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Ваша бабушка смотрит телевизионные передачи почти круглые сутки. Расскажите ей о вреде телевизора и порекомендуйте более интересное занятие.

14. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Вам поручили подготовить стенгазету «Профессия моей мечты». Какую профессию Вы бы выбрали, приведите несколько аргументов в пользу этой профессии.

15. Разыграйте с преподавателем следующую ситуацию. Ваш друг хочет устроиться на работу в крупную фирму. Ему необходимо написать резюме. Дайте ему советы по написанию резюме и сопроводительного письма.

6. Приложения

6.1 Ключи к тестам

Ключи к тесту №1

1-B, 2-C, 3-C, 4-A, 5-D, 6-A, 7-B, 8-C, 9-B, 10-A.

Ключи к тесту №2

Keys: 1-A, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B, 5-C, 6-B, 7-D, 8-D, 9-B, 10-B.

Ключи к тесту №3

Keys: 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b, 5-c, 6-a, 7-d, 8-b, 9-d, 10-c.

Ключи к тесту №4

Keys: 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C, 5-C, 6-C, 7-B, 8-D, 9-B, 10-B.

Ключи к тесту №5

Keys: 1-D, 2-E, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A, 6-C, 7-D, 8-C, 9-C, 10-A.

6.2 Ключи к тестам в рамках рубежного контроля

Ключи к тесту №1. Keys: 1-2, 2 – 1с, 2а, 3b, 4d, 3 – Латынь – древний язык ученых, 4 – 1, 5 – 2, 6 – 3, 7 – 1.

Ключи к тесту №2. Keys:

1a, 2b, 3d, 4a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2; 5a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4; 6c, 7c, 8d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c; 9c, 10d.

Ключи к тесту №3. Keys:

1 variant: 1a, 2b, 3b, 4c, 5b, 6b, 7c, 8b, 9a, 10a, 11a, 12b, 13c, 14c, 15b, 16a.

2 variant: 1a, 2c, 3b, 4c, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8b, 9b, 10a, 11a, 12b, 13b, 14a, 15c, 16a.

Ключи к тесту №4 Keys:

1. 1b, 2c, 3b, 4b, 5a, 6b, 7c, 8a, 9b, 10a.
 2. 1b, 2e, 3a, 4g, 5d, 6c, 7i, 8f, 9h, 10j.
 3. 1B, 2A, 3C, 4E, 5D,
 4. 1F, 2C, 3A, 4B, 5E.
 5. 1c, 2c, 3b, 4b, 5a, 6b, 7c, 8a, 9b, 10a.
 6. 1. Thomas Edison; 2. Ernest Hemingway; 3. William Shakespeare; 4. Jack London; 5. Queen Elizabeth I; 6. Marie Curie; 7. Bill Gates; 8. Samuel Langhorne Clemens; 9. Levi Strauss; 10. George Washington.
 7. 1 Conan Doyle, 2 Charles Dickens, 3 Conan Doyle, 4 Agatha Christie, 5 Charles Dickens, 6 Charles Dickens, 7 Agatha Christie, 8 Agatha Christie, 9 Conan Doyle.
- Ключи к тесту №5. Keys:**
 1b, 2c, 3b, 4a, 5b, 6d, 7c, 8d, 9b, 10c.

6.3 Эталонные ответы на ситуационные задачи

Ситуационные задачи

1. - Hello, boys! I know, that you have won a grant today! Is that really so? Tell me please what is this grant for?
 - You see, some weeks ago we made a big project on plant protection of our region and today it has brought us the grant.
 - Who has given you this grant?
 - It is the Regional Administration.
 - What is its value?
 - It is 20 thousand rubles.
 - The sum is rather big. How will you spend the money?
 - I think we will invest it into environmental protection of our region.
 - Do all the rest volunteers also think so?
 - I think they will support this idea.
 - I wish you success. I hope we'll meet soon.
 - So long.
2. - Hi, Nick! I haven't seen you for ages! How's life? You look so happy.
 - You know, I've just come back from the United States, I'm full of impressions!
 - Is that really so? That's surprise! Why did you go there?

- My relatives sent me an invitation four months ago. I was simply shocked. I have never been abroad.
- Never mind! It is not so frightful as it seems. Did you travel by sheep or by plane? Where do your relatives live?
- My uncle and his wife live in New-York. They met me in the airport and we went on excursion.
- What places of interest did you visit?
- A lot of them. As I'm fond of nature, I attended Metropolitan Museum of Art, where one can see many works of nature. And of course, I enjoyed picnics in Central Park. I saw the Statue of Liberty and Broadway Theatre.
- Would you like to go there again?
- I hope, I will return one day. I'm so glad that I've met you. Call me some time. Good bye.
- Good bye and good luck!

3. - Good morning! Can I help you, Sir?

- Yes, I would like to buy a new lap-top but I cannot decide which to choose. May be you could recommend me something?
- Well, well, well. Let me see. How much money are you ready to spend?
- You see, the problem is not in money, I just want to buy a lap-top.
- So, let me show you some catalogues.
- Would be nice.
- Have a look at this lap-top, Lenovo. Do you like it?
- No, it's too big. I would like to have something really modern and portable.
- I'd like to offer you a new model of Asus.
- Can I have a look at it?
- Of course. Here it is.
- I like this one very much. Thank you for your help!

4. - Hello, Mike! I'm so glad to meet you!

- Oh, hi, Pete. How are you?

- Fine, thank you. You see, I need your help.
- What's the problem?
- I am going to visit my pen-friend in the USA. But my English is too poor. Do you know any teacher of English to give me some lessons?
- It's a pity, I know none of them. Besides, I 'm sure, you can do without English abroad. There are always many interpreters, which can help you.
- It doesn't suit me. I am going to stay at my friend's home for a week. And how can you imagine an interpreter in such situation?
- Then, you'll have to attend intensive courses of English, they will help you in any case.
- Why do you think so?
- Because the work in groups always give good results. You can communicate with your group-mates, see their drawbacks and correct your own mistakes.
- Thank you so much for your advice! Good bye, then.

5. - Hello, my friend! How are you?

- I'm fine, and what about you?
- You see, something is wrong with my blood pressure. Today it is a bit higher than usually.
- What's the matter?
- I think, it's because of my computer, it influences my health very badly.
- Do you really think so?
- They say computers are very harmful. But I don't know for sure.
- It has not been proved yet. Computers cause us damage if we are using them all days long.
- Perhaps, you are right.
- I know that computers are our good friends. They help us find information, count, draw, communicate with our friends and do many other things. Today's life is impossible without computers.
- I'm fully agreed with you.

6. - Well, my dear brother, switch off the computer! Quickly!
- Why should I do this?! I haven't finished yet. The game has just begun.
 - What game?! Do, please! Don't you know that it is very harmful for children to spend all their time playing computer games? You'd better read books.
 - I can read them in computer.
 - Then, read, but don't play those cruel games. They will spoil your nervous system.
 - Don't worry! It's O'K.
 - Why don't you play football with the boys in the yard?
 - I don't know the rules of the game.
 - You can find them in Internet.
 - I think, it's a silly idea to roll a ball, it is real waste of time.
 - Don't argue with me!

7. - Hello, guys! I am a correspondent of the British newspaper "Daily Mirror". May I ask you some questions?

- Of course, you may.
- Thank you. You have just come back from your agricultural practice, haven't you?
- Yes, right you are.
- What did you do on practice?
- We worked on farm machines.
- I suppose, those machines were of foreign production?
- Not at all! All machines were Russian.
- What do you mean?
- I'd like to say that all farm machines we use today are Russian. They are less expensive and more productive.
- I can't believe it.

- Farm machine building in Europe is connected with high production cost and high labor payment. Expensive fuel, high wages, high export duties and transport expenses make European farm machines too expensive for Russian agricultural enterprises.

- It's a surprise for me!

- At the same time Russian machines meet all the requirements of our environmental-climatic conditions, agricultural technologies, soil peculiarities and they are well-adapted to Russian sorts of fuel.

8. - What a stupid language this English is! Russian is much easier.

- You are mistaken. Russian is as difficult as any other language.

- Why shall I learn English, if I never go to England?

- You never know, what will happen in future. Life is a very strange thing. By the way, English is the language of international communication.

- What does it mean?

- It means that English is spoken all over the world and you'll be understood in any country, if your English is rather good.

- My friend Pete is a businessman. He goes abroad very often. He says that it is necessary to know only five words to feel well in England.

- And what are these words?

- He didn't say.

- What a silly joke! If you know English, you'll be the master of your life!

9. - Hello, Helen! How are you getting on?

- Good morning, Kate! I'm fine, thanks. And what about you?

- Thank you. Not so bad. Can't complain.

- And what about your exams results?

- That's all right. It was no trouble at all.

- What are you going to do after school? Will you enter any institute?

- I don't know. I like many professions, but I can't choose one. Please, tell me about your future profession.
- As you know, I study at the Kursk Agricultural Academy. I am going to be an agronomist. I think to work in agriculture is very useful and important, because we produce food for people.
- I also want to be useful, that's why I'll try to enter your academy, the faculty of Veterinary Medicine. I like animals very much and I want to help them.
- Good luck then! I'm in a hurry now. Call me some time. See you soon.
- Good bye!

10. - I think that modern technologies don't play a very important role in my life.

- Why do you think so?
- I live in the country and we have no modern conveniences in our house.
- Do you have gas at home?
- Yes, only gas and electricity, it is so common.
- Do you have a TV-set?
- Of course, I do. My parents can't do without it.
- Have you a mobile telephone?
- Of course, I have, everybody has.
- Do you use computer to connect your friends or to get some information?
- Of course, I do.
- Some people forgot that many years ago we didn't have gas, electricity, running water, radio, television, telephone, internet and some other. All these things make our life easier and more interesting.

11. - Good morning, sirs! I'm your new practical student,

- Good morning! You are welcome. We are glad to meet you.
- Sorry for interrupting you. They say many scientists work in your institute.
- Yes, right you are. Our scientific research institute is one of the largest institutes in the world.
- What does the work of a scientist consist in?

- Scientists make inventions in order to do our life easier.

12. Can you tell me anything about last inventions?

- Of course, I can. Let me think a little. Do you know that, American engineers created the most powerful supercomputer in the world?

- And what is its power in?

- It will solve global problems facing mankind.

- For example ...

- It will search for the solution of

13. - Granny, you are watching TV all days long. It is very harmful for the health.

- - Why do you think so, my dear?

- First of all, those people who are very fond of television become dependent of it.

- As for me, I switch on the TV-set only when I want to watch my favorite programs.

- Granny, can you say, what programs you don't like?

- Oh, there are a lot of them! "Top gear", for example.

- I see, it is because you are not a driver. Besides, you spoil your eyes, and then, you have little time for yourself. You'd better go for a walk in the park The weather is wonderful today.

- I'm afraid I'll miss my favorite film.

- Never mind! Don't worry. The more you'll rest, the better you'll feel, and your blood-pressure will improve.

- Do you really think so, dear boy?

- It goes without saying, granny!

14. - Hello, Pete! You look so excited! What's the matter?

- I must prepare the material for next wall newspaper.

- And what are you going to tell your readers about?

- I would like to write about my future profession.

- And what are you going to be?

- I'd like to be a confectioner.
- What forced you to choose this occupation?
- Last week our group visited Kursk confectionary factory and we saw the whole production cycle. It's magic.
- How interesting it is!
- Besides, we were allowed to taste sweets and to take some with us.
- I think sweets are not such essential food for people as meat or bread, for example.
- On the contrary, they give us joy. As for me, I can't do well without chocolates.
- That's why you are constantly chewing something.

15. Hello, Alex! Only you can help me!

- What's the matter? Have you any problem?
- The matter is that I'm going to take a job in one