**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ**

**ТУЛЬСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**«НОВОМОСКОВСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»**

**(ГПОУ ТО «НПК»)**

**Контрольно-оценочные средства (кос)**

**для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации**

**по учебной дисциплине**  **«ОДБ.04 Иностранный язык»**

Наименование специальности

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РАССМОТРЕН:

На заседании ЦМК

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| 1. КОМПЛЕКТКОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ |  |

**1.ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА**

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств (КОС) для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации предназначен для проверки результатов освоения учебной дисциплине*.* Занятия по иностранному языкупроводятся как в традиционной форме, так и использованием активных и интерактивных форм и методов проведения занятий (разбор конкретных ситуаций, творческая защита рефератов, докладов, результатов защиты практических заданий), информационных технологий. В комплекте оценочных средств представлены задания активного и интерактивного обучения.

Текущий контроль проводится в форме устного и письменного опросов, тестирования, проверки подготовки сообщений, докладов, защиты результатов выполнения практических работ, самостоятельных работ. Промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине завершает освоение обучающимися программы дисциплины и осуществляется в форме дифференцированного зачета.

Результаты обучения по дисциплине: знания и умения, подлежащие контролю при проведении текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Результаты обучения** | **Критерии оценки** | **Формы и методы**  **контроля и оценки** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** |
| 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 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде  ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках  ПК 2.2. Разрабатывать документацию по эксплуатации электрического и электромеханического оборудования | Демонстрирует умения пополнять словарный запас и самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь.  Демонстрирует умения определять источники поиска информации на иностранном языке.  Демонстрирует умения выбирать и использовать профессиональную терминологию для описания производственных процессов.  Демонстрирует умения распознавать задачу/проблему в контексте иноязычного общения.  Демонстрирует умения анализировать задачу, определять механизм выполнения задачи/проблемы, используя языковые средства.  Демонстрирует умения понимать общий смысл произнесенных высказываний и инструкций.  Демонстрирует умения применять информационные технологии для решения задач иноязычного общения.  Демонстрирует умения определять свою позицию и излагать свои мысли на иностранном языке.  Демонстрирует выполнения электрических и технологических схем, стандарты выполнения конструкторской документации.  Демонстрирует умения строить высказывания на иностранном языке, характеризующие готовые изделия и методы их производства.  Демонстрирует знания порядка разработки и оформления на производство заготовок, запасных деталей и расходных материалов.  Демонстрирует знания правил выполнения электрических и технологических схем, стандарты выполнения конструкторской документации. | Устный опрос  Письменный опрос.  Тестирование .  Самостоятельная работа |

# 

# **2. КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ**

**Оценочное средство № 1**

**Комплект заданий для входной контрольной работы**

**Тема1. 1 Входное тестирование**

(Проверяемые компетенции: ОК 01, ОК 02,ОК 04.)

1. Where \_\_\_ from? - I’m from Russia.

A you are B you C are you

1. We have \_\_\_ house in Moscow.

A any B a C an

1. I have two \_\_\_: a boy and a girl.

A sons B daughters C children

1. I work in a \_\_\_. I’m a doctor.

A hospital B hotel C supermarket

1. This is my brother. \_\_\_name’s Paul.

A Her B His C He’s

1. \_\_\_five people in my family.

A They are B There is C There are

1. I get up \_\_\_7 o’clock in the morning.

A for B at C in

1. I like apples, but I \_\_\_ bananas.

A don’t like B like C do like

1. Excuse me, \_\_\_speak French?

A do you B you do C you

1. How much are \_\_\_shoes?

A this B these C that

1. Where are my glasses? - They’re \_\_\_the table.

A at B on C in

1. My sister \_\_\_ tennis very well.

A plays B play C playing

1. I usually go to work \_\_\_ train.

A on B with C by

1. I don’t see my parents very often \_\_\_ they live in South Africa.

A so B but C because

1. Rosie stayed \_\_\_ home yesterday afternoon.

A in B at C to 36

1. Last night I \_\_\_ to the cinema.

A went B did go C was

1. The \_\_\_ is quite expensive but the food there is excellent.

A film B restaurant C book

1. Do you want to listen to music or \_\_\_ TV?

A see B look C watch

1. I was in Scotland. \_\_\_ were you at the weekend?

A When B Where C What

1. Yes, it was fun. \_\_\_ you have a good time at the party?

A Did B Were C Had

1. Are you \_\_\_ English teacher?

A Maria B Marias’ C Maria’s

1. Bob will meet \_\_\_ at the airport.

A us B we C our

1. I’m going to a concert tonight. \_\_\_ you like to come?

A Do B Are C Would

1. \_\_\_ use your dictionary? - Sure. Here you are.

A Could I B Could you C Do I

1. I like this apartment but the \_\_\_ is too expensive for me.

A money B rent C cost

1. Excuse me, how do I \_\_\_ to the bus station?

A come B get C arrive

1. Do you sell stamps? - Yes, we do. How \_\_\_ do you want?

A any B many C much

1. Sorry I’m so late. - That’s \_\_\_.

A OK B great C right

1. I’d like \_\_\_ milk in my coffee, please.

A some B any C a

1. \_\_\_ a bus stop near my flat.

A It’s B Here’s C There’s

1. Is this a good time to talk? - Sorry, no. I \_\_\_ dinner.

A cook B am cooking C cooking

1. I think cycling is more dangerous \_\_\_ driving.

A As B like C than

1. We \_\_\_ going to the theatre next Saturday.

A will B do C are

1. \_\_\_ meet for coffee some time soon.

A Let’s B Do you C Shall they

1. Kamal has got a holiday home near \_\_\_ sea.

A a B the C some

1. If you’ve got a headache, you \_\_\_ go home.

A should B did C had

1. \_\_\_ ever been to New York?

A Have you B Are you C Did you

1. I only get about five hours’ sleep a night. - That’s not \_\_\_.

A enough B lot C too much

1. Did Amina finish the report? - No. She \_\_\_ it tomorrow.

A finishes B is going to finish C finished

1. Paula \_\_\_ loves working with children.

A very B really C much

1. Is Ottawa the capital of Canada? I think \_\_\_.

A is B yes C so D right

1. We never \_\_\_ a television when I was a child.

A have had B hadn’t C had D didn’t have

1. We paid the restaurant bill \_\_\_ credit card.

A to B with C on D by

1. The last time I \_\_\_ Joanna was in Paris.

A have seen B saw C see D was seeing

1. If you \_\_\_ money from a friend, you should always pay it back promptly.

A borrow B earn C spend D lend

1. Can I make myself a cup of coffee? - Of course. You \_\_\_ to ask.

A haven’t B mustn’t C needn’t D don’t have

1. I \_\_\_ a lot of sport in my free time.

A do B practise C make D exercise

1. \_\_\_ anywhere interesting recently?

A Do you go B Have you been C Are you going D Will you go

1. It’s Walter’s birthday on Friday. He \_\_\_ be 30, I think.

A should B can C will D shall

1. Learning the piano isn’t as difficult \_\_\_ learning the violin.

A like B so C than D as

1. If the weather \_\_\_ bad tomorrow, we can go to a museum.

A will be B was C is D would be

1. About a billion cans of Coca-Cola \_\_\_ drunk around the world every day.

A is B are C was D were

1. My mum’s not very well. – Oh, \_\_\_

A it doesn’t matter B I do apologise C sorry to hear that D not bad, thanks.

1. Hans isn’t here. He \_\_\_ to see his grandmother. He’ll be back tomorrow.

A has gone B had been C has been D had gone

1. Would you mind changing my appointment? \_\_\_ time on Friday is fine.

A Next B All the C Every D Any

1. When I was a child, I \_\_\_ climb the wall and jump into our neighbours’ garden.

A would B did C have D used

1. Have you finished \_\_\_ the wall yet?

A paint B to paint C painting D painted

1. Lena used to find work boring \_\_\_ she became a nurse.

A unless B until C if D since

1. Can you help me? I’ve tried \_\_\_ hotel in the city and can’t find a room.

A many B any C every D all

1. If I \_\_\_ closer to my office, I could walk to work.

A lived B would live C had lived D live

1. I \_\_\_ outside the cinema when suddenly a police car arrived.

A stood B was standing C have stood D am standing

1. Shall we go to The Riceboat for dinner? - It \_\_\_ be fully booked. They’re sometimes busy on Monday.

A will B may C can D must

1. We’ve \_\_\_ come back from a trip to India. It was amazing.

A already B yet C just D only

1. I’ve got to be at work in five minutes. - Don’t worry, I \_\_\_ you a lift if you want.

A give B am giving C ’ll give D ’m going to give

1. My doctor advised me \_\_\_ more exercise.

A take B taking C having taken D to take

1. I couldn’t \_\_\_ up with the noise in the city, so we moved to the countryside.

A put B live C set D take

1. There’s no name on this dictionary. - It \_\_\_ be mine then. Mine’s got my name on the front.

A might not B mustn’t C won’t D can’t

1. Julia \_\_\_ married since she was 20.

A is B was C has been D is being

1. Don’t worry if I \_\_\_ late tonight. I’m going to the gym after work.

A am B will be C would be D was

1. I’ve got a terrible headache, and it won’t go away. - Have you tried \_\_\_ some aspirin?

A to take B take C took D taking

1. Boxing is a sport \_\_\_ requires a lot of speed and fitness.

A it B that C what D where

1. Jon \_\_\_ working on this project for a couple of months so he hasn’t made much progress yet.

A is only B has only been C was only D had only been

1. I was wondering \_\_\_ I could ask you some questions. - Sure, go ahead.

A what B if C that D how

1. What clothes should I pack for a trip to Boston? - Well, it depends \_\_\_ the time of year that you go.

A on B with C up D to

1. Do you ever ask your neighbours to do favours \_\_\_ you?

A for B to C with D about

76. Some married couples seem to get more \_\_\_ over time.

A alike B same C like D equal

1. I don’t know how much this card costs. The price label’s \_\_\_ off.

A gone B taken C done D come

1. I’ve finished this salad and I’m still hungry. I \_\_\_ ordered something more filling.

A must have B would have C should have \_\_\_D may have

1. Ben got the job because he \_\_\_ a very good impression at his interview.

A made B did C put D took

1. Salsa music always \_\_\_ me of my trip to Cuba.

A remembers B realises C recognizes D reminds

1. I \_\_\_to be picking Tom up at the station but I’ve lost my keys.

A am supposed B am requested C am intended D am obliged

1. How about going to Colours nightclub? - There’s no \_\_\_ I’m going there. It’s awful!

A hope B way C time D opportunity

1. By the age of 18, I \_\_\_ not to go to university.

A had decided B decided C have decided D was deciding

1. I’m afraid your car \_\_\_ repaired before next week.

A hasn’t been B wasn’t C wouldn’t be D can’t be

1. The amount of organically grown food on sale has \_\_\_ enormously in recent years.

A raised B lifted C increased D built

1. Can you believe it? A woman has been \_\_\_ for hacking into the computer of her online virtual husband.

A accused B suspended C arrested D suspected

1. You may borrow my laptop \_\_\_ you promise to look after it.

A unless B in case CAs long as D Although

1. It’s a huge painting. It \_\_\_ taken ages to complete.

A must have B can’t have C should have D won’t have

1. Pierre tends to put \_\_\_ dealing with problems, rather than dealing with them immediately.

A down B off C over D away

1. If the taxi hadn’t stopped for us, we \_\_\_ standing in the rain.

A were still B would still be C are still D will still be

91. My mother’s Italian, so \_\_\_ the language has been quite easy for me. A to learn B learn C having learned D learning

92. \_\_\_ I had the talent, I still wouldn’t want to be a movie star.

A In case B Even if C Provided that D However much

93. The factory workers threatened \_\_\_ on strike if they didn’t get a pay rise.

A going B to go C that they go D to have gone

94. I was about to go to sleep when it \_\_\_to me where the missing keys might be.

A remembered B happened C appeared D occurred

95. There’s going to be a new department at work. They’ve asked me to \_\_\_ it up. A take B set C put D bring

96. If the film is a \_\_\_success, the director will get most of the credit.

A big B high C large D good

97. By the end of today’s seminar I will \_\_\_to each of you individually.

A speak B have spoken C be speaking D have been speaking

98. This is a photo of my little sister \_\_\_ ice cream on the beach.

A eat B eating C was eating D having eaten

99. Our students take their responsibilities very \_\_\_.

A considerably B thoroughly C seriously D strongly

100. Pia was \_\_\_ delighted with the birthday present.

A very B completely C fairly D absolutely

**Ответы и интерпретация результатов**: (Starter 1-20) 1C, 2B, 3C, 4A, 5B, 6C, 7B, 8A, 9A, 10B, 11B, 12А, 13C, 14C, 15B, 16A, 17B, 18C, 19B, 20A, (Elementary 21-40) 21C, 22A, 23C, 24A, 25B, 26B, 27B, 28A, 29A, 30C, 31B, 32C, 33C, 34A, 35B, 36A, 37A, 38A, 39B, 40B, (Pre-int. 41-60) 41C, 42C, 43D, 44B, 45A, 46D, 47A, 48B, 49C, 50D, 51C, 52B, 53C, 54A, 55D, 56A, 57C, 58C, 59B, 60A, (Intermediate 61-80), 61B, 62B, 63C, 64C, 65D, 66A, 67D, 68C, 69A, 70D, 71B, 72B, 73B, 74A, 75C, 76A, 77A, 78D, 79A, 80D, (Upper Int. 81-100) 81A, 82B, 83A, 84D, 85C, 86C, 87C, 88A,89B, 90B, 91D, 92B, 93B, 94D, 95B, 96A, 97B, 98B, 99C,100D.

**Тема 2.1-2.4 Контрольная работа №1**

(Проверяемые компетенции: ОК 01, ОК 02,ОК 04.)

### №1 READ THE TEXT «Mrs. Richards’ Shopping»

Last Sunday Mrs. Richards looked into her refrigerator and saw that it was nearly **empty.** Mrs. Richards does not like it when there is nothing in her refrigerator. She took a big bag and went shopping.

The best place to do her shopping in is a supermarket. There is a good supermarket not far from Mrs. Richards’ house, and she went there. The supermarket has many**self-service counters.** Mrs. Richards likes it because at a **self-service counter** you can choose what you like and take it off the counter with your own hands.

When Mrs. Richards came to the shop, she took a basket at the **entrance** and went inside. First she went to the butcher’s counter. They did not have beef that day, but there was **a good choice** of pork. Mrs. Richards took a good piece of pork and two chickens. She also took**half a kilo of mince.**

Then she went to the greengrocer’s counter, because she wanted some potatoes and cabbage. She did not like the potatoes and decided to go to the market later. But she took **a good head of cabbage.** After that Mrs. Richards stopped at the grocer’s counter to take a package of macaroni, and then went to the delicatessen counter to see what she could buy for supper. She took a piece of cheese and a piece of sausage. They were selling ham, too, but she decided not to take ham: there was too much fat on it.

On the way to the cash-desk Mrs.Richards stopped at the confectioner’s counter to buу some candy and biscuits for tea. She also took **a chocolate roll.**

There were two or three people in front of Mrs. Richards at the cash-desk, and she had to wait a little. When her turn came, she paid for the foodstuffs she had bought and went home.

On the way home she called at a dairy-shop to buy a bottle of milk. She did not buy eggs, because her bag was full and she was afraid to break the eggs. She decided to go later for eggs and also to the baker’s to buy a loaf of bread.

**№ 2 Answer the following questions.**  
l. What did Mrs. Richards see when she looked into her refrigerator last Sunday?  
2. What doesn’t Mrs. Richards like?  
3. What is the best place for Mrs. Richards to do her shopping? Why?  
4. Why does Mrs. Richards like to buy foodstuffs at self-service counters?  
5. What did Mrs. Richards do when she came to the shop?  
6. Where did she take the basket?  
7. Why did Mrs. Richards go to the butcher’s counter? What did she buy at the butcher’s department?  
8. What did Mrs. Richards want to buy at the greengrocer’s department?  What did she buy? What didn’t she buy? Why?  
9. What did Mrs. Richards buy at the grocer’s department?  
10. Why did Mrs. Richards go to the delicatessen department? What did she buy there? What didn’t she buy? Why?  
11. What did Mrs. Richards buy at the confectioner’s department?  
12. Why did Mrs. Richards have to wait at the cash-desk? Did she have to wait long?  
13. What did she do when her turn came?  
14. What shop did Mrs. Richards call at (зашла) on the way home?  
15. What did Mrs. Richards buy at the dairy? Why didn’t she buy eggs?  
16. Train your memory and name **the foodstuffs** that Mrs. Richards have bought.

**Exercises**

№3 Choose the correct item.

1 Have you got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends?

A many B much C a little

2 There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people in the room.

A much B a little C many

3 Can I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar, please?

A a few B a little C many

4 How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oranges are on the table?

A many B a few C much

5 How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money has Fred got?

A much B few C many

6 There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ monkeys at the zoo.

A much B a few C a little

7 There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chairs in the room.

A little B much C few

8 Please, buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cucumbers!

A a little B little C a few

9 We don’t need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs.

A much B a little C many

10 I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_time.

A a little B a few C many

**№4**  **Вставьте подходящий артикль в предложения.**

1. \_\_\_ Europe is bordered towards the north by \_\_\_\_ Arctic Ocean, towards \_\_\_ south by \_\_\_ Mediterranean Sea and \_\_\_ Black Sea, towards \_\_\_ west by \_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean and \_\_\_ east by \_\_\_ Asia.
2. The largest fresh water lake in \_\_\_ Europe is \_\_\_ Lake Ladoga in \_\_\_ north-western Russia.
3. We've booked a holiday for three weeks in \_\_\_ Canary Islands.
4. Located to \_\_\_\_\_ east of \_\_\_ Mariana Islands in \_\_\_ western Pacific Ocean, \_\_\_ Mariana Trench is the deepest known area.
5. \_\_\_ Astrachan is located on \_\_\_Caspian Sea.
6. Once I went for my holidays to \_\_\_ Lake Baikal. It was great!
7. In \_\_\_North of \_\_\_ Britain there are higher lands and mountains.
8. \_\_\_ Pennines is a chain of mountains which is known as the backbone of \_\_\_England.
9. The longest river in \_\_\_United States is \_\_\_Mississippi.
10. \_\_\_ Urals divide \_\_\_Asia and \_\_\_Europe.
11. \_\_\_ Appalachian mountains in \_\_\_United States are very old.
12. Which is longer:  \_\_\_ Volga or \_\_\_Danube?
13. Is \_\_\_ Everest the  highest mountain in world?
14. Is \_\_\_ Amsterdam in \_\_\_ United States or in \_\_\_ Netherlands?
15. \_\_\_ Loch Ness is a lake in \_\_\_ Scotland.
16. I went to \_\_\_ France last year, but I haven’t been to \_\_\_ Netherlands yet
17. \_\_\_ USA is the fourth largest country in the world after \_\_\_ Russia, \_\_\_ Canada and \_\_\_Republic of \_-- China.
18. \_\_\_ English Channel is between \_\_\_ Great Britain and \_\_\_ France.
19. \_\_\_ Thames flows through \_\_\_ London.
20. \_\_\_ United Kingdom includes \_\_\_ Great Britain and \_\_\_ Northern Ireland.

**Тема 2.6-2.8 Контрольная работа №2**

(Проверяемые компетенции: ОК 01, ОК 02,ОК 04.)

**Sightseeing in London**

London is the capital of the United Kingdom, one of the largest and one of the world’s most enjoyable cities. It offers the tourists an astonishing variety of scene. In this historic city the modern rubs shoulders with the old, the present is ever conscious of the past, the great and small live side by side in mutual tolerance and respect.

London is more than 20 centuries old. Its buildings express all the different areas of its history, for London manages in a unique way to reflect its past and at the same time to fulfill the functions of a modern city.

The City, the oldest part of London, is the commercial and financial center of the country. Westminster is the political heart of London. The West End is the richest and the most beautiful part of London, the symbol of wealth and luxury, where the most expensive hotels, restaurants, shops and clubs are situated. The East End is the industrial part. There are many factories, workshops and shipyards there.

London offers the visitors a great variety of places of interest. It’s a city of dream to everybody interested in the English history and culture. World famous places are the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abby, St. Paul’s Cathedral. Trafalgar Square, the Tower of London, the Buckingham Palace and many others.

The Houses of Parliament, a symbol of London, spread magnificently on the north bank of the Thames. This structure is a remarkable example of Gothic architecture. The Clock Tower called “Big Ban”, is known the world over. Its hour bell is named after Sir Benjamin Hall, the first Commissioner of Works. The Houses of Parliament, called officially the Palace of Westminster, were formally a palace for kings and queens. Until the 16 century it was used both as a royal residence and as a parliament house. After the royal family moved to Whitehall Palace, the Westminster Palace was occupied by the Parliament and became its permanent home.

Opposite the Houses of Parliament Westminster Abby is situated. It’s a national shrine where the kings and queens are crowned and famous people are buried. It was founded by Edward the Confessor in 1050. The construction lasted 300 years. One of the greatest treasures of the Abby is the oaken Coronation Chair made in 1300. Near the West Door of the Abby the Unknown Warrior lies in a simple grave commemorating the men who died in the First World War. The memorials to G.G.Byron, R.Burns, W.Shakespeare, W.Scott attract tourists to the Poets’ Corner.

Londoners have a particular affection for St. Paul’s Cathedral, the largest Protestant Church in England. It is an architectural masterpiece of the eminent architect Sir Christopher Wren. It stands on the side of the former Saxon and Norman churches destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1656. The building was completed in 1710. Wren is buried under the roof of his own great work. “If you want to see his monument, look around”, is written on his tomb.

Trafalgar Square is a place for pilgrimage for visitors. It is the natural center of London. It is usually full of visitors feeding the pigeons and looking at the statues and fountains. In the middle of the square there is Nelson’s Column with the statue of Nelson at the top. This monument was erected to commemorate Nelson’s victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 where he defeated the French and Spanish fleets. The pedestal of the column is decorated with bas-reliefs representing Nelson’s most famous victories. Here in Trafalgar Square the National Gallery is situated. It contains an outstanding collection of paintings from British, Italian, Spanish, French, Dutch and other famous schools.

From Trafalgar Square you can easily get to Piccadilly Circus. It is the meeting point of 6 streets. The Circus is enlivened by many illuminated advertisements.

The Tower of London is also a real attraction for tourists. It is one of the first and most impressive castles built after the Norman invasion of England in 1066. William the Conqueror built it to protect the City of London. The Tower has been used as a royal palace, an observatory, an arsenal, a state prison where many famous people have been executed. It is now a museum where one can see the Crown Jewels, the finest precious stones of the nation and a fine collection of armour, exhibited in the Keep. The security of the Tower is ensured by “Beefeaters” or the Yeoman Warders who still wear their picturesque Tudor uniform. A lot of ancient traditions and customs are carefully kept in the Tower. For example, the Tower Ravens. They are very important , for – so the story goes – if they ever leave, the Tower will fall and England with it. That’s why one of the Yeoman cares for them all the time – just to make sure that they never do leave.

Tower Bridge, which is just a few minutes away from the Tower of London, is London’s most famous bridge. It is the last bridge crossing the Thames before the river reaches the sea. The bridge, which takes just three minutes to raise, opens so that large ships can enter the Pool of London.

The Buckingham Palace is the center of the Royal power. It was built in 1703 by Duke of Buckingham. King George III bought the palace in 1761. It is now the official home of the Queen and the British Royal Family. When the flag is flying on the top the queen is at home. There are nearly 6 hundred rooms in the Palace and 3 miles of red carpet.

Buckingham Palace is like a small town, with a police station, two post offices, a hospital, a bar, two sport clubs, a disco, a cinema and a swimming pool. Two men work full-time to look after the 300 clocks. About 700 people work for the Palace. Every day at 11.30 a.m. there is the tradition that is called the Changing the Guard.

In London there are a lot of parks and gardens.Hide Park is a very democratic park. There is The Speaker’s Conner there, where anyone can stand up and say what they want. In St. James’s Park you can see pelicans and ducks. In Regent’s Park the London Zoo is situated. It is one of the biggest zoos un the world.

London is packed with interest and it’s all in colour. So whether you’re new to city, or you’ve visited it before there will be something exiting in London. That’s why we can agree with Dr. Johnson’s words “When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life”. And that is true.

**The Houses of Parliament - ЗданияПарламента**

**Westminster Abby - ВестминстерскоеАббатство**

**St. Paul’s Cathedral - СоборСвятогоПавла**

**Trafalgar Square - Трафальгарскаяплощадь**

**Piccadilly Circus - ПлощадьПикадили**

**The Tower of London - Тауэр (Лондонскаякрепость)**

**Tower Bridge - Тауэрский (Лондонский) мост**

**The Buckingham Palace - Букенгемскийдворец**

**Hide Park - Гайд-парк**

**St. James’s Park - ПарксвятогоДжеймса**

**Regent’s Park - Редженспарк**

**№ 1 Test yourself**

**1. London is the capital of**

a) the British Isles b) Northern Ireland c) the United Kingdom

**2. How old is London?**

a) more than 1000 years old b) more than 2000 years old c) is a modern city

**3. How many parts are there in London?**

a) 5 b) 4 c) 3

**4. The City is**

a) the richest and the most beautiful part of London

b) the industrial part

c) the oldest part and the commercial and financial center of the city

**5. The symbol of London, spread on the north bank of the Thames is**

a) Westminster Abby b) The Houses of Parliament c) St. Paul’s Cathedral

**6. Westminster Abby was founded by Edward the Confessor in**

a) 1060 b) 1050 c) 1030

**7. The eminent architect Sir Christopher Wren is buried in**

a) Westminster Abby b) St. Paul’s Cathedral c) The Houses of

Parliament

**8. What is the natural center of London?**

a) Piccadilly Circus b) The Tower of London c) Trafalgar Square

**9) The security of the Tower is ensured by**

a) the police b) “Beefeaters” or the Yeoman Warders c) the royal army

**10) The Buckingham Palace is**

a) a state prison where many famous people have been executed

b) a museum where one can see the Crown Jewels

c) the center of the Royal power

**11) The Speaker’s Conner, where anyone can stand up and say what they want, is situated in**

a) St. James’s Park b) Hide Park c) Regent’s Park

**12. Covent Garden is**

a) a supermarket b) a garden with the Zoo c) a tourist shopping centre

**13. It takes Tower Bridge just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_minutes to raise**

a) 5 b) 10 c) 3

**14.The words “When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life” belong to**

a) Dr. Johnson b) John Bull c) William the Conqueror

**15. London is situated on**

a) the river Thames b) the Severn c) the Clyde

**№ 2 PAST SIMPLE or PAST CONTINUOUS**

1. She \_\_\_\_(not rush) because she \_\_\_\_\_(not be) in a hurry.
2. At 7 o’clock At 7 o’clock yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_\_(have breakfast).
3. I needed some money so I \_\_\_\_(sell) my car.
4. We \_\_\_\_(see) Ann at the party. She \_\_\_\_\_(wear) a beautiful dress.
5. What \_\_\_\_\_(you, do) at this time yesterday?
6. I \_\_\_\_\_(not, go) out because it \_\_\_\_(rain).
7. Alex \_\_\_\_(take) a photo of me while I \_\_\_\_(not, look).
8. She \_\_\_\_(do) the washing up when the telephone \_\_\_\_(ring).
9. Tom \_\_\_\_(break) a leg last night.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_(not, drive) very fast when the accident \_\_\_\_(happen).
11. My friend \_\_\_\_(wait) for me when I \_\_\_\_\_(arrive).
12. \_\_\_\_\_(you, watch) TV when I \_\_\_\_\_(phone) you?
13. Last night Ann \_\_\_\_(read) in bed when suddenly she \_\_\_\_(hear) a scream.
14. George \_\_\_\_(fall) off the ladder while he \_\_\_\_(paint) the ceiling.
15. When we \_\_\_\_(cook) the dinner, the phone \_\_\_(ring).

**Темы 3.1-3.4 Контрольная работа №3**

(Проверяемые компетенции: ОК 01, ОК 02,ОК 04, ОК 09)

**The metгic system**

Physics measures such physical quantities as time, length, mass, density, velocity, area, volume, temperature and energy. Different units of length and mass exist. Nearly all of them are interrelated. Nowadays, three main systems of measurement are widely used: the British system of unity, the metric system of units and the Interactional system of units (SI).

With а few exceptions, all the nations of the world use the metric system. It is so easy that anyone who knows arithmetic can learn it quickly. Before the introduction of the metric system (metre-kilogram-second), the British foot- pound-second system was widely used. But the latter system (which is still in use in Great Britain and the USA) was very complicated and caused serious difficulties in the intemationa1 trade. For example, in the British system 1 mile is equal to 1760 yards, 1 yard - to feet and 1 foot- to 12 inches. This means that it's very difficult to convert units. But in the metric system each unit is а multiple of the following lower unit bу ten. Therefore, the conversion to а higher quantity is done bу moving the decimal point to the right to the required number of p1aces, and vice versa.

The idea of decimal system was realised only at the end of the 18th century. In 1791, the French Academy of Science decided that the standard of length should bе one ten-millionth part of the distance from the Equator to the North Pole. The two French scientists charged with the task took this distance on а line running through Paris and divided it into 10 000 000 equal parts. They called one of the parts а metre ('measure'), which became the main unit. Metre was also used to measure area and volume. Thus а square metre and а cubic metre appeared.

The main advantage of the system is that for shorter measurements the metre is divided bу ten, so а decima1 system was used. Shorter units had Latin prefixes and longer ones - Greek prefixes. So, 'millimetre' is Latin for 'а thousandth part of а metre' and 'kilometre' is Greek for 'а thousand metres'.

As for the unit of mass, it was defined as the mass of а cubic centimetre of water at the temperature of 4°с (the temperature of its maximum density). As we know, the name of this unit is gramme.

The SI units is derived from the metric system and was internationally accepted in 1960. Besides metre (m), kilogram (kg) and second (s), its basic units are Kelwin (К), ampere (а), mole (mol), and candle (cd). This system was introduced in our country in the 1960s and every day we measure things bу the units from this system.

1. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. What quantities does physics measure? Аге most of them interrelated?

2. How many systems of measurement are widely used nowadays?

3. All the nations of the world use the metric system, don't they?

4. What was used before the metric system? Did the earlier system have any drawbacks?

5. When was the idea of decimal system realised?

6. What is the main unit of the metric system? How was it measured?

7. Were the units of area and volume defined as well?

8. Do shorter units have Greek or Latin prefixes?

9. What is а unit of mass?

10. Is there а difference between the metric system and the Sl system?

11. When was the SI system introduced in the USSR?

12. What synonyms to the phrase 'metric system' can you find in the text?

**2. Study the Active Vocabulary. Inseгt the missing woгds.**

1. Can you \_ cubic metre into cubic centimetres?

2. The between Moscow and Samara is 1049

3. 'Biology' is а \_word, and 'science' is а \_one.

4. The teacher \_ one of his pupils with а difficult task.

5. Newton was а great \_ who formulated laws of gravitation.

6. What is the \_ of this swimming pool? - The swimming pool is twenty-five \_long and two \_deep, and ten \_wide. So, 1 \_ twenty-five bу two and bу ten and 1 get five hundred \_\_ .

7. The \_of ice is more than the \_of water as а liquid. But the \_ of ice is less than the of water at 4 °С.

8. Who was the first traveler who reached the south ?

9. The\_that studies stars is astronomy.

10. The \_ units of the \_ systems are а metre, а\_and а\_.

**Критерии оценки:**

* оценка ***«отлично»*** выставляется студенту, если студент демонстрирует системность и глубину знаний, в том числе полученных при изучении основной и дополнительной литературы; точно и полно использует научную терминологию; использует в своём ответе знания, полученные при изучении курса. Безупречно владеет понятийным аппаратом дисциплины; стилистически грамотно, логически правильно излагает ответы на вопросы; дает исчерпывающие ответы на дополнительные вопросы преподавателя по темам, предусмотренным учебной программой;
* оценка ***«хорошо»***, если студент демонстрирует системность и глубину знаний в объеме учебной программы; владеет необходимой для ответа терминологией; могут быть допущены недочеты в определении понятий, исправленные студентом самостоятельно в процессе ответа;
* оценка ***«удовлетворительно***, если студент демонстрирует недостаточно последовательные знания по вопросам учебной программы; использует научную терминологию, но могут быть допущены 1–2 ошибки в определении основных понятий, которые студент затрудняется исправить самостоятельно; способен самостоятельно, но неглубоко анализировать материал, при наводящих вопросах.
* оценка ***«неудовлетворительно»***, если студент демонстрирует крайне фрагментарные знания в рамках учебной программы; не осознает связь данного понятия, теории, явления с другими объектами дисциплины; не владеет минимально необходимой терминологией; допускает грубые логические ошибки, отвечая на вопросы преподавателя, которые не может исправить самостоятельно.

**Оценочное средство № 2**

**Темы сообщений**

1. Крупные города Великобритании и их достопримечательности».

(проверяемые компетенции ОК 01, ОК 02 ОК 04.).

1. Крупные города США и их достопримечательности».

(проверяемые компетенции ОК 01, ОК 02 ОК 04.).

1. Крупные города России и их достопримечательности».

(проверяемые компетенции ОК 01, ОК 02 ОК 04.).

1. Роль иностранного языка в профессии **«**Эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям)»

(проверяемые компетенции ПК 2.2, ОК 01, ОК 02 ОК 04, ОК 09).

1. Крупные промышленные предприятия Тульской области.

(проверяемые компетенции ПК 2.2, ОК 01, ОК 02 ОК 04, ОК 09).

1. Выдающиеся ученые-химики России.

(проверяемые компетенции ПК 2.2, ОК 01, ОК 02 ОК 04, ОК 09).

**Критерии оценки:**

оценка **«отлично»** ставится, если: сообщение содержательно и соответствует теме занятия, содержит актуальную информацию и выводы. Сообщение выполнено грамотно;

оценка **«хорошо»** ставится, если: сообщение соответствует теме занятия. Информация, представленная в сообщении не совсем актуальна. Сообщение выполнено грамотно;

оценка **«удовлетворительно»** ставится, если: сообщение не содержательно, но соответствует теме занятия. Сообщение выполнено кратко и небрежно;

оценка **«удовлетворительно»** ставится, если: сообщение не соответствует «удовлетворительно».

**Оценочное средство № 3**

**Примерный перечень вопросов для устного опроса**

**Раздел 1. Иностранный язык для общих целей.**

(проверяемые компетенции ОК 01, ОК 02. ОК 04).

1. What do you do? Do you work or are you a student?
2. Can you describe yourself?
3. Can you describe your parents?
4. Have you got a room of your own? Can you describe it?
5. Tell me about your family.
6. What do you do in your free time?
7. What do you usually do in the evenings?
8. Do you play football or any sports?
9. What do you do every day?
10. What time do you get up / start work?
11. Do you have a house or a flat?
12. What is your hobby?
13. Tell me about the town where you live.
14. Tell me about something you can do well. (Can you swim? Can you cook?)
15. How often do you usually see your friends?
16. What do you do together?
17. Where do you live? Tell me about your home.
18. What are you going to do at the weekend?
19. Have you been to an English-speaking country? Tell me about your visit. (OR Tell me about an interesting place you have been to.)
20. What’s interesting about Britain?
21. What countries is the UK made up of?
22. What is the capital of the UK?
23. What is the capital of Wales?
24. What is the capital of Scotland?
25. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
26. Who is the Prime Minister of Great Britain?
27. What places of interest in London do you know?
28. What is the capital of the USA?
29. Who was the first president of the USA?
30. Who is the US President now?
31. Tell me about something that you did with your friends/family recently. Why did you enjoy it?
32. What parts of Russia have you been to?
33. What is Russia rich in?
34. When was Moscow founded and who by?
35. Can you describe the centre of Moscow?
36. Which is the most convenient way of travelling?
37. Imagine that I am a visitor to your country. What advice would you give me?
38. Where do you live - in a house or an apartment? What’s it like?
39. How do you keep in touch with your friends and family (by phone/email)?
40. How do you think communication might change in the future?

**Раздел 2 Прикладной модуль.**

(проверяемые компетенции ПК 3.3 ОК 01, ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 09.).

1. Can you describe some of the people that you work with?
2. Can you describe your current job?
3. Do you have to wear a uniform?
4. Do you have to do a lot of paperwork?
5. How much money do you consider a decent salary?
6. What skills and qualifications do you have?
7. What jobs are fun / boring?
8. What jobs do you consider way too dangerous?
9. What are some of the worst jobs you can think of?
10. What are some of the best jobs you can think of?
11. What environmental issues are evident in your local area?
12. How can people improve the environment that we live in?
13. What can you do personally to reduce your carbon footprint?
14. Which countries have the worst pollution?
15. Describe the effects that pollution can have upon people’s health?
16. Do you think that global warming is a hoax?
17. Can you describe how global warming is affecting our planet?
18. If global warming continues, what will happen in the future?
19. What might humans be able to do in the future to deal with environmental catastrophes?
20. Are you concerned about climate change?
21. What things do you do to protect the world that we live in?

22.What can Russians be proud of?

1. What words come to a person`s mind when she/he hears the word "Russia"
2. What traits of character are common for Russian people?
3. Who are some famous Russians that are well known internationally?
4. Which of the famous Russians that left the biggest impact in history?

**Критерии оценки:**

оценка **«отлично»** выставляется студенту, если студент демонстрирует системность и глубину знаний, в том числе полученных при изучении основной и дополнительной литературы; точно и полно использует научную терминологию; использует в своём ответе знания, полученные при изучении курса. Безупречно владеет понятийным аппаратом дисциплины; стилистически грамотно, логически правильно излагает ответы на вопросы; дает исчерпывающие ответы на дополнительные вопросы преподавателя по темам, предусмотренным учебной программой;

оценка **«хорошо»**, если студент демонстрирует системность и глубину знаний в объеме учебной программы; владеет необходимой для ответа терминологией; могут быть допущены недочеты в определении понятий, исправленные студентом самостоятельно в процессе ответа;

оценка **«удовлетворительно**», если студент демонстрирует недостаточно последовательные знания по вопросам учебной программы; использует научную терминологию, но могут быть допущены 1–2 ошибки в определении основных понятий, которые студент затрудняется исправить самостоятельно; способен самостоятельно, но неглубоко анализировать материал, при наводящих вопросах.

оценка **«неудовлетворительно»**, если студент демонстрирует крайне фрагментарные знания в рамках учебной программы; не осознает связь данного понятия, теории, явления с другими объектами дисциплины; не владеет минимально необходимой терминологией; допускает грубые логические ошибки, отвечая на вопросы преподавателя, которые не может исправить самостоятельно.

**Оценочное средство № 4**

**Проверка результатов выполнения практических работ**

(Проверяемые компетенции: ОК 01, ОК 02,ОК 04. ОК 09)

**Практическое занятие № 1**

Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке. - Правила чтения. Звуки. Транскрипция. - Числительные.

**Практическое занятие № 2**

Отношения поколений в семье. - Глаголы to be, to have, to do (их значения как смысловых глаголов и функции как вспомогательных). - Простое настоящее время (образование и функции в страдательном залоге; чтение и правописание окончаний, слова-маркеры времени).

**Практическое занятие № 3**

Описание внешности и характера человека. - Степени сравнения прилагательных и их правописание. - Местоимения личные, притяжательные, указательные, возвратные - Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

**Практическое занятие № 4**

- Рабочий день. - Предлоги времени

**Практическое занятие № 5**

Досуг. Хобби. - Простое настоящее время и простое продолжительное время (их образование и функции в действительном залоге). - Глагол с инфинитивом.

**Практическое занятие № 6**

Активный и пассивный отдых. - Сослагательное наклонение. - love/like/enjoy + Infinitive/-ing, типы вопросов, способы выражения будущего времени.

**Практическое занятие № 7**

- Особенности проживания в городе. Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу. - Оборот there is/are. - Неопределённые местоимения some/any/one и их производные. - Предлоги направления (forward, past, opposite, etc.). - Наречия, обозначающие направление. - Модальные глаголы в этикетных формулах (Can/may I help you\_\_?, Should you have any questions\_\_, Should you need any further information \_\_ и др.)

**Практическое занятие № 8**

- 0писание здания, интерьера. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка. - Специальные вопросы; - Вопросительные предложения - формулы вежливости (Could you\_\_, please? Would you like\_\_? Shall I\_\_?)

**Практическое занятие № 9**

- Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров. - Артикли: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой; чтение артиклей.

**Практическое занятие № 10**

Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви. - Существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.

**Практическое занятие № 11**

Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине. - Арифметические действия и вычисления. - Употребление слов many, much, a lot of, little, a little, few, a few с существительными.

**Практическое занятие № 12**

Физическая культура и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни. - Множественное число существительных (образование множественного числа с помощью внешней и внутренней флексии; заимствованных из греческого и латинского языков; существительные, имеющие одну форму для единственного и множественного числа; чтение и правописание окончаний). - Дроби и меры весов (1/12: one-twelfth).

**Практическое занятие № 13**

Еда полезная и вредная. - Простое прошедшее время (образование и функции в действительном залоге. Чтение и правописание окончаний в настоящем и прошедшем времени). - Правильные и неправильные глаголы. - Used to + Infinitive structure

**Практическое занятие № 14**

Почему и как люди путешествуют. - Инфинитив, его формы. - Неопределенные местоимения.

**Практическое занятие № 15**

- Путешествие на поезде, самолете. - Образование степеней сравнения наречий. - Наречия места.

**Практическое занятие № 16**

Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции). - Количественные и порядковые числительные. - Обозначение годов, дат, времени, периодов.

**Практическое занятие № 17**

- США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции. - Артикли с географическими названиями.

**Практическое занятие № 18**

Великобритания и США (крупные города, достопримечательности). - Сравнительные обороты than, as...as, not so ... as. - Прошедшее продолжительное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова — маркеры времени).

**Практическое занятие № 19**

- Географическое положение, климат, население. - Прошедшее совершенное действие (образование в действительном залоге; слова — маркеры времени).

**Практическое занятие № 20**

Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство.

**Практическое занятие № 21**

Москва - столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы

**Практическое занятие № 22**

Традиции народов России.

**Практическое занятие № 23**

Основные понятия специальности **13.02.13** Эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям)

- Особенности подготовки и по специальности **13.02.13** Эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям)- Герундий, инфинитив.

**Практическое занятие № 24**

- Специфика работы и основные принципы деятельности по специальности **13.02.13** Эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям)- Грамматические структуры, типичные для научно-популярных текстов в сфере лабораторных исследований.

**Практическое занятие № 25**

Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование. - Грамматические структуры, типичные для научно-популярных текстов.

**Практическое занятие № 26**

- Работа на производстве.

**Практическое занятие № 27**

Конкурсы профессионального мастерства WorldSkills

**Практическое занятие № 28**

Достижения науки. - Страдательный залог

**Практическое занятие № 29**

- Современные информационные технологии. ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности - Грамматические структуры предложений, типичные для научно-популярного стиля

**Практическое занятие № 30**

Известные ученые и их открытия в России. Петров В.В., Подобедов М.М., Лодыгин А.Н. - Грамматические конструкции типичные для научно-популярного стиля.

**Практическое занятие № 31**

Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом. Томас Эдисон. Майкл Фарадей. Джеймс Максвелл.

**Критерии оценки:**

оценки практических работ **«отлично»**: выполнены все задания практической работы, студент четко и без ошибок ответил на все контрольные вопросы;

оценка **«хорошо»:** выполнены все задания практической работы, студент ответил на все контрольные вопросы с замечаниями;

оценка **«удовлетворительно»**: выполнены все задания практической работы с замечаниями, студент ответил на все контрольные вопросы с замечаниями;

оценка **«не зачтено»**: студент не выполнил или выполнил неправильно задания практической работы, студент ответил на контрольные вопросы с ошибками или не ответил на контрольные вопросы.

**Оценочное средство № 5**

**Тест**

**Раздел 1. Иностранный язык для общих целей.**

**Тема 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.**

(проверяемые компетенции ОК 01. ОК 02 ОК 04:)

1. My grandmother … a teacher.  
a) Am  
b) Is  
c) Are  
d) Will  
2. You ... nine years old.  
a) Am  
b) Is  
c) Are  
d) Will  
3. Ann … got two brothers.  
a) Is  
b) Have  
c) Has  
d) Are  
4. … you got a pen?  
a) Are  
b) Have  
c) Has  
d) Is  
5. It … very cold yesterday.  
a) Is  
b) Was  
c) Were  
d) Will be  
6. They … pupils in 1990.  
a) Are  
b) Were  
c) Will be  
d) Was  
7. ... you be at the party tomorrow?  
a) Are  
b) Did  
c) Will  
d) Have  
8. We … very late for the concert.  
a) Was  
b) Will be  
c) Is  
d) Did  
9. Jane … a birthday party last Monday.  
a) Had  
b) Will have  
c) Was  
d) Has  
10. Mary … her breakfast at seven.  
a) Have  
b) Was  
c) Has  
d) Is

**ОТВЕТЫ**

1.b2.c3.c4.b5.b6.b7.c8.a9.a10.c

**Тема 1.2 Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи: увлечения и интересы.**

(проверяемые компетенции ОК 01. ОК 02 ОК 04:)

Make the present simple or present continuous:

1. You (not / like) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chocolate.

2. She (not / study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.

3. We often (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.

4. He usually (not / do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

5. They (not / eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rice every day.

6. We (not / study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every night.

7. (You / like) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spicy food?

8. (She / go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Scotland often?

9. (He / eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now?

10. We (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema this weekend.

11. They (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.

12. I (clean) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen every day.

13. She (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every Sunday.

14. We (not / sleep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.

15. He (not / go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the park very often.

16. It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot here.

17. I (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on holiday tomorrow.

18. How long (she / stay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in London?

19. I often (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at night.

20. We (not / drink) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much wine.

**ОТВЕТЫ**

Are you coming tonight? 2. Does he eat rice every day? 3. I am working at the moment. 4. Does he come to London often? 5. He is playing tennis now. 6. Are you coming to the cinema later? 7. They aren't coming to the party tomorrow. 8. He isn't playing golf now. 9. Are you playing tennis this Sunday? 10. They go to a restaurant every Saturday. 11. She doesn't go to the cinema very often. 12. You usually arrive late. 13. He normally eats dinner at home. 14. Do you study every night? 15. Do they work late usually? 16. You aren't going out later. 17. I'm not working tonight. 18. Is she working at the moment? 19. I don't drink coffee very often. 20. Julie is sleeping now.

**Тема 1.3 Условия проживания городской и сельской местности.**

(проверяемые компетенции ОК 01. ОК 02 ОК 04)

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. Let’s go to the cinema together. - I’m sorry, I …

    a) must      b) can’t    c) mustn’t      d) can

2. You … come here very early every day. We begin at 6.

    a) must     b) can      c) mustn’t      d) can’t

3. … use your phone? –No, I’m waiting for a phone call.

    a) Must I   b) I must   c) May I        d) I may

4. Students ….. take the rubbish out. The cleaners will do it.

     a) don`t have to   b) can`t   c) must       d) have to

5. … tell me what time it is?

     a) Can I   b) Must you   c) Can you  d) Must I

6. You …….pay the rent on time.

     a) have to    b) can`t      c) mustn’t  d) wasn’t

7. You … learn the irregular verbs by heart.

     a)can       b) must to     c) must       d) can to

 8. There isn`t much time. We ….. hurry.

     a) may    b) can            c) cannot   d) must

9. They … come home when they want to.

     a) must      b) can to      c) may       d) shall

10. Please, don`t make so much noise. We …..wake the children.

     a) must       b) mustn`t   c) have to   d) can`t

**ОТВЕТЫ**

1.can’t 2.must 3.May I 4. Don’t have to 5.can you 6.have to 7.must 8. Must 9.may 10.mustn’t

**Тема 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.**

**Choose the correct option for each question:**

1. Is the word “furniture” countable or uncountable?  
a. Countable  
b. Uncountable  
c. Both

2. Which of the following is a countable noun?  
a. Water  
b. Book  
c. Rice

3. Choose the correct form of the noun in the blank: “I need \_\_\_\_\_ advice on this matter.”  
a. Some  
b. An  
c. Much

4. Identify the countable noun in the following sentence: “There are three \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.”  
a. Information  
b. Apples  
c. Money

5. Is the word “news” countable or uncountable?  
a. Countable  
b. Uncountable  
c. Both

6. Fill in the blank with the correct form: “I have \_\_\_\_\_ cookies in my bag.”  
a. Many  
b. Some  
c. Much

7. Choose the correct option for the uncountable noun: “Can you pass me a glass of \_\_\_\_\_?”  
a. Water  
b. Tables  
c. Chairs

8. Fill in the uncountable noun in the following sentence: “There is too much \_\_\_\_\_ in the recipe.”  
a. Salt  
b. Apples  
c. Books

9. Is the word “money” countable or uncountable?  
a. Countable  
b. Uncountable  
c. Both

10. Fill in the blank with the correct form: “I don’t have \_\_\_\_\_ patience for this.”  
a. Some  
b. Many  
c. Much

11. Is the word “equipment” countable or uncountable?  
a. Countable  
b. Uncountable  
c. Both

12. Which of the following is a countable noun?  
a. Milk  
b. Furniture  
c. Happiness

13. Choose the correct form of the noun in the blank: “There is \_\_\_\_\_ traffic on the road today.”  
a. Some  
b. An  
c. Much

14. Identify the countable noun in the following sentence: “She bought two \_\_\_\_\_ for the picnic.”  
a. Money  
b. Sandwiches  
c. Information

15. Is the word “advice” countable or uncountable?  
a. Countable  
b. Uncountable  
c. Both

16. Fill in the blank with the correct form: “He gave me \_\_\_\_\_ good reasons to join the club.”  
a. Many  
b. Some  
c. Much

17. Choose the correct option for the uncountable noun: “I spilled \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.”  
a. Water  
b. Chairs  
c. Tables

18. Identify the uncountable noun in the following sentence: “We experienced too much \_\_\_\_\_ during the storm.”  
a. Rain  
b. Apples  
c. Books

19. Is the word “knowledge” countable or uncountable?  
a. Countable  
b. Uncountable  
c. Both

20.Fill in the blank with the correct form: “I don’t have \_\_\_\_\_ energy left to continue.”  
a. Some  
b. Many  
c. Much

21. Is the word “air” countable or uncountable?  
a. Countable  
b. Uncountable  
c. Both

22. Which of the following is a countable noun?  
a. Furniture  
b. Happiness  
c. Cars

23. Choose the correct form of the noun in the blank: “I have \_\_\_\_\_ friends coming to the party.”  
a. Some  
b. An  
c. Much

24. Identify the countable noun in the following sentence: “There are two \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.”  
a. Money  
b. Flowers  
c. Information

25. Is the word “laughter” countable or uncountable?  
a. Countable  
b. Uncountable  
c. Both

**ОТВЕТЫ**

b. Uncountable b. Book a. Some b. Apples b. Uncountable a. many a. Water a. Salt b. Uncountable c. Much b. Uncountable  a. Milk  a. Some b. Sandwiches b.Uncountable  a. Many a. Water a. Rain b. Uncountable  c. Much b. Uncountable c. Cars a. Some b. Flowers b. Uncountable

**Тема 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт.**

Выберите правильный вариант:

1.I can find no … in the kitchen.

**A** knifes

**B** knives

2.What are there in the …?

**A** boxes

**B** boxies

3.The television … at 10 o’clock.

**A** news are

**B** news is

4.We lived on the … of the town.

**A** outskirts

**B** outskirt

5.To make a salad we need a lot of …. .

**A** tomatos

**B** tomatoes

6.There is a rule “ … first”!

**A** ladys

**B** ladies

7.On which … can I see the moon in the evening?

**A** days

**B** daies

8.Why are cats and … natural enemies?

**A** mouses

**B** mice

9.Desperate … is an American television comedy-drama.

**A** housewifes

**B** housewives

10.Do you often ask for ... ?

**A** advice

**B**  advices

11.Do you want the … cut around your ears?

**A** hair

**B** hairs

12.How often do … lay?

**A** goose

**B** geese

14.Watch your favourite … live from overseas!

**A** matchs

**B** matches

15.These … can be downloaded in 3 minutes!

**A** files

**B** file

16.It was autumn, the … were falling.

**A** leafes

**B** leaves

**ОТВЕТЫ**

 B knives A boxes B news is A outskirts B tomatoes B ladies A days B mice B housewives A advice A hair B geese B matches A files B leaves

**Тема 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха.**

Выберите инфинитив с частицей to или без нее.

1. We can … (speak/to speak) Spanish. ( Мы умеем говорить по-испански.)
2. He often makes me … (feel/to feel) guilty. (Он часто заставляет меня чувствовать виноватой.)
3. You have … (be/to be) friendly and polite. (Ты должен быть дружелюбным и вежливым.)
4. She must … (stay/to stay). (Она обязана остаться.)
5. The lawyer will … (call/to call) you later. (Юрист позвонит вам позже.)
6. I’d like … (send/to send) him a present. (Я бы хотела послать ему подарок.)
7. You’d better … (move/to move) faster. (Тебе лучше двигаться быстрее.)
8. We heard somebody … (enter/to enter) the apartment. (Мы слышали, как кто-то вошел в квартиру.)
9. Mother wants … (paint/to paint) the walls in the kitchen. (Мама хочет покрасить стены на кухне.)
10. We decided … (sell/to sell) the car. (Мы решили продать машину.)
11. He always fails … (keep/to keep) his word. (Он всегда не сдерживает слово.)
12. I am trying … (lift/to lift) this heavy stone. (Я пытаюсь поднять этот тяжелый камень.)
13. Let me … (give/to give) you some advice. (Позволь мне дать тебе совет.)
14. It may … (cost/to cost) too much. (Это может стоить слишком много.)
15. She saw him … (cross/to cross) the street. (Она видела, как он переходит улицу.)

**ОТВЕТЫ**

1.speak 2.feel 3.to be 4.stay 5.call 6.to send 7.move 8.enter 9.to paint 10.to sell 11.to keep 12.to lift 13.give 14.cost 15.cross

**Тема 1.7 Страна\страны изучаемого языка.**

Choose the right form of the predicate *in italics* as if you were to translate the following sentences into English:

1.Он *болел уже* неделю, когда родственники послали за врачом.

a) had been ill b) was ill c) were ill d) has been ill

2. Хотя Том клеил обои весь день, он *согласился* пойти на концерт.

a) agreed b) had agreed c) was agreed d) has agreed

3. На прошлой неделе Алиса *ходила* в бассейн.

a) went b) goes c) was going d) had gone

4. Вчера он два часа *готовился* к контрольной работе.

a) was preparing b) had been preparing c) prepared d) had prepared

5. Секретарь сообщил, что уже *отправил* факс в Лондон.

a) has sent b) had sent c) was sending d) sent

6. Она закончила доклад, над которым так *долго работала*.

a) worked b) had been working c) was working d) were working

7. Это *произошло* в Лондоне в 1995 году.

a) had happened b) was happening c) happened d) happens

8. Люди *прождали* целый час, прежде чем пришел автобус.

a) were waiting b) was waiting c) had been waiting d) waited

9. Они обсуждали новости, которые только что *получили.*

a) received b) have received c) has received d) was receiving

10. Когда выключили свет, он *принимал* душ.

a) took b) were taking c) had taken d) was taking

**ОТВЕТЫ**

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

**Тема 1.8 Россия**

Choose whether each of the following geographical names requires an article or not.  
1. He was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Moscow.  
  NO ARTICLE  
  the  
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Volga is a long Russian river.  
  NO ARTICLE  
  The  
3. We're going on vacation to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tatarstan Republic.  
  the  
  NO ARTICLE  
4. Have you been to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Russia?  
  the  
  NO ARTICLE  
5. Los Angeles is in the state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ California.  
  NO ARTICLE  
  the  
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Urals are very high.  
  NO ARTICLE  
  The  
7. He lives in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ central part of Russia.  
  NO ARTICLE  
  the  
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Siberia is one of the most beautiful part of the country.  
  The  
  NO ARTICLE  
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Republic of Ireland is in the European Union.  
  The  
  NO ARTICLE  
10. Have you ever been to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Altai?  
  NO ARTICLE  
  the

**Раздел 2. Прикладной модуль.**

**Тема 2.1 Современный мир профессий Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.**

(проверяемые компетенции ОК 01. ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 09 ПК 2.2)

Выберите правильный вариант.

1 The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the facto-

ry. (engineering / engineer / engine)

2 I’m a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but I want to become a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ engineer.

(mechanical / mechanic / mechanics)

3 The laboratory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ maintains all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equip-

ment. (technician / technical / technology)

4 The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ repairs all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equipment of the

ship. (electrical / electrician / electricity)

Complete the text using the words from the list below.

(a) less

(b) pushing

(c) load

(d) lifting

(e) device

(f) small

(g) heavy

(h) inclined plane

(i) simple machines

The (1) … is a (2) … used to raise a (3) … load with relatively

(4) … force. For example, (5) … a load up a ramp onto a platform re-

quires (6) … effort than (7) … the load onto the platform, because the

(8) … travels farther. The inclined plane is one of the six (9) … .

**Тема 2.2 Промышленные технологии**

Выберите правильный вариант.

**Task: choose the suitable words.**

1. A person who plans new buildings and sees that they are built properly is called…
2. A person who is skilled at making and repairing wooden objects is called … .
3. A scientist who specializes in chemistry is called … .
4. A person professionally trained to treat the teeth is called … .
5. A person who works at a dock is called … .
6. A person who drives a car is called … .
7. A person who plans and understands the making of machines, roads, bridges is called … .
8. A person who owns or plans the work on a farm is called … .
9. A person who changes speech from one language into another is called … .
10. A person whose profession journalism is called … .
11. A person whose business is to advise people about laws and to represent them in court is called … .
12. A worker in a mine is called … .
13. A person qualified to practise both medicine and surgery is called … .
14. A person who studies physics is called … .
15. A person who flies an aircraft is called … .
16. A member of a navy, or sailor on a ship, who is not an officer is called … .
17. A worker in iron or other metals is called … .
18. A man who serves passengers on a ship or plane is called … .
19. A person who changes writing from one language into another is called … .
20. A person whose job is to weave cloth is called … .

For help:

a) dentist, b) shoemaker, c) artist, d) tailor, e) accountant, f) driver, g) seaman, h) architect, I)physician, j) chemist, k) smith, l) docker, m) translator, n) farmer, o) carpenter, p) lawyer, g)steward, r) weaver, s) journalist, t) cook, u) physicist, v) interpreter, w) pilot, x) miner, y)musician, z) engineer.

**Тема 2.3** **Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи.**

**Solve the Computer quiz.**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Which is not the computer?  a. Aptiva  b. Macintosh  c. Acorn  d. Paseo  2. In what code do computers calculate numbers?  a. decimal  b. octal  c. binary  3. How many bits is a byte?  a. 4  b. 8  c. 16 |

4. To carry out an instruction is to…

a. decode

b. select

c. highlight

d. execute

5. What does CPU stand for?

a. Cute People United

b. Central Processing Unit

c. Create Programmes Users

d. CD-run on memory

6.Check the odd term out:

a. Internet

b. Linux

c. Unix

d. Windows

7.An output device that lets you see what the computer is doing is…

a. disk

b. monitor

c. printer

8.The primary device that a computer uses to store information is a…

a. TV

b. desk

c. suitcase

d. hard drive

9.CD-ROM stands for…

a. Central Processing Unit

b. CD-remote open mouse

c. CD-resize or minimize

d. CD-read only memory

10. The place in the computer system where data and programmes are temporarily stored is a…

a. memory

b. drive

c. pocket

d. case

**Тема 2.4 Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны\стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в мировую науку и культуру.**

1.Who is Ivan Pavlov?

a) A Scottish biologist

b) A Russian scientist known for his work on classical conditioning

c) The first human to journey into outer space

d) A notable Russian chemist

2. What is Ivan Pavlov known for?

a) Creating the periodic table of elements

b) Conducting experiments with dogs to demonstrate classical conditioning

c) Discovering penicillin

d) Discovering streptomycin

3. Who created the periodic table of elements?

a) Alexander Fleming

b) Dmitry Mendeleev

c) Selman Waksman

d) Yuri Gagarin

4. What impact has Dmitry Mendeleev's work had on the field of chemistry?

a) It has had no impact on the field of chemistry

b) It has revolutionized the treatment of bacterial infections

c) It is still used by scientists today

d) It was the first antibiotic effective against tuberculosis

5.Who was the first human to journey into outer space?

a) Alexander Fleming

b) Dmitry Mendeleev

c) Selman Waksman

d) Yuri Gagarin

6. Who was the first woman to journey into outer space?

a) Alexander Fleming

b) Dmitry Mendeleev

c) Selman Waksman

d) Valentina Tereshkova

7. What field did Selman Waksman contribute to?

a) Psychology

b) Chemistry

c) Space exploration

d) Medicine

8. What did Alexander Fleming discover?

a) Penicillin

b) Streptomycin

c) Classical conditioning

d) The periodic table of elements

9. What was the first antibiotic effective against tuberculosis?

a) Penicillin

b) Streptomycin

c) Classical conditioning

d) The periodic table of elements

10. What is the main idea of the text?

a) Russian scientists have made significant contributions to various fields of science over the years

b) Ivan Pavlov is the most famous Russian scientist

c) The periodic table of elements is the most important scientific discovery

d) Alexander Fleming's discovery revolutionized the field of medicine

**ОТВЕТЫ**

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

**Критерии оценки:**

оценка **«отлично»** выставляется студенту, если % выполнения составляет 90-100;

оценка **«хорошо»,** если % выполнения – 70-90;

оценка **«удовлетворительно»,** если % выполнения – 50-70;

оценка **«неудовлетворительно»,** если % выполнения меньше 50.

**3.КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

***(ЗАЧЕТ, ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЗАЧЕТ)***

**Оценочное средство № 1**

(зачет, дифференцированный зачет)

**Проверяемые компетенции** (ПК 2.2, ОК 01, ОК 02 ОК 04, ОК 09).

1. **Инструкция для выполнения задания**

На выполнение теста дается ровно 45 мин. Ответом на задание является буква a, b, c, d. Не задерживайтесь слишком долго над одним заданием. Если не знаете ответа на вопрос или не уверены, пропустите его, чтобы потом к нему вернуться. Начните с лёгкого! Начните отвечать на те вопросы, в знании которых Вы не сомневаетесь, не останавливаясь на тех, которые могут долгие раздумья.

Оставьте время для проверки своей работы, чтобы успеть пробежать глазами и заметить явные ошибки.

Если не уверены в выборе ответа, доверьтесь интуиции.

И помните: самое главное – настройтесь на успех и успешное выполнение теста. Все у вас получится, успехов вам.

**3.Литература для обучающихся:**

Англо-русский словарь, русско-английский словарь.

**Тест**

1. Is Ottawa the capital of Canada? I think \_\_\_.

A is B yes C so D right

1. We never \_\_\_ a television when I was a child.

A have had B hadn’t C had D didn’t have

1. We paid the restaurant bill \_\_\_ credit card.

A to B with C on D by

1. The last time I \_\_\_ Joanna was in Paris.

A have seen B saw C see D was seeing

1. If you \_\_\_ money from a friend, you should always pay it back promptly.

A borrow B earn C spend D lend

1. Can I make myself a cup of coffee? - Of course. You \_\_\_ to ask.

A haven’t B mustn’t C needn’t D don’t have

1. I \_\_\_ a lot of sport in my free time.

A do B practise C make D exercise

1. \_\_\_ anywhere interesting recently?

A Do you go B Have you been C Are you going D Will you go

1. It’s Walter’s birthday on Friday. He \_\_\_ be 30, I think.

A should B can C will D shall

1. Learning the piano isn’t as difficult \_\_\_ learning the violin.

A like B so C than D as

1. If the weather \_\_\_ bad tomorrow, we can go to a museum.

A will be B was C is D would be

1. About a billion cans of Coca-Cola \_\_\_ drunk around the world every day.

A is B are C was D were

1. My mum’s not very well. – Oh, \_\_\_

A it doesn’t matter B I do apologise C sorry to hear that D not bad, thanks.

1. Hans isn’t here. He \_\_\_ to see his grandmother. He’ll be back tomorrow.

A has gone B had been C has been D had gone

1. Would you mind changing my appointment? \_\_\_ time on Friday is fine.

A Next B All the C Every D Any

1. When I was a child, I \_\_\_ climb the wall and jump into our neighbours’ garden.

A would B did C have D used

1. Have you finished \_\_\_ the wall yet?

A paint B to paint C painting D painted

1. Lena used to find work boring \_\_\_ she became a nurse.

A unless B until C if D since

1. Can you help me? I’ve tried \_\_\_ hotel in the city and can’t find a room.

A many B any C every D all

1. If I \_\_\_ closer to my office, I could walk to work.

A lived B would live C had lived D live

**Эталоны ответов**

1C, 2C, 3D, 4B, 5A, 6D, 7A, 8B, 9C, 10D, 11C, 12B, 13C, 14A, 15D, 16A, 17C, 18C, 19B, 20A

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