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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

**ОГСЭ. 03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

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Фонд оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности разработана на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 43.02.15 Поварское и кондитерское дело, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 09 декабря 2016 г. № 1565.

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Фонд оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности рассмотрена и одобрена на заседании ЦК общеобразовательных дисциплин

от «03» 06 2021г. Протокол № 6

Председатель ЦК общеобразовательных дисциплин  Р.Н. Мухаметчина

Фонд оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности рассмотрена и одобрена на заседании Методического совета

от «10» 06 2021г. Протокол № 6

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Фонд оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык рассмотрена и принята Педагогическим советом

от «27» 08 2021г. Протокол № 1

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1. ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский язык)».

ФОС включает контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета.

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский язык)» разработан в соответствии с рабочей программой.

ФОС по учебной дисциплине является неотъемлемой частью нормативно - методического обеспечения системы оценки качества освоения студентами образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования и обеспечивает повышение качества образовательного процесса техникума.

ФОС по дисциплине представляет собой совокупность контролирующих материалов, предназначенных для измерения уровня достижения студентом установленных результатов обучения.

2. ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ОЦЕНКИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, ФОРМЫ И МЕТОДЫ КОНТРОЛЯ И ОЦЕНКИ

В результате контроля и оценки по учебной дисциплины осуществляется комплексная проверка общих компетенций, знаний и умений, личностных результатов воспитания.

(Таблица 1)

Результаты обучения	Общепрофессиональные компетенции	Личностные результаты реализации программы воспитания	Формы и методы контроля
Знания			
Лексический (1200-400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 8, ОК 10, ОК 11	ЛР 8	устный опрос, тестирования
Особенности произношения	ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 8, ОК 10, ОК 11	ЛР 8	устный опрос
Правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности	ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 8, ОК 10, ОК 11	ЛР 8	устный опрос, тестирования
Основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)	ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 8, ОК 10, ОК 11	ЛР 8	диктанты
Лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности	ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 8, ОК 10, ОК 11, ОК 12	ЛР 8	диктанты
Осваиваемые в рамках дисциплины правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 8, ОК 10, ОК 11	ЛР 8	письменные ответы, выполнения заданий
Умения:			
Понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые)	ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 8, ОК 10, ОК 11, ОК 12	ЛР 8	устный опрос
Понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы	ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 8, ОК 10, ОК 11	ЛР 8	письменные ответы, выполнения заданий
Участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы	ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 8, ОК 10, ОК 11, ОК 12.	ЛР 8	устный опрос
Писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы	ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 8, ОК 10, ОК 11	ЛР 8	диктанты

Строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности	ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 8, ОК 10, ОК 11	ЛР 8	диктанты
Кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)	ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 8, ОК 10, ОК 11, ОК 12	ЛР 8	устный опрос

3. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

3.1. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или в Future Simple.

1. When you (to get) up every day? - I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 2. My brother usually (not to get) up at seven o'clock. As a rule, he (to get) up at six o'clock, but tomorrow he (to get) up at seven o'clock. 3. Why she (to come) home so late tomorrow? 4. We (to go) to the country the day after tomorrow. 5. Our friends always (to go) to the country for the week-end. 6. Look! The kitten (to play) with its tail. 7. Your parents (to watch) TV now? 8. My sister (not to rest) now. She (to help) mother in the kitchen. She (to help) mother in the kitchen every day. 9. Where she (to go) tomorrow? 10. She (to go) to the country with us tomorrow? 11. They (to stay) at home tomorrow. 12. What you (to do) now? I (to see) that you (not to read). 13. When you (to finish) your homework? It (to be) very late, it (to be) time to go to bed. 14. How you usually (to spend) evenings? 15. What you (to do) in the country next summer? 16. They (not to drink) tea now. I (to think) they (to watch) TV. 17. What your father (to drink) in the evening?

Задание 2. Вставьте предлоги on, in или into.

1. Where is the book? - It is ... the table. 2. Where is the tea? - It is ... the cup. 3. Put the plates ... the table. 4. Put the book ... the bag. 5. There is a beautiful picture ... the wall. 6. He went ... the room. 7. I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room. 8. Mother is cooking dinner ... the kitchen. 9. She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa. 10. There are many people ... the park today. 11. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? - She has dropped her doll ... the water. 12. There is no tea ... my cup. 13. Pour some tea ... my cup. 14. Put these flowers ... the window-sill. 15. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. 16. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench. 17. The teacher hung a picture ... the blackboard. 18. I opened the door and went ... the classroom. The teacher was writing some words ... the blackboard. The pupils were writing these words ... their exercise-books. There were some books and pens ... the teacher's table. There were two maps ... the wall and some flowers ... the window-sills. I saw a pen ... the floor. I picked it up and put it ... the table. 19. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mail-box which hung ... the wall of the house. Then he got ... his car and drove off.

Задание 3. Переведи на английский язык:

- Здесь есть крокодилы? Я никогда не видел крокодилов. - Нет. Мы были здесь много раз. Мы не видели здесь никаких крокодилов. Они не живут в этом месте.
- Ты написал это стихотворение сам? - Да. Я люблю писать стихи. Я могу дать тебе почитать книгу с моими лучшими стихами.
- Почему ты не хочешь купить эту яркую шляпу? - Я не люблю этот цвет. - Хорошо померяй ту зелёную кепку. Она подходит к твоей новой куртке.
- Где твоя машина? - Я оставил её около дома. Там было свободное место. - Наш сосед продал машину, и ты можешь ставить свою машину на его место.
- Никто не любит ждать. Все должны приходить вовремя. Почему ты думаешь, что ты

можешь опаздывать?

6. Переходить улицу в этом месте опасно. Ты должен следовать правилам. Это широкая улица и здесь много машин.

7. Путешествуя за рубежом, Джордж сделал много фотографий. Мы смотрели их вчера целый вечер. На следующий год он собирается поехать в Канаду. Я думаю, я поеду с ним.

Задание 4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. Collin didn't like the climate in the north of Canada; in winter.

- it was too cold there
- too cold was it there
- it was cold there too

2. The picture was very beautiful;

- I very much liked it
- I it liked very much
- I liked it very much

3. Does Wanda ?

- write a letter to her parents every week
- a letter to her parents write every week
- every week write a letter to her parents

4 when I come home from work.

- I am usually very tired
- Usually I am very tired
- I am very tired usually

5. It took Felix to repair his car.

- so much time
- such much time
- much so time

6. Nancy when she learnt about her mother's illness.

- was awfully upset
- awfully was upset
- was upset awfully

7. The rain that it was impossible to go out.

- was so strong
- so was strong
- was strong

8. There was a forest near the village.

- beautiful, large, old, pine
- large, beautiful, pine, old
- pine, old, beautiful, large

9. There was a big traffic jam downtown and

- slowly the cars moved
- the cars moved slowly
- the cars slowly moved

10. I don't want to invite Nora to my birthday party;

- I don't well enough know her
- I don't know her well enough
- I don't enough well know her

11 a strange light coming from the sky.

- I have just seen
 - just I have seen
 - I have seen just
12. Sheila isn't a good driver; she is
- not careful enough
 - careful not enough
 - enough not careful
13. Don't put all these things in your bag;
- it is not enough big
 - it is big not enough
 - it is not big enough
14. They would like to buy chalet house.
- not very old, wooden, nice, four-bedroom Swiss
 - a wooden, Swiss, not very old, nice, four-bedroom
 - a nice, four-bedroom, not very old, wooden Swiss
15. Who to the theatre with?
- Jane go
 - did Jane go
 - Jane did go

Задание 5

1) Перевести на английский \ русский язык

mass media —

society —

to entertain —

to influence —

events —

view —

spare time —

похожий —

удобный -

спиртные напитки -

котлеты из баранины-

отдел -

путешествие —

вид, род, сорт -

преимущества —

командировка —

удобный —

в течение месяца -

товары -

булочная -

2) Перевод и чтение текста.

It looked a good thing; but wait till I tell you. We were in the south, in Alabama — Bill and myself. We had about six hundred dollars, and we needed two thousand dollars more and did not know how to get them. It was then that we had that idea of kidnapping someone and demanding a ransom. There was a little town there, which was called Summit. We decided to kidnap the only child of a prominent rich man named Ebenezer Dorset. The child was a boy of ten, with bright red hair. Bill and I thought that if we kidnapped him, his father would agree to pay a ransom of two thousand dollars. But wait till I tell you. About two miles from the town of Summit there was a little mountain, covered with wood. On the slope of the mountain there was a cave. In that cave we stored provisions

In a village three miles away we hired a horse with a little cart. In the evening, after sunset, we drove in that cart past Dorset's house. The boy was in the street. He was throwing stones at a kitten which was sitting on the fence across the street.

«Hey, little boy», said Bill, «would you like a bag of candy and a nice ride?»

The boy threw a stone at Bill and hit him in the eye. That boy fought with us like a bear, but, at last, we put him in the bottom of the cart and drove away. We took him up to the cave.

3) Подготовить монолог по теме «Хобби».

Задание 6

1) Перевести на английский \ русский язык

a degree —

to give up —

the other day —

across —

triumphantly —

подушка —

подбадривать -

похороны —

promise —

here you are —

to keep (kept, kept) —

a bit —

a stomach —

собирать -

глотать

добродетель -

гриб -

замена -

2) Перевод и чтение текста.

When I returned, there was a fire burning behind a big rock at the entrance of the cave. Bill was sitting on the grass. The boy was watching a pot of boiling coffee. Two tail-feathers were stuck in his red hair. He pointed a stick at me when I came up and said:

«How cursed pale-face do you dare to enter the camp of Red Chief, the terror of the plains?»

«He is all right now», said Bill. «We're playing Indi-an. I'm Red Chief's captive, and I shall be scalped in the morning».

Yes, sir, that boy was enjoying himself. He liked living in the cave so much, that he had forgotten that he was a captive himself. He immediately named me Snake-eye the Spy, and announced that I should be burnt at sunrise.

Then we had supper; and he filled his mouth full of bacon and bread, and began to talk. He made a long speech, something like this: «I like this very much. I nev-er camped out before. I was nine last birthday. I hate to go to school. Rats ate up sixteen of Jimmy's aunt's hen's eggs. Are there any real Indians in these woods? I want some more bacon. Does the wind blow because the trees move? We had five puppies. Why is your nose so red, Bill? My father has lots of money. Are the stars hot? I don't like girl's. Have you beds in this cave? A parrot can talk, but a monkey or a fish can't».

3) Подготовить монолог по теме «Путешествие».

Задание 7

1) Перевести на английский \ русский язык

slowly —

quickly —

easily —

calmly —

brightly —

hardly —

география -

части света по компасу -

увидите -

всеобщая забота -

заплата -

штаны—

to notice —

biscuits —

a grocer —

a bit —

to serve —

a customer

лавочник -

добродетель -
неожиданный -

2) Перевод и чтение текста.

We went to bed about eleven o'clock. We slept on the ground on some blankets. We put Red Chief between us. We were not afraid that he would run away. We could not fall asleep for three hours because every now and then he jumped up and shouted in our ears that the pale-faces were coming. At last I fell asleep and dreamed that I had been kidnapped and tied to a tree by a pirate with red hair.

Just at daybreak I woke up because Bill was screaming. I jumped up to see what the matter was. Red Chief was sitting on Bill's chest, holding him by the hair with one hand.

In the other hand he had the sharp knife which we used for cutting bacon. He was trying to take Bill's scalp.

I took the knife from the child and made him lie down again. But Bill could not sleep. I slept a little, but then I woke up. I remembered that Red Chief was going to burn me at sunrise. I was not afraid, but I sat up and lit my pipe.

«Why did you get up so early, Sam?» asked Bill. «Oh, I don't want to sleep», said I.

3) Подготовить монолог по теме « Любимая еда»

Задание 8

1) Перевести на английский\русский язык

to follow —

advice —

a fireplace —

to count —

coat tails —

in unison —

are on fire —

велосипед-

клубника -

близнецы -

неожиданный -

a cry -

a boss —

an office boy —

on an errand —

a baseball —

отношение —

to serve —

хихикать -

огурец -

2) Перевод и чтение текста.

Every year more and more plants and animals disappear never to be seen again. Strangely, it is the most intelligent but most thoughtless animal that is causing most of the problems — man. Nature is very carefully balanced and if this balance is disturbed, animals can disappear alarmingly fast. Every day, thousands of species of animals draw closer to extinction.

In many lakes fish are dying. Fishermen are worried because every year there are fewer fish and some lakes have no fish at all. Scientists are beginning to get worried too. What is killing the fish?

The problem is acid rain. Acid rain is a kind of air pollution. It is caused by factories that burn coal or oil or gas. These factories send smoke high into the air. The wind often carries the smoke far from the factories. Some of the harmful substances in the smoke may come down with the rain hundreds of miles away.

The rain in many places isn't natural and clean any more. It's full of acid chemicals. When it falls in lakes, it changes them too. The lakes become more acidic. Acid water is like vinegar or lemon juice. It hurts when it gets in your eyes. It also kills the plants and animals that usually live in lake water. That is why the fish are dying in lakes.

3) Подготовить монолог по теме «Твое Будущее».

Задание 9

1) Перевести на английский\русский язык

ancient —	to upset -
source —	редкий -
natural riches —	высыхать -
harmful interference —	озоновый слой -
to increase —	отношение -
industrial enterprises —	городской транспорт -
to pollute —	ворота -
substances —	небоскребы -
suffer —	
часы -	
музыка -	

2) Перевод и чтение текста.

I went to the village and sent the letter. When I came back to the cave, Bill and the boy were not there. I walked around but did not see them. So I lit my pipe and sat down to wait.

In about half an hour Bill came out of the bushes. Behind him was the boy. He was walking noiselessly, like a scout, there was a broad smile on his face. Bill stopped, took off his hat and wiped his face with a red handkerchief. The boy stopped about eight feet behind him. «Sam», said Bill, «I suppose you will be angry, but I couldn't help it. The boy has gone, I have sent him home». «What's the matter, Bill?» I asked him.

«He rode me», said Bill, «the ninety miles to the fort. Then, when the people were saved, I was given oats. And then, for an hour, I had to try to explain to him why there is nothing in holes, how a road can run both ways, «and what makes the grass green. I tell you, Sam, I could not «Bill», said I, «you have no heart diseases?» «No», said Bill, «why?»

«Then you may turn around», said I, «and see what's behind you». Bill turned and saw the boy. Bill turned pale and sat down on the ground. Then I told him that I had already sent the letter, and that we should get the ransom and go away by midnight. So Bill cheered up a little and promised the boy that he would play the Russian in the Japanese war with him.

3) Подготовить монолог по теме «Музыка».

Задание 10

1) Перевести на английский\русский язык

to reflect —	естествознание -
Christmas —	среднее образование -
Easter —	ограниченный -
widely celebrated —	шитье -
day-off —	стенография -
fireworks —	неквалифицированный -
turkey —	поощрять -
to remind —	связь -
to survive —	
nursery school -	
возможность -	

2) Перевод и чтение текста.

The history of Old Glory goes back to early colonial days. The first banner used in the colonies was, of course, the standard English flag, consisting of a red cross on a white field. The flags of the separate colonies followed the same lines except that occasionally a pine tree, or a hemisphere, was figured in the upper left quarter of the cross.

The beginning of the Revolution brought a flood of suggestions as to the design for a new standard. But it was not until June 14, 1777, that official action was taken, when the Continental Congress passed a resolution fixing the design as thirteen alternate red and white stripes, and

thirteen white stars on a blue field. Each star and each stripe represented a state. As each new state was admitted to the Union, a star and a stripe were added, but it was soon realized that the addition of many more stripes would make the flag too bulky. Consequently, after having been increased to fifteen, the number of bars was reduced to the original number. But the number of stars steadily increased, until the present number of 50 equals the same number of states. The story goes that Betty Ross sewed the first flag, and it was at her suggestion that five-pointed, instead of six-pointed, stars were used.

While controversy continues as to why Congress selected this design, there is good reason to believe that the coat of arms of the Washington family, which contains both stars and stripes, furnished the inspiration.

It is interesting to note that, prior to the adoption of an official flag, a banner frequently used bore the figure of a rattlesnake, coiled to strike, with the motto, Don't tread on me.»

3) Подготовить монолог по теме «Любимый ресторан».

Задание 11

1) Перевести на английский\русский язык

classical literature —

specially —

detective story —

adventure story —

to move —

Irish —

to set up —

fashion —

to go on —

to create —

character —

to appear —

гребные гонки -

турнир -

бесчисленный -

степень, уровень -

умение -

беспомощный -

чрезвычайно -

умелый-

2) Перевод и чтение текста.

In the fifteenth century people knew only three continents: Europe, Asia and Africa. They knew nothing about such a big continent as America.

The man who was thought to be the discoverer of America was born in 1451 in Italy. His name was Christopher Columbus. He probably worked as a weaver before going to sea.

At that time the life of a sailor was full of adventure and danger, so Columbus had many exciting experiences. Once during a battle with a vessel off the coast of Portugal, he had to leave his boat and swim to the shore a long distance away. He afterwards lived in Portugal a number of years, and while there, he married the daughter of a sea captain. For some time he earned his living, partly by making sea voyages, and partly by drawing maps and selling them.

Knowing that the earth was round, he decided to reach India by sailing to the west. It was very difficult for him to organise his expedition as nobody wanted to help him. Many years after, the Spanish government gave him some money for his expedition.

In 1492 he sailed with three small ships into the Atlantic Ocean. They had been sailing for more than two months. At last they saw land.

When they landed they saw strange trees and flowers. Men and women with olive coloured skins gathered around them and looked at them with great surprise.

Columbus was certain that the lands he discovered were part of India, and he called these islands the West Indies. The people living there have been called Indians since then, though they have nothing in common with the real Indians — inhabitants of India.

His last voyage was made in 1502-1504. After that, seriously ill, he remained in Spain-until his death. He died believing that Cuba was part of Asia.

3) Подготовить монолог по теме «Моя Семья».

Задание 12

1) Перевести на английский\русский язык

native country —

to occur —

surface —

highlands —

to flow —

столица-

князь -

берег -

памятник -

выдающийся-

архитектор -

собор -

шедевр -

ансамбль -

vast —

copper —

legislative branch —

national banner —

stripes —

2) Перевод и чтение текста.

When I came back to the cave, I saw that Bill was standing with his back to the wall, breathing hard. The boy was standing in front of him, ready to strike him with a big stone.

«He put a hot potato down my back», explained Bill, «and then mashed it with his foot; and I boxed his ears. «Have you a gun, Sam?» I took the stone away from the boy. «If you don't behave, « I said, «I'll take you straight home. Now, are you going to be good or not? »

«It was a joke», said he. «I didn't want to hurt him. I'll behave, Snake-eye, if you don't send me home and if you let me play the Black Scout today».

«I don't know the game», said I. «I'm going away, and you will play with Bill».

I thought that it was time to send a letter to old man Dorset, demanding the ransom and dictating how that ransom must be paid. Bill asked me, with tears in his eyes, to make the ransom fifteen hundred dollars instead of two thousand. I agreed, and we wrote this letter

It was just twelve o'clock when we knocked at Ebenezer's front door. We counted our two hundred and fifty dollars into Dorset's hand.

When the boy understood that we were leaving him at home, he started up a howl and caught hold of Bill's leg. With much difficulty his father tore him off. «How long can you hold him?» asked Bill. «I am not as strong as I was», said old Dorset, «but I think I can promise you ten minutes». «Enough», said Bill.

And though it was very dark, and though Bill was fat, and though I am a good runner, he was a good mile and a half out of Summit before I could catch up with him.

3) Подготовить монолог по теме «Обработка фруктов и овощей».

Задание 13

1) Перевести на английский \ русский язык

to be fond of —

means of travelling —

far quicker —

dust —

dirt —

trouble —

combined —

splendid —

country-side —

sleeper —

to afford —

deck of the ship —
fresh sea wind —
парусный спорт
борьба -
фехтование -
штанга -
здоровый -
внимание -
высокий -
довольно -
попытка —

2) Перевод и чтение текста.

One of the most striking features of English life is the self-discipline and courtesy of people of all classes. There is little noisy behaviour, and practically no loud disputing in the street. People do not rush excitedly for seats in buses or trains, but take their seats in queues at bus stops in a quiet and orderly manner.

Englishmen are naturally polite and are never tired saying «Thank you», «I'm sorry», «Beg your pardon». You follow anyone who is entering a building or a room, will hold a door open for you. Many foreigners have commented on a remarkable politeness of the English people.

English people don't like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic situations, and ordinary people seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.

The Englishman does not like any boasting or show-ing off in manners, dress or speech. Sometimes he conceals his knowledge: a linguist, for example, may not mention his understanding of a foreigner's language.

The Englishman prefers his own house to an apartment in a block of flats, because he doesn't wish his doing to be overlooked by his neighbours. «An Englishman's house is his castle».

Many Englishmen help their wives at home in many ways. They clean the windows on Saturday afternoon, they often wash up the dishes after supper in the evening.

Sunday is a very quiet day in London. All the shops are closed, and so are the theatres and most of the cinemas.

3) Подготовить монолог по теме «Молочные продукты».

Задание 14

1) Перевести на английский\русский язык

friendship —	высокий
important —	считать
same —	nearby —
difficult —	важность
to explain —	фактор
quite —	хотя
a lot of —	похожий
an acquaintance —	among —
true —	age —
to depend on —	

2) Перевод и чтение текста.

American society seems to be much more informal than the British and, in some ways, is characterized by less social distinction. Students do not rise when a teacher enters the room. One does not always address a person by his title, such as «Major» or «General» or «Doctor». The respectful «Sir» is not always used in the northern and western parts of the country.

However, it is best to use a person's title when first meeting him/her, and then allow the person to tell you how he/she wishes to be called.

They use first names when calling each other, slap on the back, joke and are much freer in their speech, which is more slangy than the conventional British English. You will often hear the word «Hi» (a form of greeting among friends) used instead of the usual «Hello», and «Howdy» instead of «How do you do?».

Yet, in spite of all the informality, Americans, even in the way they address each other, show consciousness of social distinction. For example, one is likely to use somewhat more formal language when talking to superiors. While the informal «Hello» is an acceptable greeting from employee to employer, the employee is more, to say «Hello, Mr. Ferguson», while the employer may reply «Hello, Jim».

Certain other forms of politeness are observed on social occasions. Women may wear hats in church, in restaurants, and often when attending luncheons in public places and other public social functions except those that take place in the evening. Men who do wear hats ordinarily remove them in elevators, churches, restaurants, private homes, business offices — in fact, in most public situations when they wish to show respect.

3) Подготовить монолог по теме «Мои планы на летние каникулы».

3.2. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ЭКЗАМЕНА

Билеты для проведения промежуточной аттестации

Билет № 1

1. Чтение и перевод текста “The British on holiday” с использованием словаря.

THE BRITISH ON HOLIDAY

Many British people have decided that it is not worth spending money on holiday in Britain because the weather is so unreliable. They prefer their money on a package holiday in southern Europe. A package holiday is a cheap form of group travel. You pay a travel agent a sum of money and he arranges a (light, hotel, food and entertainment. All you need is pocket-money when you get to the foreign country. It is sometimes cheaper to go abroad with a package holiday than to stay in England. In spite of this, seaside holidays in Britain are still the most popular and traditional form of holiday for the majority of British people.

Because Britain is quite a small island, no one lives farther than 75 miles from the sea. As soon as the summer weather begins, thousands of people in cars make their way to the coast. Many parents are willing to sit on crowded beaches, in traffic jams, and — sometimes — in bad weather to give their children a seaside holiday. Many of the towns and villages on the south of England are still very beautiful, but oil pollution in the water has become a problem over the last few years.

Many of the larger holiday resorts have piers. Brighton has a famous pier. It is a long platform which stretches out into the sea. You have to pay to go on the pier. On the pier you'll find restaurants, small shops, a theatre or a concert hall, amusements stalls and a fortune-teller. A pier is a very good place when it is too cold to sit on the beach.

The seaside is a place for a family holiday. Many teenagers prefer to go youth-hostelling and hitch-hiking around the country-side. Youth hostels are cheap, but the accommodation is simple. Hitch-hiking is a very cheap way of travelling, but sometimes you have to wait for hours at the side of the road before you get a lift.

A lot of people enjoy active, open-air holidays such as walking or mountaineering, although British mountains are not spectacularly high, there are many rocks and cliffs in Wales and Scotland that are difficult to climb. Professional mountaineers have trained there before going on expeditions to Tibet or South America.

A holiday camp is a complete contrast to this kind of independent, outdoor holiday. It's not a holiday in caravans or tents. It's a holiday at a special camp where people live in small chalets; special staff look after their children; games are organized; entertainment of all kinds is provided and everyone eats in a large dining-hall. Guests never have to leave the gates of the camp. Billy Butlin who started the first holiday camps in Britain is now a rich man. He is now Sir Billy Butlin, he has been knighted for his services in the country.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

A LETTER FROM LONDON

Dear Alice,

Hi! I'm on holiday in London. I (stay) _____ with my friend, Jane.

She (live) _____ in the centre of London, near Hyde Park.

I (be) _____ here since Saturday and I (already, do) _____ lots of things. I visit) _____ the Tower of London, the British Museum and Madam Tussaud's.

I (go) _____ to Madam Tussaud's on Monday. It (be) _____ terrible. When I (enter) _____ the Chamber of Horrors, I (scream) _____.

Yesterday Jane and I (go) _____ shopping. I (want) _____ to buy some souvenirs. But while I (pay) _____ for a T-shirt, someone (steal) _____ my bag.

Luckily, I (spend, already)

nearly all my money.

There (be) _____ a lot of things I (not, do) _____ yet. I (not, be) _____ on a boat trip down the Thames yet, I (not, see) _____ the Millennium Dome.

If the weather (be) _____ fine tomorrow, I (go) _____ on a boat trip. I hope Jane (can) _____ keep me company.

I (like) _____ London very much. I (never, see) _____ such a beautiful city.

You (must) _____ visit it some day.

I (be) _____ back in a week, so I (call) _____ you than.

Love, Ann.

Билет № 2

1. Чтение и перевод текста "Holiday making" с использованием словаря.

HOLIDAY-MAKING

Normally people plan their holidays in advance. Holiday-making people, as a rule, prefer to stick to the same travel agency they have already used before and got their money's worth. On the one hand, they trust the travel agency they've got to know earlier, on the other, they expect to purchase a tour package at a reduced price as regular customers.

Suppose you are not an experienced holiday-maker. You are at a loss which travel agency to choose out of a large amount of agencies offering similar services.

You want an enjoyable holiday at some reasonable price, or at least you don't want to be trapped.

Here are some hints for you. Out of the travel agencies offering similar destinations and tours pick out 4 or 5. Their names should be familiar to you: their ads regularly appear in travellogues and in mass media. Compare the prices: they should be neither too high, nor too low. All the ad information should be clear to you: nothing should seem odd.

Call the travel agencies you have picked out, and if you lack some information or advice, don't hesitate to ask questions. Responding to the callers' queries is a part of travel agents' duty. If you are still not disappointed, make an appointment with the travel clerk at the agency office.

Efficient travel clerks will always help you to make a decision about where to go, what to see or where to stay in each area you plan to visit. Travel agents are sure to have the most comprehensive information at hand about the destinations they offer. There are usually lots of travellogues, brochures, folders, tourist's guides and maps available for customers.

You may either choose and obtain a ready-made tour package, or ask for a tailor-made tour package. Most of travel companies are able to arrange tailor-made tours according to their customers' requests.

Purchasing a tour you should pay in cash or by credit card. You will get a voucher for the services you have paid for, air tickets and other travel documents. Travel agents may offer you to pay for your travel insurance. Bear in mind that in high season the prices are up to 25 per cent higher than in low season, party tours are cheaper than individual ones; children get discounts or even travel free.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом

грамматической структуры

Из четырех вариантов (A), (B), (C), (D) выберите единственно правильный:

1. There's no doubt that computers have _____ our lives easier.

(A) Done

(B) Gone

(C) become

(D) made

2. The journalist asked me _____ .

(A) what was my favourite pastime

(B) what is my favourite pastime

(C) what my favourite pastime was

(D) what my favourite pastime is

3. You'll be here tomorrow, _____ ?

(A) isn't it

(B) won't you

(C) will you

(D) will you be

4. There was _____ to eat and drink after the party.

(A) many

(B) lot of

(C) a lot

(D) lots of

5. _____ that strange man sitting over there?

(A) Whose

(B) Which

(C) Who's

(D) Who

6. _____ A kangaroo has such strong legs it can jump over
a car.

(A) so

(B) so as

(C) as

(D) that

7. Is there _____ in the room?

(A) somebody

(B) something

(C) anybody

(D) anywhere

8. The telephone was _____ by Alexander Graham Bell.

(A) discovered

(B) invented

(C) explored

(D) studied

9. _____ This programme me a lot of money.

(A) cost

(B) costed

(C) had costed

(D) was cost

10. It happened _____ our way home.

(A) in

(B) on

(C) for

(D) about

Билет № 3

1. Чтение и перевод текста "Going on a trip" с использованием словаря.

GOING ON A TRIP

Some may be fond of travelling. For me to travel is to go through a gradual state of nerve wrecking.

Once my wife and I decided to take a holiday trip. So I went to an agency to book a cabin on a ship. While I was away my wife was supposed to be packing. To my astonishment it was only half done when I returned as my wife was in doubt whether to take a trunk or just a few suitcases to carry our things in.

It was no use urging her to hurry or to be ready at a certain time because she was not the person to be hurried or ordered about. To try to speed her up was to make her excited and bad-tempered.

With only an hour to spare, the packing to do and the city to cross, I could not but be impatient, so I simply began to throw the things into the suitcases without folding them. The suitcase nearly burst, but I was willing to burst a dozen suitcases to catch the train. I knew my wife would have to iron everything again. But I thought it would teach her not to put things off to the last moment. Within 20 minutes or so we were ready to go.

I immediately found a taxi which seemed almost too good to be true and requested the driver to hurry and get us to the station alive in time. How the taxi-driver managed to get us to the station alive is difficult to understand because he drove at breakneck speed through the heavy traffic of the city. We got to the station, though strange to relate, quite safely to find the train still there and with a few minutes to spare. Some acquaintances were waiting on the platform to see us off, but we hardly had time to say "hello" to them. We were almost the last passengers to arrive. This was no time for me to be genteel. Up went the mountains of luggage; down sank my wife in a corner, and away went the train.

In the compartment we were not the only ones to want to put our luggage on the racks. Our fellow passengers wanted to put theirs as well, only to find there had been no room left to speak of. It was enough to make anyone angry. When they tried to dump their suitcases in the corridor, the conductor would not have them do it. They tried to convince him that it was nothing to make a fuss about but he replied that corridors were to walk through, not to store luggage in. In the end the conductor calmed down. But the people were just bursting to tell us a thing or two.

When we had to change stations to go aboard the ship, my wife wanted me to carry all the luggage. She didn't want to waste money on porters when she had a strong, muscular husband to do it for her. But I had no desire to take the risk of breaking my back and so I went on strike. In the end my wife gave in.

It took the porter three trips to transfer it all and when he had finished he had no breath left to speak of. And the beauty of it was that she had us drag all that luggage only to leave half of it unopened when we did get there.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

A FRIGHTFUL NIGHT

One dark night a young man (go)_____ home from the railway station. It

(be) _____ very late and there (be) _____ very few people in the streets.

The young man (be) _____ very nervous because he (return, never) _____

home so late. Suddenly he (feel) _____ that somebody (follow) _____ him. The

young man (think) _____ that it (be) _____ a robber and (decide) _____ to walk as quickly as he (can).

When he (look) _____ back he (see) _____ that the man (follow,

still) _____ him. The young man (turn) _____ into another street. The man

(turn) _____ into that street too. Now the young man (be) _____ quite sure that the man (be) a robber.

The young man (turn) _____ round and (ask) _____ :

"What (want, you) _____ ? Why (follow, you) _____ me?" "I

(go) _____ to see Mr Brown," (say) _____ the man, "and the porter at the station

(tell) _____ me: 'If you (follow) _____ this young man, you (find) _____ his house easily, he (live) _____ next door to Mr Brown.'"

Билет № 4

1. Чтение и перевод текста " Travelling by train I " с использованием словаря.

TRAVELLING BY TRAIN IN BRITAIN (PART I)

British Rail offers high standards of fast, comfortable and easy travel. The InterCity

network services operate frequently (hourly or better on many routes).

New InterCity 225 services link London with Yorkshire, the North East and the east coast of Scotland in record time. It is now possible to travel from London King's Cross to Edinburgh in as little as 4 hours 05 minutes.

On most long-distance trains seats can be reserved in advance, but it is rarely necessary except during holiday periods. Reserve when you get to Britain.

Most long-distance trains have both first and standard (economy) class carriages and InterCity trains usually have a restaurant and/or buffet car, serving hot meals, light snacks and drinks. Pullman trains offer luxury travel to the main business centers in Britain, with meal service at your seat available to first class ticket holders. Hundreds of stations also have cafes.

Overnight sleeping car-trains across the country are an ideal way to gain a day and save on hotel charges, with a supplementary charge of \$25 per journey, per berth for standard class, and \$30 for a single compartment, first class. Reservations should be made well in advance.

If you only want to make a few journeys, single or return (round trip) tickets can be bought in Britain at any station, British Rail Travel Centre or rail appointed travel agents. First class tickets cost about 50 per cent more than standard class. For many journeys, reduced price tickets (with limitations on times and day of travel) are often available at a considerable saving on ordinary fares. If you plan a lot of travelling, a bargain-buy is the BritRail Pass. This pass (which must be purchased from travel agents in your own country — it cannot be bought in Britain) will give you unlimited travel on all scheduled British Rail services throughout England, Scotland and Wales.

If you are touring Europe and travelling between France and Britain, why not try the Channel Tunnel. Travelling by car on "Le Shuttle" between Calais and Folkestone, it takes only 35 minutes; or by train on the high speed "Eurostar" you'll reach London's Waterloo Station in as little as 3 hours, from either Paris or Brussels

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Из четырех вариантов (A), (B), (C), (D) выберите единственно правильный:

1. I _____ Michael for ages.

(A) didn't see (C) haven't seen

(B) don't see (D) saw not

2. I _____ get up very early now.

(A) must to (C) should to

(B) have to (D) ought

3. How much _____ to fly to New York?

(A) costs it (C) does cost

(B) it costs (D) does it cost

4. My brother Nick is very good _____ maths.

(A) for (C) about

(B) at (D) in

5. When did you discover that your car _____ ?

(A) was disappeared (C) had disappeared

(B) had been disappeared (D) disappearing

6. _____ If he _____ hard, he'll fail his final exams.

(A) doesn't work (C) hadn't worked

(B) won't work (D) wouldn't work

7. Have you heard the _____ news?

(A) last (C) latest

(B) previous (D) latter

8. Which of you _____ to go on an excursion?

(A) wants (C) does want

(B) want (D) do want

9. I'd like to know _____.
(A) where is my diary (C) where my diary is
(B) where it is my diary (D) my diary is where
10. I'm very busy at the moment. I _____ for my English exam.
(A) am preparing (C) have been preparing
(B) prepare (D) am going prepare
11. _____ you've given me!
(A) What a good advice (C) What the good advice
(B) What good advices (D) What good advice
12. Ann said that she _____ a new dress.
(A) had bought (C) will buy
(B) bought (D) buy
13. Christmas is _____ popular and colourful holiday in Great Britain.
(A) most (C) most of all
(B) the most (D) very
14. There is _____ noise in Moscow.
(A) so many (C) such much
(B) so much (D) a lot
15. Have you read any books _____ Oscar Wilde?
(A) from (C) by
(B) since (D) for

Билет № 5

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ Travelling by train II ” с использованием словаря.
TRAVELLING BY TRAIN IN BRITAIN (PART II)

One of the first things a foreigner notices about British railways is the platforms. They are higher than in most parts of the world. The platform is almost on a level with the floor of the carriages. You do not, therefore, have to climb up into a railway carriage in Britain. This makes it a little easier to get in and out of the carriage with your luggage.

The trains that go to and from London are very crowded at the times when people are travelling to work each day. There are cheap tickets after a certain time of the day, usually about 9.30 when everyone has gone to work. These are called cheap day return tickets. It is often nearly 50 % (fifty per cent) cheaper to travel to London after 9.30 than before this time.

Many people in Britain live a long way from their work. They often travel by train from the suburbs into the town centre to work. These people are called commuters. They travel regularly a long distance between home and work. Some people travel more than 200 miles every day and spend up to two hours going to work. On some trains there are study clubs which offer language lessons to commuters on their way to and from work.

On many fast trains to London there is a dining-car in which you can buy lunch, dinner or coffee. On others there is a buffet at which it is possible to buy snacks and drinks. Sometimes a waiter from the dining-car brings round cups of coffee to the passengers.

There are only two classes in Britain — first and second. A first-class ticket costs 50 % more than a second-class ticket. On long journeys there is a ticket inspector, who visits every passenger to see if he has the right ticket and is not travelling in the wrong class.

In England train passengers seldom converse with their fellow-travellers even on a long journey — this is more a national custom than a matter of etiquette.

When the passenger reaches the end of his journey and leaves the train, he has to give his ticket to the ticket collector at the exit before he can leave the station. If he has luggage and wants someone to carry it for him to a waiting car or taxi, he must ask a porter. The porter does not make a charge for this service, but he expects a tip.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

A TRAVELLER'S TALE

It (happen) _____ many years ago. I (be) _____ in India. I (hunt) _____ there. Once I (spend) _____ the whole day in the jungle. It (get) _____ completely dark when I (decide) _____ to return to my camp. I (walk) _____ along a narrow path. Strange sounds (hear) _____ everywhere. On my right there (be) _____ a river and on my left there (be) _____ a thick tropical forest. Suddenly I (see) _____ something terrible in the jungle on my left. Two green eyes (look) _____ at me. It (be) _____ a man-eating tiger, ready to spring at me. I (know) _____ that if I (start) _____ to run the tiger (catch) _____ me easily. As I could swim well I (make up) _____ my mind to escape that way. I (look) _____ at the river on my right. There in the river, (be) _____ a huge crocodile. It (wait) _____ for me with open jaws. I (faint) _____. A moment later I (jump) _____ to my feet again. What do you think I (see) _____? The tiger (be) _____ in the jaws of the crocodile. Five years (pass) _____ since that time but I (remember, still) _____ every moment of that terrible night.
to faint — падать в обморок

Билет № 6

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ Travelling by air ” с использованием словаря.

TRAVELLING BY AIR

There are four airports in London: Heathrow in the west, Gatwick in the south, Stansted in the north and the city airport in the City of London. Heathrow is the busiest international airport in the world with more than 1000 planes taking off and landing every day. They carry over a hundred thousand people to and from 85 countries. Heathrow airport opened on the 1st of January 1946. If you are travelling into London, simply catch a FastTrain coach to Heathrow Junction outside your arrival terminal. You should look out for the posters and bus information boards. The FastTrain service uses brand new, purpose-built trains which feature air-conditioning, economically designed seating, generous luggage space, an on board information system and airline-style customer service. Tickets are available at the ticket offices at Paddington railway station, and at other outlets in London, including Rail, speedlink and selected Bureaux de Change. Tickets may also be purchased with sterling or credit/debit cards on board FastTrain. In June 1998, Heathrow Express launched with a dedicated non-stop, high-speed service linking London with the world's leading airport every 15 minutes. In addition to the full range of facilities and services already offered on FastTrain, the new service which provided an exclusive First Class option with wider seats and tables. Since 1998 there is no faster way to travel between central London and Heathrow. Within Britain there is a good network of domestic air routes. Scheduled flights connect major cities and islands. British Airways and British Midland operate shuttle flights between London and Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester and Belfast. Passengers on these flights need check in only ten minutes before departure. A wide range of discount fares is available — travel agents have details. For example, most airlines offer standby fares, usually restricted to "off-peak" flights on weekdays and on flights at weekends.

The "Europe Airpass" is for travel on British Airways, Deutsch BA and Air UK direct flights within Europe (including the Channel Islands). It can be purchased from BA travel offices and their agents, but only in conjunction with scheduled intercontinental flights into Britain and at least seven days prior to arrival. The ticket is not available in Europe, Cyprus, Israel, Russia, Turkey, Tunisia, and Morocco. Individual sectors in Europe may not be travelled more than once in each direction, and reservations must be made when the ticket is issued. Just have your travel agent issue a ticket for your complete UK routing and book the first sector before arrival in Europe.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Из четырех вариантов (A), (B), (C), (D) выберите единственно правильный:

1. I want to become a teacher_____ .

(A) when I will leave school (C) when I am leaving school

(B) when I leave school (D) when I had left school

2. The Sahara is _____ desert in the world.

(A) the hottest (C) the most hot

(B) hottest (D) the hotter

3. John is not interested _____ politics.

(A) about (C) for

(B) in (D) over

4. I'm sure we _____ before.

(A) have never met (C) didn't met

(B) haven't never met (D) had met

5. I don't know _____.

(A) where this museum (C) where this museum is

(B) where is this museum (D) this museum is where

6. They were in Spain last summer, _____ ?

(A) were they

(B) isn't it

(C) didn't they

(D) weren't they

7. When I came home late in the evening, my parents _____ ?

(A) had already had dinner

(B) have already had dinner

(C) have been having dinner

(D) had dinner

8. New Year's Day is _____ popular in Britain than Christmas.

(A) more less

(B) more little

(C) less

(D) little

9. _____ Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

(A) At the age of 33

(B) At 33 years

(C) At the age of 33 years

(D) At the age of 33 year-old

10. The cost of living in our country has _____ again.

(A) rose (C) picked up

(B) raised (D) risen

11. _____ I want at the airport.

(A) you meeting me (C) you to meet me

(B) that you meet me (D) you meet me

12. _____ What we are having!

(A) the rainy weather (C) rainy weathers

(B) a rainy weather (D) rainy weather

13. Alex was sure that he _____ the exams successfully.

(A) will pass (C) passes

(B) would pass (D) has passed

14. Who _____ to go to the cinema with us?

- (A) want (C) wants
(B) does want (D) is wanting

Билет № 7

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ Airport Formalities ” с использованием словаря.

AIRPORT FORMALITIES

According to the international standards passengers are to arrive at the airport two hours before departure time on international flights and one hour on domestic flights. The reason is that passengers should have enough time to complete all necessary airport formalities.

At the airport passengers should check the time of the flight to make sure that it is not delayed, cancelled, or altered. This information is available on the flight information display or at the inquiry office.

Passengers are to fill in customs declarations in one of international languages or in the language of the country they depart from. They go to the Customs for an examination of their luggage. In some cases the Customs officer may ask you to open your bags and suitcases for inspection. This is one in order to prevent smuggling. After you are through with all Customs formalities the Customs officer puts a stamp on your Customs declaration, or on each piece of luggage, or chalks it off. The particular procedure depends on the country of departure.

Then passengers proceed to the check-in area. There they are to register their tickets, to weigh in and to check-in their luggage.

Most airlines have at least two classes of travel: first or business class and economy or tourist class. Business class is more expensive, while economy class is cheaper. Each passenger above two years of age has a free luggage allowance. As a rule, this limit is 20 kg for economy class passengers and 30 kg for business class passengers. Excess luggage must be paid for, but for some articles that can be carried free of charge, such as baby's food, articles of baby's care, baby's prams, wheelchairs of disabled passengers, and some personal effects.

Each passenger is given a boarding pass with his or her seat number. Passengers are asked if they want to sit by the window, and in the smoking or non-smoking area. A boarding pass is to be shown at the departure gate and to the hostess when boarding the plane.

Finally, passengers proceed to the passport control area. Passport control offices will check your passport and visa and put a stamp on them.

Customs, checking-in and passport formalities are more or less the same in all countries.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

AN INTERVIEW WITH A POP STAR

P: Our special guest in the studio today is Bob Bubble. Welcome to the show, Bob.

B: Thanks. It's great (be) _____ here.

P: You are only 21, but you (already, sell) _____ 10 million records. How old (you, be) _____ when you (write) your first song?

B: I (be) _____ 15.

P: (You, take) _____ vocal lessons when you (be) _____ a kid?

B: No, I didn't. My parents (hope) _____ that I (become) _____ a lawyer. So I (sing) _____ and (write) _____ my songs in secret — late at night in my room, when everyone (sleep) _____.

When my first album (appear) _____, my parents (be shocked) _____. My father said that I (disappoint) _____ him.

P: (He, be disappointed, still) _____ in you?

B: No. I (think) _____ he (be proud) _____ of me.

P: How many songs (you, write) _____ ?

B: About 150.

P: Bob, I know you (not, have) _____ much free time, but what (you, do, usually) _____ when you're not busy singing?

B: Well, I (be fond) _____ of windsurfing.

P: One last question, Bob. Are you married?

B: Not yet. I (get married) _____ only when I (meet) _____ the girl of my dream.

Билет № 8

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ Touring by coach in Britain ” с использованием словаря.

TOURING BY COACH IN BRITAIN

Sit back, relax, and watch the British countryside roll by, through big picture windows. There is an incredible variety of tours available, ranging from a one-day trip into London's countryside, to comprehensive touring holidays of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Mini-tours

If you don't want to be tied to a schedule throughout your stay, why not book a mini-tour to complement your independent sightseeing. These last from two to five days (one to four nights) and are run by many of the big coach companies.

Even shorter, are the one-day tours which go from London to popular places of interest such as Stratford-upon-Avon, the Cotswold Hills, Oxford and Windsor. Day tours also depart from other major towns to local historic and scenic attractions.

Full tours

These comprehensive tours are an ideal way of seeing a lot of Britain, visiting stately homes, cathedrals, historic cities and scenic National Parks. Everything is arranged for you — accommodation in good, normally centrally located hotels, breakfasts and dinners, and many admission charges are included in the cost of your tour.

Choose a four-day tour from London, visiting York, Edinburgh, the Lake District and Stratford-upon-Avon, or a spectacular 10-day Grand Tour of Britain, travelling from London in the south, across to Wales, and northwards as far as Grantown-on-Spey at the heart of Scotland's whisky distilling area, taking in historic places in between. Or a seven-day exploration of Scotland, visiting Edinburgh, St. Andrews (the home of golf), the Trossachs and the beautiful coastal, mountain and lakeland scenery of the Highlands, including the Isle of Skye. These are just three examples.

Whatever tour you take, rest assured that British coaches are modern, comfortable and operated by an experienced, qualified driver/courier. Hotels are carefully selected, and very often you will find a private bathroom attached to your room. Ask the British Travel Centre in London, for details on coach operators and tours

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Из четырех вариантов (A), (B), (C), (D) выберите единственно правильный:

1. Everyone _____ of Bill Gates, the icon of American business and the richest man in the world.

(A) have heard (C) is hearing

(B) has heard (D) has been heard

2. It was _____ cold that I put on my coat.

(A) too (C) very

(B) such (D) so

3. The Internet _____ as harmless as it may seem.

(A) is

(B) has been

(C) isn't

(D) isn't being

4. Do you mind _____ the door?

- (A) I close
(B) close
(C) if to close
(D) my closing
5. He does _____ but play computer games all day.
(A) everything
(B) nothing
(C) anything
(D) something
6. I arrived _____ the airport with plenty of time to check in.
(A) for
(B) to
(C) at
(D) in
7. I'd like _____ overnight.
(A) that you stayed with us
(B) you stay with us
(C) you staying with us
(D) you to stay with us
8. John's been to India, _____ ?
(A) isn't he
(B) hasn't he
(C) hasn't John
(D) doesn't he
9. I'm going to my dentist _____.
(A) one of these days
(B) another day
(C) another of these days
(D) the other day
10. In spite of Shakespeare's fame we know very _____ about his life.
(A) little (C) few
(B) a little (D) less
11. Ann couldn't go to the theatre with us because _____.
(A) she had prepare for the exam (C) she had to prepare for the exam
(B) she must prepare for the exam (D) she will have to prepare for the exam

Билет № 9

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ Touring by car in Britain ” с использованием словаря.

TOURING BY CAR IN BRITAIN

With its good road and motorway network, Britain is ideally suited for driving tours. Road numbers and destinations are clearly signposted and even smaller country roads are well surfaced. For quick point-to-point travel the motorway system is best, but to discover the real Britain get off the main roads and explore quiet rural lanes and hidden-away villages. When traveling around, look out for the white-on-brown signposts which indicate nearby tourist attractions.

Renting a car means that you are free to go where you choose and visit places off the beaten track.

All companies offer standard rental with unlimited mileage, large companies offer one-way rental, too. Cars can be rented at most principal railway stations via a British Rail scheme; you can make a reservation just before starting your journey and your car will be waiting on your arrival.

With so many car hire companies, it's worth shopping around to get a good value deal.

Use your credit card. If you want a car with automatic transmission you must specify it at the time of booking.

Conditions of car rental vary: most companies will not rent to those aged under 21 or 25 or aged over 70 or 75 and they usually require a visitor to have held a full driving license for at least 12 months. It is customary for the rental charge to be paid in advance.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

THE SAILOR AND THE MONKEYS

Once a sailor (come) _____ to South America. He (have) _____ a lot of red woollen caps with him. He (be going) _____ to sell them there. On his way to the nearest town he (must) go through a forest in which there (be) _____ a lot of monkeys in the trees.

At noon, when the sun (shine) _____ brightly in the sky, the sailor (lie) down on the grass to rest under a large tree. He (take) _____ one of the caps out of his bag and (put) it on his head and almost immediately he (fall) _____ asleep. When he (wake up) _____ he (find) that all the caps (disappear) _____. Suddenly he (hear) some strange noise over his head. He (look up) _____ and (see) the trees full of monkeys and each monkey (wear) _____ a red woollen cap! They (steal) all his red caps! The sailor (begin) _____ to shout and throw stones at them but the monkeys (be going, not) _____ to give the red caps back. They (be) very pleased with themselves.

The sailor (get) _____ very angry with the monkeys. He (take off) _____ the cap which he (put on) _____ before going to sleep and (throw) _____ it angrily on the ground: "If you (keep) _____ my caps and (want, not) _____ to give them back to me, you may take this one too!"

At the same moment all the monkeys (take off) _____ the red caps and (throw) _____ them on the ground.

The sailor (take) _____ the caps, (put) them into the bag and (go) _____ away.

Билет № 10

1. Чтение и перевод текста "Discover Germany by Bus" с использованием словаря.

DISCOVER GERMANY BY BUS!

Touring Germany by bus: a comfortable way of travelling. Enjoy your trip in comfortable seats without having to care about the traffic. Conscientious and well trained drivers will, do the driving for you. Whether you choose a package tour, a long distance tour on a public service bus or an intercity trip by public transportation: a journey by bus will guarantee comfortable traveling. Enjoy and experience towns and landscapes in a relaxing way. Lean back and enjoy the view of diverse landscapes from large bus windows or visit one of Germany's famous towns.

Get on and relax — once you are comfortably seated, your well-earned holidays will begin. Besides, you have chosen an environmentally friendly way of travelling.

Regional and urban public transportation operators and associations offer a rich network of short distance bus trips.

Germany by car

If you are travelling by car, an ultra-modern and efficient freeway network awaits you. Over 700 restaurants, gas stations, motels and kiosks are open day and night to travellers driving across the approximately 11,000 km freeway network of the Federal Republic.

Maximum speeds:

For cars without trailers travelling outside city limits, a maximum speed of 100 km/hr applies. Within city limits, the speed is 50 km/hr. City limits are clearly marked by signs. On freeways, a speed of 130 km/hr is recommended. Cars with trailers (i.e. campers) may drive at a maximum of 80 km/hr on roads and freeways.

Important rules:

According to the law, seat belts must be worn by all passengers in the car. For children under 4 years of age, child seats are required, and children under 12 years of age must use child seat cushions. Motorcyclists must drive with a helmet. The blood alcohol limit is .05. Before beginning their journey, it is a good

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Из четырех вариантов. (A), (B), (C), (D) выберите единственно правильный:

1. Shakespeare is _____ to understand than Agatha Christie.

(A) difficult (C) most difficult

(B) more difficult (D) the most difficult

2. I took a shower, shaved and _____ my best suit.

(A) wore (C) put on

(B) dressed (D) took off

3. The weather forecast said that _____ .

(A) it will rain in the afternoon (C) it rains in the afternoon

(B) it would rain in the afternoon (D) it will be raining in the afternoon

4. _____ If you _____ to Paris you'll see the Eiffel Tower.

(A) go (C) went

(B) will go (D) would go

5. Who _____ America?

(A) discovered (C) did discovered

(B) did discover (D) discovers

6. She's got 3 children, and her _____ has just started school.

(A) oldest (C) the oldest

(B) eldest (D) the eldest

7. The most striking feature of the giraffe is its long neck, _____ has always been a source of curiosity.

(A) who (C) what

(B) whose (D) which

8. St Basil's Cathedral _____ in the mid-18th century in memory of the victory over Kazan.

(A) built (C) was built

(B) was built (D) had been built

9. I usually go to school _____ foot.

(A) in (C) on

(B) with (D) by

10. _____ we had a lot of free time, we decided to go to the park.

(A) For

(B) Thus

(C) So

(D) As

11. I _____ English since last December.

(A) will be learning

(B) am learning

(C) have been learning

(D) learn

12. Tell me _____ there is anything else you would like to see in London.

(A) that

(B) so

(C) which

(D) if

13. A secretary is a person who _____ letters.
 (A) is typing
 (B) types
 (C) typed
 (D) will type
14. Our planet is in grave danger _____ human activity.
 (A) because
 (B) the reason why
 (C) for
 (D) as a result of

Билет № 11

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ Accommodation in Germany ” с использованием словаря.

ACCOMMODATION IN GERMANY

Hotel rooms in Germany have a wide selection of price ranges. You can stay overnight in luxury suites, rooms in middle class hotels or very inexpensive accommodation in smaller hotels. From Flensburg to Munich, from Aachen to Dresden, you can find hotels to fit your needs according to German hotel classification standards. Hotels are classified based on a uniform criteria and are categorized by a certain number of stars (i.e. ***** = luxurious). Some of Germany's finer hotels are Accor, ArabellaSheraton and Maritime.

Magnificent Hospitality in Germany 2004/2005

Lodge in royal style in luxurious surroundings with the finest possible facilities, furnishings and decor. Enjoy exquisite cuisine at finely-decorated tables set with costly porcelain and silver. Experience the pleasure of attentive service by friendly staff eager to satisfy your every need.

What sounds like a dream can easily become a reality at Germany's fine hotels! 42 selected state-of-the-art hotels all over Germany invite you. The choice is yours...

Great holidays on a small budget

Affordable places to stay in Germany for as little as EURO 40 or less

This chapter aims to give you some ideas on how to experience all the different aspects that Germany has to offer. Discovering Germany under your own steam can certainly be very good value too. With more than 300 places to stay, this chapter offers a representative selection of the wide variety of accommodation that is available.

Individual Travel in Germany

Experience the hospitality of Germany under your own steam.

300 selected hotels, all members of hotel associations, are looking forward to welcoming you. The hotels are superbly run and offer excellent value for money.

All prices including service charge and taxes.

Welcome to Germany!

Guesthouses and Inns

Besides hotels in all categories, there is naturally also a variety of guesthouses and inns which can be found almost everywhere in Germany. They offer a good opportunity for enjoying a low-priced vacation in a family atmosphere.

Vacation Villages and Houses

Whether on a short weekend getaway or on vacation with the whole family, vacation villages and homes offer relaxing lodging in some of the most scenic and beautiful areas of Germany. They are becoming increasingly more popular as they provide a unique and enjoyable atmosphere at a low-price.

Bed & Breakfast

A Bed and Breakfast is typically a lower-priced alternative to hotels and inns. Instead of staying in anonymous hotel beds, you sleep in cozy, private guest rooms. You are welcomed cordially by your hosts who offer a pleasant atmosphere in which to enjoy your stay. In the

morning, breakfast is prepared just for you according to your taste. Your hosts take a personal interest in helping you with providing tips and information about the area, the country and the people.

Youth Hostels

The youth hostels in Germany are open to all people, whether young or old. Suitable for short visits or longer stays, hostels are ideal for many different types of people and activities. Guests can include single people, families, tour groups, sport teams and youth groups. They come for everything from vacation camps to ski trips as well as conferences and seminars. The only requirement is that one must be a member of the German Youth Hostel Association. You may purchase a membership card directly from the German Youth Hostel Association or in the youth hostels themselves.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

One night I (be) alone at home with my ten-year-old daughter.

She (wake) me up in the middle of the night: "Mum, mum! There (be) a man outside the house. He (watch) me through the window!"

I (look) out of the window. I (can) see the shape of a man outside. Who (he, be) ? What (he, do) there?

"I (must, get) to the telephone in the hall and telephone the police," I (think) .

I (go) downstairs hardly daring to breathe, afraid that he (hear) my movements. I (reach) for the telephone, (lift) , the receiver and (dial) 999. The police (answer) and I (explain) • what (happen) . They (say) that they (come) at once.

Soon a police car (stop) in front of the house. I (hurry) downstairs and (open) the front door. A police officer (come) in.

"What (happen) ?" he (ask) . After listening to my story he (go) out, and after a while (return) .

"It's all right," he (say) . "I (just, see) ' that man. He (walk) his dog. By the way, he (live) _ in the house opposite.

Билет № 12

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ Airline meals ” с использованием словаря.

AIRLINE MEALS

Just Pie in the Sky

Did you know that a commercial jet cabin is pressurized to 8,000 feet above sea level? This low air pressure, high-altitude environment causes every part of our bodies to swell up—even our intestines. For this reason alone, if you skip all airline food, you will have an easier time with jetlag — even in first class. Not only that, airline meals are typically high in fat and preservatives — while low in carbohydrates. In my research, I've found that mountain climbers claimed carbs offered them an 'altitude advantage,' i.e., they could function more effectively and think more clearly at higher altitudes when they ate mainly carbs and avoided proteins. Besides, if you really think about it, airline meals are just frozen dinners re-heated in aluminum pans, and flight attendants are not trained chefs like those in gourmet restaurants.

Where's the appeal in that? Suppose we all stopped eating on jets. Not only would jetlag be reduced, but maybe the fares would be, too. The airlines spend a ton of money on airline meals — the majors each supposedly spend in excess of 4 mil-lion dollars a year on food. I can understand spending 4 million dollars on something enjoyable, or something that helps people, but airline meals? Hardly anyone enjoys them, and they make it harder for us to get over jetlag. Yet, many passengers feel that by ordering a 'special meal,' they can get something of a little better quality than the normal airline fare.

Special meals

Here are the special meal options that are available for passengers; not all options are available on every flight.

- Vegetarian (no meat, fish or eggs, it usually includes dairy)
- Hindu (spicy, Indian-style vegetarian)
- Kosher (the cutlery and plates have never been used before, and the meat is slaughtered, cooked and served according to Kosher law)
- Muslim (meat is slaughtered in the name of Allah and is of permissible food source, such as beef or lamb)
- The Prescription Diets: diabetic, low sodium, low cholesterol/fat

Order a 'special meal'

Here's how to order (and get) your special meal request.

- 1) Request it with your reservation.
- 2) Reconfirm it with Reservations 48 hours before departure.
- 3) Ask at check-in, "Is it in the computer?"
- 4) Ask the galley attendant after boarding (prior to takeoff), "Was it loaded?" At this time, to aid cabin attendants with delivery, hand over a slip of paper with your meal preference/name/seat number.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Из четырех вариантов (A), (B), (C), (D) выберите единственно правильный:

1. Have you seen Mary's boyfriend ?

(A) yet (C) just

(B) still (D) else

2.1 wonder what our children when we come back.

(A) do (C) are doing

(B) will do (D) will be doing

3.1 hate

(A) a rairty weather (C) the rainy weather

(B) rainy weather (D) rainy weathers

4. Don't be angry me, please.

(A) at (C) with

(B) about (D) for

5.1 was very much surprised when Ann said that she .

(A) can't to swim (C) couldn't swim

(B) can't swim (D) wasn't able swim

6.1 want me.

(A) you to help (C) that you'll help

(B) that you help (D) you helping

7. He has never been to foreign countries.

(A) some (C) no

(B) any (D) anywhere

8. a post-office near here?

(A) Is (C) Where there

(B) Is there (D) There is

9. The police the criminal yet.

(A) have caught (C) didn't caught

(B) didn't catch (D) haven't caught

10. Charles Dickens is still popular today as when his first work appeared, over 150 years ago.

(A) as (C) such

(B) so (D) much

- II. Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain.
 (A) has written (C) was written
 (B) was wrote (D) is being written
12. As far as I know he speaks neither Spanish Italian.
 (A) or (C) not
 (B) either (D) nor
13. He said that he to Egypt.
 (A) never had been (C) has never been
 (B) never was (D) had never been
14. When we arrived in Sochi, it was very hot and the sun .
 (A) was shining (C) shined
 (B) shone (D) shining
15. The teacher made me the exercise again.
 (A) to do (C) doing
 (B) do (D) that I'll do
16. You've made mistakes in your dictation.
 (A) too many (C) very little
 (B) so much (D) a lot
17. You've never heard this song, ?
 (A) isn't it (C) have you
 (B) haven't you (D) is it

Билет № 13

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ Business trips ” с использованием словаря.
 Business trips.

Business trips are just part of doing business. A company tries to choose only its best people to represent it. Trips can happen in or out of the country. And there are as many reasons to go on a business as there are places to go: to sign contracts, to discuss terms of delivery, payment or shipment, to have tests, to consult, to improve one's professional skills, to provide support. Representatives of the companies involved usually make preliminary arrangements in order to meet. Whether a long-term or short-term trip, the itinerary must be carefully planned by the head of a department or another executive. After the trip, an employee is ordinarily expected to give a full financial accounting of the trip to his boss. Sightseeing, cultural events and just plain relaxing are a regular part of every business trip. And no businessman would dare forget to buy gifts for relatives, friends and colleagues while on a business trip to an interesting, new location. These trips are important because they contribute to the expansion of a company's business relationships and help that company succeed in the competitive world market.

Business today is international in character, and business people often have to travel. On a business trip people might meet colleagues and business partners for the first time. Often, colleagues from different countries experience cultural difficulties, that is, they are surprised by strange, to them, social conventions in a new place. Different cultures do things differently! Management styles also differ from country to country. It's often useful when doing business in a foreign land, to get some advice from a special agency which consults on questions of international business. These days business trips are very important because face to face meetings are more valuable to profitable business than any other type of strategy.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

A CLEVER TRICK

It (be) a cold and stormy night. A traveller (ride) a horse. It (rain) cats and dogs and he (be) __, wet to the skin. He (ride) for a few hours before he could find an inn.

When he (enter) the inn he (see) a lot of people there. They (sit) in front of the fire and there (be, not) a seat left for him.
A good idea (strike) him. He (call) the waiter and (say) to him in a loud voice: "Boy, take a plate of oysters to my horse."
Everybody (be surprised) . The waiter (put) some oysters on the plate and (go out) . Naturally, the other people (go out) to see if the horse (eat) the oysters.

A few minutes later the waiter (return) with the news that the horse (refuse) to eat the oysters. When the other people (return) they (saw) that the traveller (sit) comfortably in a chair. He (warm) his feet beside the fire. And suddenly everybody (realize) why the traveller (order) the waiter to take the oysters to the horse.
oyster — устрица

Билет № 14

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ Travelling ” с использованием словаря.

Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means.

Travelling by sea is very popular. Large ships and small river boats can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country.

As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't reserve tour tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish, and spend at any place as much time as you like.

Every year my friend and I go somewhere to the South for holidays. The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatoriums and tourist camps there. But it is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks there. Sometimes, we can place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long.

As a rule, I make new friends there. In the day-time we play volleyball, tennis, swim in the warm water of the sea and sunbathe. In the evening I like to sit on the beach watching the sea and enjoying the sunset. I'm fond of mountaineering. So I do a lot of climbing together with my friends. Time passes quickly and soon we have to make our way back. We return home sunburnt and full of impressions.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Из четырех вариантов (A), (B), (C), (D) выберите единственно правильный:

1. By the time we got to the theatre the first act .

(A) has already begun (C) had already begun

(B) had already begun (D) was already begun

2. I'll pick you up at seven sharp if .

(A) you will be ready (C) you is ready

(B) you are ready (D) you has been ready

3. Do you know bag it is?

(A) whose (C) who

(B) which (D) who's

4. Latin words began to be used in English place-names very long .
 (A) later on (C) previously
 (B) before (D) ago
5. striking features of English life is the self-discipline of people of all classes.
 (A) One of most (C) The most one
 (B) One of the most (D) The one of most
6. James made everybody believe that .
 (A) he has travelled all over the world (C) he was travelled all over the world
 (B) he had travelled all over the world (D) he travels all over the world
7. Nobody helped me, so I had to do it .
 (A) self (C) meself
 (B) oneself (D) myself
8. Memorial Day Americans honour the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars.
 (A) At (C) On
 (B) In (D) Over
9. How many meals a day ' ?
 (A) have you (C) you have
 (B) do you have (D) are you having
10. What you're wearing today!
 (A) the wonderful dress (C) a wonderful dress
 (B) wonderful dress (D) is a wonderful dress
11. In the fifteenth century people knew nothing about big continent as America.
 (A) so as (C) a such
 (B) soa (D) such a
12. As soon as I it I called the police.
 (A) looked (C) watched
 (B) saw (D) stared
13. The job was worse than she had expected.
 (A) many (C) much
 (B) very (D) a few
14. Tell me what
 (A) do you want me to buy for you (C) do you want me buy for you
 (B) you want me to buy for you (D) you want me buy for you
15. His mother • the cassette player.
 (A) made him switch off (C) made him to switch off
 (B) made him switching off (D) made that he switched off
16. The first view of the city of New York from the seals the sight that .
 (A) can never forget (C) cannot never be forgotten
 (B) cannot ever forgotten (D) can never be forgotten

Билет № 15

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ New Zealand trip report ” с использованием словаря.

NEW ZEALAND TRIP REPORT

Kaitlin Duck Sherwood

This all started because Mom wanted to go to Hawaii.

In the guidebook for Hawaii, I found these package bicycle tours listed. I got all excited and got Mom to agree that it sounded like fun, but by the time to commit came around, Mom waffled. I went ahead and made reservations for me, and told her that if she wanted to go, she

needed to make her own reservations.

The next day, I went to where I was doing some timing analysis consulting, and mentioned this to Hala, one of the programmers there. "Yeah", I said, "I almost decided to blow Mom off completely and go to New Zealand instead, but I didn't." Hala basically twisted my arm behind my back, shook me in the air a few times, and slammed me into the floor until I agreed to go bike around New Zealand for a month with her.

So what else could I do? I cancelled the Hawaii trip (leaving me with a credit with the bike tour company that ended up turning into my Banff trip) and from Dec 12, 1993 to Jan 12, 1994, Hala and I toured New Zealand.

When you read this, it will sound like it was a bad trip. It was not. Yes, I was physically uncomfortable for large portions of the trip, but it was worth it. And you should not avoid NZ because of the weather: the rains were so heavy that there was flooding in Kaikoura, Milford, and Greymouth. (By contrast, my friend Amy went a month later and reported beautiful weather 80% of the time.) Furthermore, large portions of the discomfort could have been avoided if I had packed better wet-weather gear.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

A SAD STORY

Three men (come) to New York. They (arrive) at a very large hotel and (take) a room there. Their room (be) on the forty-fifth floor.

In the evening the three men (go) to the theatre and (come) ' back to the hotel very late.

"I (be) ___ very sorry," (say) _ the clerk of the hotel, "but our lifts (work, not) tonight. If you (want, not) to walk upstairs to your room we (make) beds for you in the hall."

"No, no," (say) _ one of the three men. "No, thank you. We (want, not) to sleep in the hall. We (walk) up to our room."

Then he (tell) ___ his two friends, "It (be, not) easy to walk up to the forty-fifth floor, but I (think) I (know) how to make it easier. On our way to the room I (tell) you some jokes. Andy (sing) us some songs. Then Peter (tell) us some interesting stories."

So they (begin) to walk upstairs to their room. Tom (tell) them many jokes, Andy (sing) some songs. At last they (come) to the thirty-fourth floor. They (be) tired and (decide) to have a rest.

"Well," (say) Tom, "now it (be) your turn, Peter." "I (tell) you a sad story," (say) Peter. "We (leave) the key to our room in the hall."

Билет № 16

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ Places of Interest Great Britain ” с использованием словаря.

Places of Interest in Great Britain

Britain is rich in its historic places which link the present with the past. The oldest part of London is Lud Hill, where the city is originated. About a mile west of it there is Westminster Palace, where the king lived and the Parliament met, and there is also Westminster Abbey, the coronation church. Liverpool, the "city of ships", is England's second greatest port, ranking after London. The most interesting sight in the Liverpool is the docks. They occupy a river frontage of seven miles. The University of Liverpool, established in-1903, is noted for its School of Tropical Medicine. And in the music world Liverpool is a well-known name, for it's the home town of

"The Beatles". Stratford-on-Avon lies 93 miles north-west of London. Shakespeare was born here in 1564, and here he died in 1616. Cambridge and Oxford Universities are famous centres of learning. Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument, presumably built by Druids, members of an order of priests in ancient Britain. Tintagel Castle is King Arthur's reputed birthplace. Canterbury Cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church of England. The British Museum is the largest and richest museum in the world. It was founded in 1753 and contains one of the world's richest collections of antiquities. The Egyptian Galleries contain human and animal mummies. Some parts of Athens' Parthenon are in the Greek section. Madam Tussaud's Museum is an exhibition of hundreds of life-size wax models of famous people of yesterday and today. The collection was started by Madam Tussaud, a French modeller in wax, in the 18th century. Here you can meet Marilyn Monroe, Elton John, Picasso, the Royal Family, the Beatles and many others: writers, movie stars, singers, politicians, sportsmen, etc.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом

грамматической структуры

Из четырех вариантов (A), (B), (C), (D) выберите единственно правильный:

1. The English are famous

(A) of

(B) for

2. I'd like

(A) you join us

(B) you to join us

3. Oxford and Cambridge are

(A) older

(B) oldest

4. The weather was fine and we

their tea and their weather.

(C) in

(D) about

(C) you joining us

(D) your join to us

universities in Great Britain.

(C) the oldest

(D) the most oldest

(A) decided to go to the park

(B) decided going to the park

5. John is studying contemporary art,

(A) doesn't he

(B) isn't it

6. The Guinness Book of Records

(C) have decided to go to the park

(D) decided that we go to the park

(C) is he

(D) isn't he

in the 50s.

(A) first published

(B) has first been published

(C) was first published

(D) were first published

7. is known of Julius Caesar's education except that he studied Greek

and Latin literature with a tutor.

(A) something

(B) anything

8. John came to see me
 (A) another day
 (B) the other day
 9. Chopin began to take piano lessons
 (A) in the age of six
 (B) at 6 ages old
 (C) nothing
 (D) no
 . It was last Monday, I think.
 (C) other day
 (D) the day before other
 (C) at 6 years old
 (D) at the age of 6
 10. She's got a dark
 (A) hair
 (B) complexion (C) eyes (D) build • ,

Билет № 17

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ Hints for motorists in the USA ” с использованием словаря.

HINTS FOR MOTORISTS IN THE US

Travelers can find car rental advertisements under Car Rentals in the Yellow Pages. The two largest American car rental companies, Hertz and Avis, have offices all over the US, with counters at most airports and in many international cities. Other national car rental companies you can find at airports, such as Thrifty, National, Budget or Dollar, have offices in other countries too. So you may want to reserve a car through your travel agent in your own country.

In order to rent a car, you have to have a major credit card, such as MasterCard or Visa, or a credit card with the company itself. Without a credit card you may have to pay a very high deposit on the car.

It is also possible to rent used cars rather than new ones. Rent-A-Junker and Ugly Duckling, which have offices in 40 states, are two of the many used car rental companies. Their rates are often lower and they don't always demand a credit card. Sometimes they have special offers that make the total cost of renting a car even lower.

Americans like to do business without leaving their cars. You'll see drive-in banks, drive-in restaurants, drive-in churches and drive-in movies.

When driving in the US, it's a good idea to have an international drivers' license if you don't have a state license. Each of the fifty states has its own traffic laws. (For example, in some states drivers can pump their own gas at "self-serve islands", while in others this is not allowed.) Drivers are expected to know and understand the laws even if they don't live in the state. Get information when you cross the border into a state at a tourist information center.

There is a national speed limit of 55 miles per hour, or about 80 kilometers per hour. Americans usually start and stop slowly and are generally polite about letting cars enter busy streets. They usually stop for people who are walking to let them cross the street. In many states you may turn right after stopping at a corner, even if there is a red light. On some roads there may be a minimum speed.

If you rent a car, ask the company what to do in case your car breaks down. Some companies will ask you to call a special number. Others will want you to have the car repaired. They will deduct the cost of the repair from your bill.

"Mileage" can mean two things. It may mean the total number of miles a car has been driven. On the other hand, "gas mileage" is the number of miles a car can travel on one US gallon of gas.

If you want to rent a vehicle you can sleep in, you should ask about RVs recreational vehicles. You don't need a car to pull an RV— you can drive it! Yet it's as big as a house trailer.

You can also rent a camping trailer.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

THEY OVERDID IT

The London police were looking for a criminal who (rob) a bank. One day they (catch) him and (take) him to prison. But while they (take) photographs of him from the front, from the left, from the right, with a hat, without a hat — he suddenly (attack) one of the policemen and (run away)

Then a week later the telephone (ring) in the police station and somebody (say) : "You (look for) __ Ben Jackson, aren't you?" - - "Yes." -

"Well, he (be) at Victoria Station an hour ago. He (leave, probably) London by now."

The city police immediately (send) four different photos of the robber to the railway police. All the trains (search) .

Less than two hours later they (get) a telephone call from a small town not far from London. "We (catch) three of the men," they (say) happily, "and we (hope) to catch the fourth very soon." to rob — грабить

Билет № 18

1. Чтение и перевод текста “ Germany vacation on the waterside ” с использованием словаря.

GERMANY VACATION ON THE WATERSIDE

Coasts and Islands

The rugged North Sea, the gentler Baltic, life at an island pace, bracing air, more than 1,000 kilometres of beach and plenty of sun. Add to that, a never-ending choice of sports, spectacular events and nightlife into the early hours. Towns and cities with a traditional maritime feel, culture that stimulates and new trends that excite.

Or peace and quiet at last, time to enjoy a good book, swim or just do nothing. No end of sand for building castles and burying your parents up to their neck. All the ingredients for a fantastic holiday by the sea. And Germany has it all, two times over: once on the North Sea and once on the Baltic. Ready to get your feet wet?

River Scenery

For nature-lovers, who are interested in river scenery, Germany is definitely the place to be! There is a wide variety of dif

ferent landscapes to experience, such as the Middle Rhine Valley, which celebrated its 200,h birthday in the year 2002, forms part of the UNESCO world heritage. But there are also several other rivers, which are all worth a visit. While the character is always changing, the romantic atmosphere stays the same. Enjoy Germany on a journey, following the flow of the rivers.

Relax Scenery

Germany's lakes are as diverse as the countryside which surrounds them. Some are very well known; others are hidden gems that only reward people who trouble to seek them out. Large, small, with green water or blue, all Germany's lakes have a lot in common: they offer opportunities for sports and fun, together with fresh air and fantastic natural scenery — and the quality of the water is carefully monitored. Just a few clicks will help you discover what Germany's lakes have to offer in terms of beauty, walking, swimming, windsurfing, canoeing or just relaxing.

Waterway Networks

The fantastic network of navigable waterways that runs through Brandenburg — from Berlin to Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania — will give anyone who loves boating a huge

adrenaline rush. There are around 4,000 lakes, countless rivers, streams and canals, making this region one of the most remarkable inland waterway systems in Europe. Countryside that is untouched and quite deserted stretches for miles, just waiting to be discovered. There are cultural riches to enjoy here too. Whether you prefer a houseboat or a canoe, a motorboat or a sailing yacht — in many parts license-free — why not experience a whole new way of looking at the world?

Water Travel

Germany's rivers and lakes could almost have been designed with touring in mind. Whether it's a taste of canoeing adventure you're after, a touch of speed on a motor yacht or the tranquility of a house boat — the next few pages are full of ideas and information about Germany's regions, marinas, mooring places, hire regulations, legal requirements, consideration for others on the water and nature conservation.

2. Беседа по прочитанному тексту.

3. Выполнение грамматического задания с последующим анализом грамматической структуры

Из четырех вариантов (A), (B), (C), (D) выберите единственно правильный:

1. Charlie Chaplin was fond his friends.

(A) to imitate (C) imitating

(B) imitate (D) of imitating

2. Moscow has ' beautiful buildings and monuments.

(A) a lot (C) a great deal

(B) much (D) many

3. We'll start our tour from Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London.

(A) which (C) where

(B) whose (D) there

4. I've decided to university when I finish school.

(A) go (C) to go

(B) going (D) that I go

5. Jimmy couldn't come to the lesson, ?

(A) could he (C) did he

(B) couldn't he (D) didn't he

6. Everybody that smoking is dangerous.

(A) know (C) is knowing

(B) knows (D) is known

7. If you help me, we finish the job much sooner.

(A) can to (C) will be able

(B) could (D) will be able to

8. A hundred years life was very different.

(A) before (C) ago

(B) previously (D) later

9. How long are you going to at the hotel?

(A) leave (C) put up

(B) stay (D) occupy

10. When from Moscow University?

(A) did you graduate (C) have you graduated

(B) did you graduated (D) were you graduating

11. It's very cold today. Don't forget to put your coat.

(A) off (C) on

(B) of (D) out

12. When I arrived my boss .

(A) has already left (C) already left

(B) had already left (D) was leaving yet

13. I'm hungry. I haven't had breakfast this morning.
(A) some (C) no
(B) a (D) any
14. Pete is man I've ever met.
(A) the most handsome (C) a most handsome
(B) most handsome (D) most the handsome
15. He a lot of time reading poetry.
(A) used to spending (C) used spending
(B) used to spend (D) used on spending
16. Nick hasn't found a job .
(A) too (C) neither
(B) also (D) either
17. I'm afraid I have _ bad news for you.
(A) a (C) some
(B) the (D) any

3.2.1 Материально-техническое обеспечение

Для реализации программы учебной дисциплины должны быть предусмотрены следующие специальные помещения:

Кабинет иностранного языка и профессиональных дисциплин

Рабочее место преподавателя

Столы ученические

Стулья ученические

Ноутбуки

Наушники

Стенды и плакаты, отражающие содержание рабочей программы учебной дисциплины

Информационное обеспечение реализации программы

Основные печатные издания

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3. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – Москва: Академия, 2021. – 320 с.
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