бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение

Вологодской области «Вологодский колледж технологии и дизайна»

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

приказом директора

БПОУ ВО «Вологодский

колледж технологии и дизайна»

от 22.06.2023 г. 2023 № 514

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

**ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

**ОУД.04 Иностранный язык**

Специальность 54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям)

Вологда

2023

Организация-разработчик: бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Вологодской области «Вологодский колледж технологии и дизайна»

Разработчик:

Хрусталева Юлия Генриховна, преподаватель БПОУ ВО «Вологодский колледж технологии и дизайна»

Рассмотрен и рекомендован к использованию в учебном процессе   
предметной цикловой комиссией, протокол № 11 от 13.06.2023 г.

**СОДЕРЖАНИЕ**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Стр.** |
| 1. Фонд оценочных средств для входного, текущего, рубежного контроля и промежуточной аттестации | 4 |
| * 1. Фонд оценочных средств для входного контроля (диагностическая работа) | 4 |
| * 1. Фонд оценочных средств для текущего контроля | 11 |
| * + 1. Самооценка образовательных результатов обучающихся |  |
| * + 1. Критерии оценивания устного ответа обучающегося | 33 |
| * 1. Фонд оценочных средств для рубежного контроля (контрольная работа) | 36 |
| * 1. Фонд оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации | 49 |

**1. Фонд оценочных средств для входного, текущего, рубежного контроля и промежуточной аттестации**

* 1. **Фонд оценочных средств для входного контроля (диагностическая работа)**

**1. Назначение контрольной работы**

Диагностика входного уровня владения иностранным языком обучающихся

**2. Характеристика фонда оценочных средств**

1) Лексико-грамматический тест

2) Устное собеседование

**3. План (спецификация) работы**

1) Лексико-грамматический тест

**English Placement Test**

***• Choose the best answer for each question.***

***• Stop when the questions become too difficult.***

***• Spend no more than 40 minutes on the test.***

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

A you are B you C are you

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

A any B a C an

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

A sons B daughters C children

4. I work in a \_\_\_. I’m a doctor.

A hospital B hotel C supermarket

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

A Her B His C He’s

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

A They are B There is C There are

7. I qet up \_\_\_7 o’clock in the morning.

A for B at C in

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

A don’t like B like C do like

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

A do you B you do C you

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

A this B these C that

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

A at B on C in

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

A plays B play C playing

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

A on B with C by

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

A so B but C because

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

A in B at C to

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

A went B did go C was

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

A film B restaurant C book

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

A see B look C watch

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

A When B Where C What

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

A Did B Were C Had

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

A Maria B Marias’ C Maria’s

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

A us B we C our

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

A Do B Are C Would

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

A Could I B Could you C Do I

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

A money B rent C cost

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

A come B get C arrive

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

A any B many C much

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

A OK B great C right

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

A some B any C a

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

A It’s B Here’s C There’s

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

A cook B am cooking C cooking

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

A As B like C than

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

A will B do C are

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

A Let’s B Do you C Shall they

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

A a B the C some

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

A should B did C had

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

A Have you B Are you C Did you

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

A enough B lot C too much

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

A finishes B is going to finish C finished

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

A very B really C much

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

A is B yes C so D right

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

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

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

A to B with C on D by

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

A have seen B saw C see D was seeing

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

A borrow B earn C spend D lend

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

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

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

A do B practise C make D exercise

48. \_\_\_ anywhere interesting recently?

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

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

A should B can C will D shall

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

A like B so C than D as

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

A will be B was C is D would be

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

A is B are C was D were

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

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

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

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

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

A Next B All the C Every D Any

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

A would B did C have D used

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

A paint B to paint C painting D painted

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

A unless B until C if D since

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

A many B any C every D all

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

A lived B would live C had lived D live

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

A stood B was standing C have stood D am standing

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

A will B may C can D must

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

A already B yet C just D only

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

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

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

A take B taking C having taken D to take

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

A put B live C set D take

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

A might not B mustn’t C won’t D can’t

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

A is B was C has been D is being

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

A am B will be C would be D was

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

A to take B take C took D taking

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

A it B that C what D where

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

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

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

A what B if C that D how

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

A on B with C up D to

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

A for B to C with D about

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

A alike B same C like D equal

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

A gone B taken C done D come

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

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

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

A made B did C put D took

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

A remembers B realises C recognizes D reminds

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

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

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

A hope B way C time D opportunity

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

A had decided B decided C have decided D was deciding

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

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

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

A raised B lifted C increased D built

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

A accused B suspended C arrested D suspected

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

A unless B in case CAs long as D Although

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

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

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

A down B off C over D away

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

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

91. My mother’s Italian, so \_\_\_ the language has been quite easy for me.

A to learn B learn C having learned D learning

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

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

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

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

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

A remembered B happened C appeared D occurred

95. There’s going to be a new department at work. They’ve asked me to \_\_\_ it up.

A take B set C put D bring

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

A big B high C large D good

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

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

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

A eat B eating C was eating D having eaten

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

A considerably B thoroughly C seriously D strongly

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

A very B completely C fairly D absolutely

**Ответы и интерпретация результатов теста**

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

**2) Устное собеседование**

**Примерные вопросы для устного собеседования**

**Introductory questions**

What’s your name? How do you spell your surname? Where are you from?

Did you learn English at school? For how many years?

**Starter**

1 What do you do? Do you work or are you a student?

2 Tell me about your family.

3 What do you do in your free time? (Do you play football or any sports?)

4 What do you do every day? What time do you get up / start work?

5 Tell me about the town where you live.

**Elementary**

6 Tell me about something you can do well. (Can you swim? Can you cook?)

7 How often do you usually see your friends? (What do you do together?)

8 Where do you live? Tell me about your home.

9 What are you going to do at the weekend?

10 Have you been to an English-speaking country? Tell me about your visit. (OR Tell me about an interesting place you have been to.)

**Pre-intermediate**

11 Tell me about something that you did with your friends/family recently. Why did you enjoy it?

12 Tell me about the weather in your country. Which is your favourite season and why do you like it?

13 Imagine that I am a visitor to your country. What advice would you give me?

14 Can you tell me about an object that is special for you? Why is it special?

15 Where do you live - in a house or an apartment? What’s it like?

**Intermediate**

16 What sort of television programmes do you like?

17 How do you keep in touch with your friends and family (by phone/email)? How do you think communication might change in the future?

18 Tell me about the last film you saw at the cinema (or the last book you read). Would you recommend it?

19 Think about an interesting person you have met. What is he/she like?

20 Have you ever been on a journey where something went wrong?

**Upper-intermediate**

21 Tell me about something you are good at.

22 Can you tell me about a famous landmark/person in your country? What do you know about it/them?

23 What do you use the internet for? Do you think it will ever replace books and newspapers? Why / why not?

24 If an English person wanted to learn your language, how should they do this and why?

25 Where do you see yourself in five years’ time?

**1.2. Фонд оценочных средств для текущего контроля**

**Тема 1.1 Знакомство**

1. Соотнесите фразы-приветствия с фразами ответами на приветствия.
2. Hello! — Здравствуйте!
3. Good morning/afternoon/evening! — Доброго утра/дня/вечера!
4. I am glad to see you. / I am happy to see you. / I am pleased to see you. — Я рад Вас видеть.
5. Good to see you again. / Nice to see you again. — Рад вновь видеть Вас.
6. How have you been? — Как дела
7. Вы встретились первый раз в жизни (либо практически не знакомы)
8. What is your name? — Как Вас зовут?
9. My name is (name). Nice to meet you! — Меня зовут (имя). Приятно познакомиться!
10. Распространенные фразы-ответы на приветствие
11. Fine thanks, and you? — Хорошо, спасибо, а у Вас?
12. Fine thanks, what about yourself? — Хорошо, спасибо, а Вы как?
13. Very well, thanks. — Очень хорошо, спасибо.
14. Pretty good, thanks. — Довольно хорошо, спасибо.
15. How do you do? — ответ на приветствие How do you do? (устаревшее)
16. Вставьте необходимую форму глаголов to be \ to have

№1

1. This bird \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ little.

2. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ got a grandfather.

3. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he? He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fine.

4. The brown cows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near the box.

5. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he from? Нe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Great Britain.

6. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ got five giraffes.

7. Those elephants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_big.

8. His uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pilot.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his brother many toys?

10. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_not got a cat.

№2

1. This kitten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ little.

2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ got a brother.

3. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they from? They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Russia.

4. Those tigers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ big.

5. Her uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ got a son.

6. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his father? He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fine.

7. My sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a worker.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you got two toy hares?

9. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pilots.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his aunt from America?

№3

1. That bird \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice.

2. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she? She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fine.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_got six crocodile.

4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a worker.

5. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ got a grandmother.

6. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you from? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from Africa.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your brother’s drivers? Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not got an uncle.

9. Those funny monkeys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the bag.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you got a grandmother? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

№4

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they from? They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from America.

2. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ got an aunt.

3. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his brother? He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fine.

4. That kitten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ funny.

5. Their friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teachers.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he got a nephew? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. These big tigers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the table.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ got seven hares.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those little hares white?

10. Her uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a driver.

**Тема 1.2. Семья. Семейные ценности.**

1. Выберите из списка слова, которые можно заменить на “he”, “she”, “it”, “they”.

Children, a cat, animals, Mary, parents, Oleg, friends, a pen, books, a family, rain, a house, mice, February, summer, a river, Peter and Mike. a dog, windows, Tuesday

2. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями.

1. **Nick** is from Great Britain. 2. **Iren** is a student. 3. **Bert and his brother** live in London. 4. **Helen and me** are good friends. 5. Are you and **your sister** twins? 6. **The cat** is drinking milk.

3. Постройте предложения по образцу. Используйте повелительное наклонение глагола look и указательные местоимения this – эта (этот) и these –эти.

Глагол в повелительном наклонении стоит в первой форме (из словаря).

look – смотреть

Look at … – Посмотрите на …

ОБРАЗЕЦ

man / fat — Look at this man. He is fat. — Посмотрите на этого мужчину. Он толстый.

hat / new – Look at these hats. They are new. — Посмотрите на эти шляпы. Они новые.

1. woman / thin

2. sportsman / tall

3. sportswoman / short

4. children / noisy

5. feet / clean

6. hands / dirty

7. dogs / spotty

8. cats/ old

4. Выберите английские эквиваленты для местоимений this, these, that, those.

1. What colour are (те) pens?

2. (Тот) boy is my friend.

3. I want to read (ту) book.

4. (Те) children are my friends.

5. What is (это)?

6.(Этот) table is round.

7. (Эти) cats are white.

8. (Те) flowers are roses.

5. Переделайте предложения во множественное число.

ОБРАЗЕЦ. This is a spider. – These are spiders.

1. This is a spider. 2. That is a snail. 3. This is a star. 4. This is a boy. 5. This is a baby. 6. That is a flower. 7. That is a shelf. 8. Is this a sofa? 9. Is this a bookcase? 10. Is this a man? 11. Is that a woman? 12. Is that a train? 13. Is that a plane? 14. Is the window open? 15. Is the door closed? 16. That is not a king. 17. That is not a queen. 18. That is not a bus. 19. This isn’t a mountain. 20. This isn’t a mouse.

6. Переведите предложения с оборотом «Это…» на английский язык.

ОБРАЗЕЦ

Это ребенок. — This is a child.

Это дети. – These are children.

1. Это шляпа.

2. Это машина.

3. Это игрушки.

4. Это ручка.

5. Это карандаши.

7. Заполните пропуски местоимениями my, your, his, her, our, their.

I’d like some ice in ……orange juice.

We’d like to have breakfast in….room.

The children would like to watch TV in …. room.

He’d like some milk in ….. cereal.

She’d like lemon in …..tea.

8. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями.

This is Mrs Simpson. And this is ……daughter.

This is Mr White. And this is … wife.

My name is Ann. And these are….. parents.

These are Tom and Jack. And these are ….. sisters.

This is my dog. And this is …. bone.

These are cats. And these are … kittens.

This is Mary And this is…. doll.

We are sisters. This is ….. mother.

9. Внесите изменения в предложения, используя местоимения данные в скобках, при этом не забывайте про окончание -S у глагола-действия в Present Simple.

I have a dog in my house. (She)

I wash my hands and face in the morning. (He)

I go to the cinema with my friends. (They)

I play football with my brother. (He)

I do my homework in the evening. (We)

I help my mother. (They)

I clean my room every weekend. (You)

I drink my milk in the morning. (The cat)

I often write letters to my granny. (You)

I have my breakfast at seven thirty. (She)

10. Переведите с английского.

I have a house. This is my house. This house is mine.

We have a dog. This is our dog. This dog is ours.

They have a cat. This is their cat. This cat is theirs.

You have a bike. This is your bike. This bike is yours.

She has a sister. This is her sister. This sister is hers.

He has a brother. This is his brother. This brother is his.

11. Вставьте нужную форму местоимения.

I have got a bike. This is ……bike.

Have you got a car? Is this car…?

We have got a cat. This is …… cat.

They have got a dog. This dog is…

She has got many hats. These hats are…

He has got many caps. These are … caps.

12. Переведите на английский, используя оборот «У меня есть…» и местоимения: личные и притяжательные (простую и самостоятельную формы).

У меня есть ручка. Это моя ручка. Это ручка моя.

У них есть квартира. Это их квартира. Эта квартира их.

У тебя есть кошка. Это твоя кошка. Эта кошка твоя.

У него есть друзья. Это его друзья. Эти друзья его.

У вас есть дом. Это ваш дом. Этот дом ваш.

У нее есть машина. Это ее машина. Эта машина ее.

У нас есть кошка. Это наша кошка. Эта кошка наша.

У собаки есть кость. Это ее кость. Эта кость ее. (a bone)

13. Дополни предложения личными местоимениями и местоимениями-дополнениями.

ОБРАЗЕЦ. I want to see them but they don’t want to see me .

1. He wants to see her but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_doesn’t want to see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. You want to see him but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_doesn’t want to see\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. They want to see you but\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ don’t want to see\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. She wants to see us but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_don’t want to see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. We want to see them but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ don’t want to see\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

14. Замените существительные в предложениях местоимениями-дополнениями.

ОБРАЗЕЦ. Please, pass the sweets to Sandy. — Please, pass them to Sandy.

1. The teacher reads the story to the children.

2. Did you give the letter to your friend?

3. Alice sends a card to Granny.

4. Can you give the book to my brother?

5. We gave some food to the cats.

6. Will you tell this to my parents?

7. Phone me and my brother tomorrow.

8. I don’t like to talk to Nick.

9. Would you like to join Mary and me?

10. Tell Ann about it.

15. Переведите предложения. Вставьте местоимения-дополнения по смыслу.

1. I don’t know these men. Do you know …?

2. Where is Tom? I want to speak to …

3. We live in Russia. Our parents live with…

4. I bought some bread. Will you take … out of the bag?

5. The children are in the yard. Can you see …..?

16. Вставьте вопросительные слова (вопросительные местоимения).

Повторить Вопросительные слова (местоимения) в английском языке

(Что) do you like to do?

(Сколько) friends have you got?

(Как) are your parents?

(Почему) are you so late?

(Где) do you live?

(Когда) is your birthday?

(Кто) knows your telephone number?

17. Вставьте вопросительные слова (вопросительные местоимения) по смыслу. В некоторых случаях возможны 2 варианта.

1. … are you?

2. … is your name?

3. … do you live?

4. … colour is this flower?

5. … big is your family?

6. … do you learn English?

7. … do you have free time?

18. Выучите диалоги.

DIALOGUE 1.

— She has gone to the country. – Она уехала загород.

— What for? – Зачем?

— To visit her parents. – Навестить родителей.

DIALOGUE 2.

— He has gone on a trip to the South. – Он отправился в поездку на юг.

— What for? – Зачем?

— To take pictures of the sea. – Сфотографировать море.

DIALOGUE 3.

— Mother has gone shopping. – Мама ушла в магазин.

— What for? – Зачем?

— To buy some bread and milk. – Купить хлеба и молока.

DIALOGUE 4.

— Mother said she needed you at home. – Мама сказала, что ты нужна ей дома.

— What for? – Зачем?

— To look after the children. – Присмотреть за детьми.

1. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (can / may)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ you see anything in this dark room?

\_\_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your rubber, please? Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Kate\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak English.

Mike has got many books so he\_\_\_\_\_\_ read them.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your pen?

Only a person who knows the language very well \_\_\_\_\_\_ answer such a question.

Most children\_\_\_\_\_\_ slide on the ice very well.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_find any kind of information on the Internet.

British Parliament \_\_\_\_\_\_issue laws and form the budget.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ I try on this coat?

You \_\_\_\_\_\_not talk loudly in libraries.

He \_\_\_\_\_\_read and write in English.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb. Use must, mustn't, or don't have to.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1) go to school from Monday to Friday. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2) wear a uniform, so I normally wear sports clothes. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3) arrive late, and we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4) go to every class. In class, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5) shout, play or sing. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6) have lunch at school, so I sometimes go home. When school finishes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7) look after my little sister. When my parents come home I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8) stay in, so I usually go out with my friends. When I get home, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9) do my homework. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10) go to bed late, except on Fridays, when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (11) go to bed before midnight.

3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (mustn’t / needn’t)

Shall I turn on the light? — No, you \_\_\_\_\_\_. It is still light in the room.

You\_\_\_\_\_\_ make your bed. I'll do it for you.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_buy mineral water, we have plenty.

We\_\_\_\_\_\_ stay up late.

You\_\_\_\_\_\_ take an umbrella today. The sun is shining.

It’s prohibited to go into that building. You\_\_\_\_\_\_ go in.

The meeting is very important. We\_\_\_\_\_\_ be late.

I\_\_\_\_\_\_ forget my keys or I won’t get in.

You\_\_\_\_\_\_ bring sandwiches. We can stop at a cafe.

Pupils\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoke.

In this school pupils \_\_\_\_\_\_wear school uniform. They can wear jeans and T-shirts.

4. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / can / need)

Sonia \_\_\_\_\_\_ practise so much if she wants to take part in the marathon.

If you want to improve your English, you \_\_\_\_\_\_work very hard.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_not change the whole text as the beginning is all right.

John \_\_\_\_\_\_not tell us the rules of the game: we know them.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_not afford to pay the bill.

It is already six o’clock. We \_\_\_\_\_\_hurry if we don’t want to be late.

She \_\_\_\_\_\_decorate a room nicely.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_take care of your parents.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_stay with my brother when we are in Paris.

5. Подчеркните правильный вариант употребления модального глагола.

You must / should / shouldn’t be 18 before you can drive in Spain.

You don’t have to / mustn’t / shouldn’t go to bed so late. It's not good for you.

You don’t have to / mustn’t / shouldn’t wear a school uniform in most Spanish state schools.

You must / mustn’t / needn’t come. I can do it without you.

You don’t have to /must / mustn’t copy during exams.

You don’t have to /mustn’t / shouldn’t be very tall to play football.

You must /mustn’t / needn’t be a good writer to win the Pulitzer Prize.

6. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / may / can)

You \_\_\_\_\_\_not smoke here.

\_\_\_\_\_\_you hear that strange noise?

He\_\_\_\_\_\_come today or tomorrow.

My little brother\_\_\_\_\_\_ count to ten.

This incident \_\_\_\_\_\_have serious consequences.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_have a valid permit to enter.

7. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / may)

I’m not sure but perhaps Roberto \_\_\_\_\_\_ leave for Australia soon.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_talk to your daughter about her future.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_ have a visa to travel to some countries.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_ stop smoking. It is bad for your health.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_make sure cargoes reach their destination.

However cold it \_\_\_\_\_\_ be, we’ll go skiing.

People \_\_\_\_\_\_ take care of future.

8. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / could / ought / may)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ Einstein speak English when he went to live in the USA?

Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_swim when she was three.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_be joking. No one buys two Rolls Royces.

They \_\_\_\_\_\_be tired. They’ve been travelling all night.

He \_\_\_\_\_\_to go to the dentist because he has toothache.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_ swim quite well when I was five years old.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ I ride your bicycle, please, Jane?

She \_\_\_\_\_\_be Scottish with a surname like McKenzie.

At your age you \_\_\_\_\_\_ to be earning your living.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_to feel some respect for your elders.

9. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / may / need)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ I invite Nick to our house?

It \_\_\_\_\_rain soon.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_not make notes in the books.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_pay your bills in restaurants.

The baby is sleeping. You \_\_\_\_\_\_not shout.

That diamond bracelet is very elegant but it \_\_\_\_\_\_have cost a fortune.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_not say anything if you don’t want to.

I can hear you quite well. You \_\_\_\_\_\_not shout.

He has left the army and doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_to wear a uniform any more.

I’ve bought everything, so you \_\_\_\_\_\_not go shopping.

Tim gave me a letter to post. I \_\_\_\_\_\_not forget to post it.

10. Complete the sentences with the positive or negative forms of must or have to.

Brilliant! I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study tonight because I've finished my exams.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use a mobile phone on a plane.

You can go out, but you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be home by midnight.

Jo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to school by bus. She lives nearby.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cook tonight. We can get a pizza.

She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get up early. She's on holiday.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study harder or you are going to fail.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_drive faster than 120 km/h on the motorway.

11. Choose the correct modal verb in italics:

I can / can’t / might go out tonight. I'm too busy.

I haven't studied enough. I may / may not / might pass my exams.

They say it must/ need / might snow tomorrow.

She can /might not / won’t be able to help us. She's not available.

Can / May / Might you come to my party?

We should run or we can / might / might not miss the bus.

12. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb in italics:

You couldn’t / mustn’t / shouldn’t eat so many hamburgers. They're not good for you.

You can’t have / don’t have to /mustn’t study at the weekends, except when you have exams.

You may not / might not /needn’t Everything will be OK.

You don’t have to /might not/mustn’t use your mobile phone in class.

Diana looks happy. She can /can have /must have heard some good news.

I can’t /may not /might not have left my mobile phone at school on Friday afternoon – I had it on Friday night.

It can /could / couldn’t rain tomorrow.

13. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / can / should / may)

I have some free time. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ help her now.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_ drive Susan's car when she is out of town.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ I have a glass of water?

Anyone \_\_\_\_\_\_ become rich and famous if they know the right people.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_ go to this party. It's very important.

Bird \_\_\_\_\_\_ be known by its song.

He is coming here so that they \_\_\_\_\_\_ discuss it without delay.

It's late. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ go to bed.

He \_\_\_\_\_\_ have told me about it himself.

14. Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs

1. — Some people just don’t know how to sing. (be able to)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. — There’s a chance that she’s in the airport. (could)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. — I knew how to ride a horse when I was six. (could)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. — John isn’t sure if he is going to Turkey. (might not)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. — Do not block the emergency exit. (mustn’t)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. — It is dangerous to use mobile phones on the plane. (mustn’t)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. — It is necessary to fasten your seat belt for landing and taking off. (must)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. -It’s possible that he’ll be there to meet us. (may)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. — This is a surprise. Don’t tell anybody about it. (shouldn’t)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. Complete the sentences with a suitable modal verb. Use must, don’t have to, might, should, must have, mustn’t, can’t have and shouldn’t.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drive on the pavement. It's illegal.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ say that. It's not nice.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to work tomorrow because it's a public holiday.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy this CD, but I'm not sure.

He's not here. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gone out.

She didn't study enough. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passed her exam.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat more vegetables. They're good for you.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be 18 before you can buy alcohol.

16. Write the sentences again without changing the meaning. Use one of the modal verbs in brackets.

It’s possible Mary saw him. (must / may / can)

Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I am certain Peter has got lost. (should / could / must)

Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

My advice is that you stop. (should / must / could)

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Perhaps we went to London. (must / can / might)

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I am sure Pierre is French. (can / must / could)

Pierre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

It’s not possible that Peter kissed Helen. (might not / can’t / should )

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Тема № 1.3 Внешность человека. Описание характера.**

1.Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk).

2. My sister (to get) up at eight o’clock. 3. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 4. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 5. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 7. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. 8. She (to speak) French well

2.Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

2. What time Andrea usually (to get) up? 3. When she (to catch) the bus? 4. She (to take) a shower in the morning? 5. She (to go) home for lunch? 6. When she (to go) swimming? 7. How she (to get) to the pool? 8. What she (to do) on Saturday evenings?

3.Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

(ОБЫЧНО) 1. Я работаю. 2. Мы работаем. 3. Они не работают. 4. Вы работаете? - Да. 5. Он работает? - Нет. Он учится. 6. Мой брат не учится. Он работает. 7. Ты носишь очки? 8. Вы помогаете людям? 9. Он любит читать сказки? 10. Она любит играть на скрипке? 11. Моя сестра не читает книг. 12. Наша бабушка любит спать на диване. 13. Вы любите отдыхать в кресле? 14. Мы едим и пьем в кухне. 15. Мой брат не любит читать газеты. 16. Мы спим в спальне. 17. Мой брат спит на диване в жилой комнате. 18. Моя сестра одевается перед зеркалом. 19. Мой дядя пишет книги. 20. Мы делаем упражнения в школе. 21. Я трачу свои карманные деньги на мороженое. 22. Он читает все время и не любит смотреть телевизор.

4.Вставьте do или does.

1. ... you sleep well? – Yes, I ... . 2. ... your sister wash the plates? – Yes, she ... . 3. What ... the teacher ask you to do? 4. ... Kitty read English books? – Yes, she ... . 5. He ... not like porridge. 6. We ... not go to school in summer.

5.Вставьте наречия, указанные в скобках, в данные предложения.

1. She is late for work. (Always) - ... . 2. George eats meat. (Never) - ... . 3. You can see foxes in the country. (Sometimes) - ... . 4. Does Tim go to school by taxi? (Usually) - ... . 5. We spend summer in France. (Usually) - ... . 6. Tom and Tim are very busy on Mondays. (Often) - ... . 7. My dog is very funny. (Sometimes) - ... . 8. Kate doesn’t go swimming. (Often) - ... . 9. Simon does his English homework. (Never) - ... .

6.Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужной форме.

1. He ... a good footballer. (be) 2. We ... at school. (be) 3. The roses ... very beautiful. (be) 4. I ... an interesting book. (have) 5. The sun ... very hot. (be) 6. I ... my lessons very carefully. (do) 7. Elizabeth ... a new dress. (have) 8. The students ... English lessons three times a week. (do) 9. I ... a camera. (have) 10. Harry ... a tennis player. (be) 11. Tony ...a coat. (have) 12. The children’s hands ... dirty. (be) 13. Mike ... late for school. (be) 14. Ted ... a good swimmer. (be) 15. Ted ... swimming very much. (like) 16. I always ... my homework. (do) 17. I ...go to school by foot. (go)

7.Use affirmative

1. I \_\_ (go) shopping with my brother.

2. We sometimes \_\_ (use) a dictionary in class.

3. My friends \_\_ (study) Italian at their school.

4. School \_\_ (finish) at three o´clock.

5.You \_\_ (live) near me.

6. He \_\_(like) rap music.

7. She \_\_ (do) her homework before dinner.

8. We \_\_ (play) tennis in school on Wednesday afternoon.

9. I \_\_ (watch) TV in the evening.

10. My mother \_\_ (teach) art.

8.Use negative

1. I study French.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. School finishes at two o´clock.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. You copy from other students.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. We think English is easy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. My friends play volleyball.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. I watch TV on Saturday morning.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. She speaks Chinese.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. The dog likes cats.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. They listen to pop music.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. I play with my hamster every day.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.Write questions and short answers

1. live / in / you / Do / Chernigiv / ?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. in / students / Do / the canteen / ? / eat

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. to school / your brother / on Saturday / ? / Does / go

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. live / near / Do / your friends / you / ?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. at / school/ finish / Does / three o´clock / ?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Напишите сравнительную и превосходную степень для следующих прилагательных:

Happy, young, shallow, difficult, dirty, patient, hot, comfortable, brave, wise, friendly, ridiculous, late, little

2. Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени.

A train is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than a bus.

This text is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all.

I was ill last week but today I am\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Park Street is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Market Street.

This jacket is small for me. Show me a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one.

What is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thing in life?

A crocodile is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than a water snake.

Helen is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl in our class.

3. Упражнение Раскройте скобки, поставив предложенное прилагательное в нужной степени.

Jill’s a far\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) person than my brother.

Kate was the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (practical) of the family.

Greg felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bad) yesterday than the day before.

This wine is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) I’ve ever tasted.

Jack was the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tall) of the two.

Jack is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (clever) of the three brothers.

If you need any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (far) information, please contact our head office.

The sinking of Titanic is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (famous) shipwreck stories of all time.

Please, send the books back without\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (far) delay.

The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rich) in the world.

Could you come a bit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (early) tomorrow?

I like this song \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (well) than the previous one.

Which of these two performances did you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (much)?

The fire was put out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (quickly) than we expected.

4. Вставьте more или less.

People are\_\_\_\_\_\_ intelligent than monkeys.

Summer holidays are \_\_\_\_ splendid than winter holidays.

Maths is \_\_\_\_\_ important than English.

Books are \_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting than films.

Writing in English is\_\_\_\_\_ difficult than speaking.

Parents are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helpful than teachers.

Reading is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ useful than watching TV.

Food is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive than clothes.

5. Сравните по образцу.

Maths and English. (difficult)

Maths is as difficult as English.

History and Russian, (difficult)

History is not so difficult as Russian.

Weather in autumn and weather in summer. (pleasant)

A bike and a motor-bike, (comfortable)

A snake and a crocodile, (dangerous)

Shoes and coats, (expensive)

Holidays and week-ends, (wonderful)

Ann and Nell, (beautiful)

6. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. Mike found himself а \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job somewhere out of town.

a) safer

b) more safe

c) more safer

d) safest

2. We prefer the Palm Beach though it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the center.

a) the farther

b) farthest

c) the farthest

d) furthest

3. This detailed map is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the atlas.

a) more useful as

b) more useful like

c) more useful than

d) usefuller as

4. Safari parks are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ places of all to keep animals.

a) better

b) the best

c) most better

d) more better

5. This computer is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advanced than the old model.

a) farther

b) far most

c) far

d) far more

6. They talked about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developments in agriculture.

a) the least

b) the latter

c) the latest

d) the late

7. The situation is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now and there isn't an easy solution.

a) less more complicated

b) many more complicate

c) much more complicated

d) farther more complicated

8. People stay indoors during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of the day.

a) most hottest

b) more hotter

c) most hotter

d) hottest

1. Translate into English.

Я собираюсь пойти в парк.

Она собирается купить новую книгу.

Дети не собираются играть в футбол.

Саша собирается делать уроки.

Я собираюсь поплавать в речке.

Собираемся ли мы прочитать этот текст?

Я не собираюсь написать ему письмо.

2. Вставьте соответствующую форму глагола to be:

I … going to give him a dog as a present.

Her brother … going to be a teacher.

Their parents… going to visit London.

… you going to make a picnic?

…your aunt going to have a puppy?

3. Сделай предложения отрицательными

1. You are going to play football on Monday.

2. He is going to play football on Sunday.

3. We are going to sing at the lesson.

4. They are going to play the piano.

5. You are going to read a book.

6. She is going to read a letter.

7. You are going to listen to music.

8. You are going to play hockey on Tuesday.

**Тема № 2.1 Описание жилища.**

1. Complete the sentences with the expression get a good job. Use the Infinitive or the -ing form of the verb get.

I want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I suggest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I recommend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I hope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I feel like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I managed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I am trying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I will not refuse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I agree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I have denied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Tick the correct item.

Greg enjoys … in the rain.

□ walk □ walking □ to walk

I’d like … Molly an e-mail now.

□ send □sending □ to send

What does Steve want ...?

□ do □ doing □ to do

The coach watched his team … football.

□ play □ playing □ to play

I prefer … detective stories.

□ read □ reading □ to read

Would you like something …?

□ drink □ drinking □ to drink

3. Use Infinitive or -ing form.

It was quite late when they saw Martin … (come) up the other side of the street. They saw him … (pause) in front of his house, … (look) up at it and … (knock) at the door.

My parents let me (stay) at Molly’s house last weekend. They agreed … (take) me to his place in the car and they made me (promise) to behave myself.

Mel hates (answer) the phone. And very often Mel just lets it … (ring).

At first Jenny enjoyed … (listen) to Steven but after a while she got tired of … (hear) the same story.

Polly can’t (go) to the cinema today. She’s busy … (study) for her exam, which is next week, but she’s decided … (take) a break and … (phone) Megan.

I tried … (listen) carefully and in order (not/show) how I was embarrassed, I did my best … (keep) the conversation … (go) on one topic and another.

4. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

Peace activist Baroness Bertha von Suttner encouraged Alfred Nobel ... a prize for peace. (establish / to establish / establishing / to be established)

The police officer made Neil get out of the car and demanded … his driver's licence.(see / seeing / to see / to be seen)

In the time of Peter the Great the noblemen were not allowed … beards. (have / to have / having / having had)

They wouldn't let ... the country without the entry visa, would they? (him to enter / he enters / him enter / him entering)

Fred couldn’t make … that he had caught the huge fish himself. (I believed/ me believe / me believed / me to believe)

Nick was very close to the phone-box and Mary noticed him … the number, and then she heard him ... something to passer-by. (to dial, to say / dialing, to say / to dial, say / dial, say)

Nick was seen ... the hall and then Jane watched him ... (enter, go away / be entered, to go away / enter, go away / to have entered, to be gone away)

It's too late now, but I will always regret ... John to do the work. (to ask / asking / ask / to be asked)

My friend Moira stopped ... whole milk because she is on a diet. (to buy / buying / buy / to be bought)

They were allowed... discussing the plans, so their partner introduced himself and went on to talk about the project. (to continue / continuing / continue / to be continued)

5. Put one of the given verbs in the correct form – infinitive or gerund:

to see, to lock, to explain, to go, to show, to play, to listen, to do, to write, to earn, to discuss, to drive, to look, to speak, to understand, to do, to stay, to work, to spend

I wish ... the manager.— It’s no use ... to him.

Don’t forget ... the door before ... to bed.

My mother told me not ... to anyone about it.

He tried ... but she didn’t want ...

Would you mind ... me how the lift works?

I’m beginning ... what you mean.

The boys like ... tennis but not ... this in bad weather.

Try ... this correctly.

He likes ... in his cabinet.

I prefer ... my car myself.

I advise you ... at my place and ... for a new flat.

Let’s ... this tomorrow, I’m tired now.

Most people prefer ... money. Some don’t want ... them.

6. Complete the sentences using either the Infinitive or Gerund. Insert prepositions if necessary. Раскройте скобки, употребив герундий или инфинитив (с или без частицы to). Если нужно, вставьте предлог

He used ... (think) that life ended at 40, but now when he’s 41, he knows it’s not true.

... (make) such a terrible noise!

It’s five in the morning. I’m not used ... (get) up this early,

It’s impossible... (cut) with this knife. It’s blunt.

My father enjoys ... (listen) to jazz music.

I’m sorry... (hear) that your mother isn’t well.

Harry looked so funny that I couldn’t help ... (laugh).

I couldn’t help them ... (find) what they were looking for as I was in too much of a hurry.

I’d like... (cook) something special when guests come.

What do you feel like... (do) tonight?

My dad promised ... (buy) me a bike if I passed my exams well.

I hate... (wait) in queues. It really annoys me.

I looked forward ... (see) you again soon.

It’s difficult ... (concentrate) when there’s loud playing on the radio.

We stopped for a while ... (admire) the scenery.

He can’t afford ... (hire) a taxi every day.

Is it worth ... (run) such an awful risk?

Would you mind ... (fetch) another chair?

I offered ... (pay) for the meal, but she refused.

I’m sorry... (disturb) you, but could you tell me the time?

My younger sister can’t stop... (eat) sweets.

He dislikes... (spend) money on car repairs.

I remember... (go) to Venice as a child.

... (call) Mike

I suggested ... (call) a taxi so we wouldn’t be late.

I can’t stand ... (wait) in queues.

There used to ... (be) a cinema in our village but it closed down three years ago.

He is Spanish so he’s used ... (drive) on the right.

Did you remember ... (send) your sister a card? It’s her birthday today.

Have you tried ... (read) a book to help you to sleep?

Nowadays I’m used... (go) to bed early.

He’ll never forget ... (see) the Grand Canyon for the first time.

He offered ... (drive) me to the airport.

I’ll stop ... (lend) you money if you waste it on cigarettes.

Maya stopped ... (tie) her shoelace.

John suggested ... (go) together in one car.

Will you stop ... (make) so much noise, boys?

It’s difficult to get used ... (sleep) in a tent after having a soft, comfortable bed to lie on.

Linda offered ... (look after) my cat while I was out of town.

Could you please stop... (whistle)! I’m trying ... (concentrate) on my work.

**Тема № 2.2Рабочий день и свободное время.**

1. Complete the questions. Add in, on or at.

Do you sometimes watch TV \_\_\_\_ the mornings?

Are you usually at home \_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock \_\_\_\_ the evenings?

Do you sometimes work \_\_\_night?

What do you usually do \_\_\_\_ weekends?

Do you usually go shopping \_\_\_\_ Saturdays?

Do you go skiing \_\_\_\_ the winter?

Do you have a holiday \_\_\_\_ December?

Is there a holiday in your country \_\_\_\_ 6 , January?

2. Look at these time expressions.

2 o'clock, Friday, the morning, last Friday, night, Tuesday, March, 1st March, the afternoon, next Tuesday, 1980, Monday morning, this morning, the summer, every summer, my birthday, the weekend, 8.15, tomorrow evening, July, Friday night, 1804, 4th July, the spring, weekends, Christmas, New Year's Day, yesterday afternoon

Do we use these time expressions with in, on, at or without a preposition? Make four lists:

At: at 2 oclock, …

On: on Friday, …

In: in the morning, …

Without a preposition: last Friday

3. Do we use these time expressions with in, on or at?

\_\_\_ ten o'clock, \_\_\_ 2.15

\_\_\_ Monday, \_\_\_ Tuesday

\_\_\_Monday morning, \_\_\_Tuesday afternoon

\_\_\_the weekend, \_\_\_ weekends

\_\_\_ Christmas, \_\_\_ Easter

\_\_\_ January, \_\_\_ February

\_\_\_ 1st May, \_\_\_ 7th June

\_\_\_ 1930, \_\_\_ 1992, \_\_\_ 2001

\_\_\_ the summer, \_\_\_ the winter

4. Practice prepositions of time.

He's usually at home \_\_\_\_ four o’clock.

What do you usually do\_\_\_the evening?

When do you come home? \_\_\_ half past one.

When do you take a shower? \_\_\_\_ the morning.

I rarely watch TV \_\_\_\_ the afternoon.

5. Переведите на английский

на семь недель, за неделю, через час, за последние три месяца, во время войны, в ходе работы, до работы, после работы, с двух часов, до четырех часов, к трем часам, с 1980-го года, в 1945 году, в августе, в четыре часа, в понедельник, первого мая, утром, в полдень, ночью, в десять минут восьмого, в без десяти семь

6. Вставьте английские предлоги времени перед праздниками.

Does Molly paint eggs \_\_\_ Easter?

Did your girlfriend play any jokes \_\_\_\_\_ April 1st?

Do Molly and sally wear funny costumes\_\_\_\_ Halloween?

Does Greg send cards\_\_\_\_ Valentine's Day

Fred got a lot of funny presents\_\_\_\_ Christmas.

School begins \_\_\_\_ September 1st.

Do you play jokes \_\_\_ April Fool's Day?

7. Insert prepositions of time.

Was Easter \_\_\_\_ May last year?

Is your birthday\_\_\_\_ summer?

I'm going to have a party \_\_\_\_ the weekend.

I usually come home \_\_\_ three o’clock.

I usually take a shower \_\_\_\_ the evening.

I usually tidy my room \_\_\_ Sunday.

I usually wash the dishes \_\_\_\_ the afternoon.

I usually go to bed\_\_\_\_10.30.

I play basketball \_\_\_Tuesday and \_\_\_Friday.

Who was born \_\_\_\_ March?

My friend was born \_\_\_\_October.

My school starts\_\_\_\_8.00.

He was born \_\_\_ the fifth of June.

We have Art \_\_\_\_Monday and \_\_\_ Friday.

The first lesson \_\_\_Wednesday is Music.

I get up \_\_\_\_ 7 o’clock.

We have New Year\_\_\_\_the first of January.

\_\_\_\_ end of the year we’ll have no exams.

I have studied English \_\_\_ four years.

We are going to meet \_\_\_ half past three.

The telephone rang \_\_\_ midnight.

1. Переведите с английского.

If it didn’t rain, we would go for a walk.

If we had a camera, we could take pictures of the beautiful scenery.

If there were any sugar left, we should not have to go to the shop.

If I knew him, I should ask his advice.

If you did not have a toothache, you would enjoy the party.

If you were not so absent-minded, you would not make so many mistakes.

If you rang me up, I should know you were in trouble.

If you watched the cat, it wouldn’t eat the fish.

If it were not so late, we would go to see them.

If I were you, I would read the book.

2. Скажите, что упоминаемое действие было бы выполнено, если бы было выполнено условие.

ОБРАЗЕЦ If I have time, I will do it. – If I had time, I would do it.

If I work hard, I will pass the exams.

If there is hot water, I’ll have a bath.

If you get up early, you’ll be in time.

If I have a lot of money, I will go on a trip round the world.

If I have a lot of time, I will take music lessons.

3. Раскройте скобки, используя сослагательное наклонение (второе условие)

If I … (be) you, I … (write) to her.

If I … (be) taller, I … (play) in a basketball team.

If you … (stay) longer, you … (meet) my parents.

If she … (not eat) so much, she … (be) slimmer.

If he … (not see) them, he … (not know) the truth.

What … you … (do) if you …(see) him?

What … you … (do) if you …(have) million dollars?

If they … (have) million dollars, they … (travel) around the world.

What … you … (do) if you …(lose) your key?

If I … (lose) my key, I … (call) my parents.

4. Переведите с английского.

If it hadn’t rained yesterday, we would have gone for a walk.

If we had had a camera during our trip to the USA, we could have taken pictures of the beautiful scenery.

If there had been any sugar left, we would not have gone to the shop late at night.

If you had not had a toothache last night, you would have enjoyed the party.

If you had not been so absent-minded at the last lesson, you would not have made so many mistakes in your test.

If you had rung me up yesterday, I should have known you were in trouble.

If you had watched the cat, it wouldn’t have eaten the fish.

If it hadn’t been so late, we would have gone to see them.

If I had had more time, I would have done the test better.

If you hadn’t left the child alone, she would have broken the vase.

5. Скажите, что если бы упоминаемое условие было бы выполнено вчера, то действие было выполнено.

ОБРАЗЕЦ If I had time, I would do it. – If I had had time yesterday (last year), I would have done it.

If I worked hard, I would pass the exams.

If there were any hot water, I would have a bath.

If you got up early, you would be in time.

If I had a lot of money, I would go on a trip round the world.

If I had a lot of time, I would take music lessons.

6. Раскройте скобки, используя сослагательное наклонение (третье условие)

If he hadn’t broken his bicycle, he would … (go) to the country.

If I hadn’t had a bad headache yesterday, I could … (come) to see you.

If the ship … (not sail) near the coast, it would not have struck a rock.

If he … (be) in town, he would have been present at our meeting.

If the road … (not be) so slippery, I … (not fall) and hurt my leg.

If they .. (make) a fire, the wolves … (run) away.

If I … (expect) my friend to come, I … (not go) to the cinema.

If I … (have) a dictionary, I … (translate) the article yesterday.

If we … (get) a letter from him, we … (not worry).

If she … (come) home late last night, her father … (be) angry.

|  |
| --- |
| **Тема *2.3Городская и сельская жизнь.*** |
| Project “Mu Colledge”  A1  You want to tell your friend about your college. Prepare a short presentation, use some photos.  In your presentation write:   1. The name of the college 2. where it is located (city, region) 3. how old It is 4. describe a building (old/modern, big/small etc) and classrooms 5. write your opinion about your college.   You need to write 60-80 words.  А2 и выше  You want to tell your friend about your college. Prepare a short presentation, use some photos.  In your presentation write:   1. the name of the college 2. where it is located (city, region) 3. when it was founded 4. describe the building, classrooms and equipment 5. write 1 interesting fact about your college 6. write your opinion about studying at your college   You need to write 100-120 words. |
| Sample answer:  A1  (I want to tell you about my college.) This is the Teacher-training college. It is in Kolomna, the Moscow region. My college is in the center of the city. It is more than 50 years old. The building is not new, but it is very beautiful. There are 3 floors in it. The classrooms are big and comfortable. We have computers, video projectors and interactive whiteboards in our classrooms. I like my college a lot and I think it is the best college in the world.  A2 и выше  (I would like to tell you about my college.) This is the Teacher-training college. It is located in a beautiful old city Kolomna, the Moscow region. My college is in the central part of the city. It was built more than 50 years ago. The building is not new but it is very beautiful. There are 3 floors in it. The classrooms are big, bright and comfortable. They are all equipped with computers, video and interactive whiteboards. There are a lot of outstanding people, who studied in our college. Their photos are in the lobby, on the board of honor. I can say that studying in my college is both hard work and pleasure. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Тема 2.4 Покупки** |
| A1. Role-play. You are a customer (Student A) and a shop assistant (Student B). You are in a clothes shop.  Card 1A - Customer  Step 1. Read the plan and write what you can ask and say.   * Greet the shop assistant * ask for a pair of jeans. * You like black * if there aren't any black, ask for a pair of blue jeans. * You are size 40 * agree to have a look at the blue jeans. * ask if you can try them on. * Ask about the price * Buy the jeans * thank the shop assistant for help * say good-bye   Card 2. Student B- You are the shop assistant.  Step 1. Read the plan and write what you can ask and say.   * start a talk, * greet the customer and ask if you can help him/her * ask what colour the customer wants * you have only blue and grey jeans in a shop * offer him/ her blue or grey ones * askabouthis/hersize * say if he/she can try them on * sayhowmuchtheycost * thank a customer, * saygoodbye.   Step 2. Play your roles.  А2 и выше. You are a customer (Student A) and a shop assistant (Student B). You are in a clothes shop.  Card 1.Student A- You are the customer. You want to buy a pair of trainers.  Step 1. Read the plan and make some notes. You have 2-3 minutes to think.   * Greet the shop assistant * ask for a pair of trainers. * you are size 38 and you like bright colours * you don't like the colour the shop assistant has showed you, because it is light green, ask is they have anything else * ask what material it's made of * ask if you can try them on * ask about the price * buy the trainers * thank a shop assistant for help * say good-bye   Card 2. Student B- You are the shop assistant.  Step 1. Read the plan and make some notes. You have 2 minutes to think.   * start a talk * greet the customer and ask if you can help him/her * ask what colour and size the customer is interested in * offer him/her green trainers * if the customer doesn't like the colour, offer him other colours. * say if he/she can try them on * if the customer asks you, tell him/her that they are made of leather * if the customer asks you, tell him/her that he looks great in them * say how much they cost * thank a customer, * say goodbye   Step 2. Play your roles. |
| Sample answer.  (C-customer, SA-shop assistant)  A1  SA: Good morning/ hello, can I help you?  C: Yes, please. I want a pair of jeans. I like black.  SA: I’m sorry. We don’t have black jeans. We have blue or grey jeans.  C: Blue please.  SA: What size do you wear?/What size?  C: 40, please  SA: Here you are.  C: Can I try them on?  SA: Yes, of course.  C: How much do they cost?/How much are they?  SA: 1500 roubles, please.  C: Here you are.  SA: Thank you.  C: Thank you very much for help. Good bye.  SA: Good bye.  A2 и выше  SA: Good morning/ hello, can I help you?  C: Yes, please. I’d like a pair of trainers.  SA: What colour would you like to look at?  C: Well, I like bright colours.  SA: We have very nice green trainers. Would you like to look at them?  C: Yes. Sure.  SA: What size do you wear?  C: 38, please  SA: Here you are. Would you like to try them on?  C: Oh, no, thanks. I don’t like this light green colour. Can you show anything else, please? (Do you have any other colours?)  SA: I see. Have a look at these yellow ones, please.  C: Oh, they look great. What are they made of?  SA: They are made of leather/ Leather ones.  C: Can I try them on?  SA: Yes, of course.  C: How much do they cost?/How much are they?  SA: 2000 roubles, please.  C: I’d like to buy them./I'll take them.  SA: Good choice. (They look great on you)  C: Thank you very much for help. Good bye.  SA: Good bye. We’ll be happy to see you again. |

**Тема № 2.5 Еда**

1. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных.

month, horse, flower, potato, book, plan, bridge, match, nose, bus, box, army, carrot, watch, onion, shop, address, day, fly, hotel, lady, key, gate, clock, office, city.

2. Распределите существительные по колонкам в зависимости от того, как произносится окончание множественного числа.

Friend, cinema, bottle, lake, bus, glass, bed, boy, hat, cap, tape, shop, brush, bench, box.

[s] [z] [iz]

3. Давайте попрактикуемся в образовании множественного числа для существительных с определенными окончаниями.

А) СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ, ОКАНЧИВАЮЩИЕСЯ НА –Y.

Вставьте следующие слова во множественном числе в следующие предложения.

Story, city, country, dictionary, key, party, tray

The students in my class come from many ... of our republic.

My money and my ... are in my pocket.

By the end of the term we’ll have to read a few ... by S. Maugham.

I like going to ... because I enjoy socializing with people.

People carry their food on ... at a cafeteria.

We always look up words in ... when we write essays.

Sportsmen from different ... of the world take part in the Olympic Games.

B) СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ, ОКАНЧИВАЮЩИЕСЯ НА –F/ FE.

Knife, life, thief, roof, loaf, cliff, wolf

Please put the forks, … and spoons on the table.

Packs of ... hunting nearby caused so much fear that nobody went to the forest mushrooming.

We all have some problems in our ...

All the houses were covered with tiled ...

The ... were caught and arrested.

We could see the white ... of Great Britain in the distance.

The kitchen bread-bin contained three ... of sliced white bread and two buns.

C) СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ, ОКАНЧИВАЮЩИЕСЯ НА -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o

Dish, glass, match, potato, bush, tax, bus, tomato, photo

Bob drinks eight... of water every day.

Can you take a few ... of me and Rachel?

Please put the ... and the silverware on the table.

All citizens pay money to the government every year. They pay their ...

I can see trees and ... outside the window.

I want to light the candles. I need some ...

When I make salad, I use lettuce and ...

Sometimes Sue has a hamburger and French-fried ... for dinner.

Are there any ... from here to the town center?

4. Найдите 6 ошибок в образовании множественного числа существительных, заканчивающихся на –O.

Photoes, dodoes, zeroes, tomatoes, Negroes, potatos, kiloes, buffaloes, videos, pianoes, mosquitoes, stereoes, radios, studios, echos, heroes.

5. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных, оканчивающихся на – O.

Cargo, piano, video, zoo, potato, Eskimo, hero, dodo, disco, cockatoo, tomato, Negro, volcano, mosquito, studio, photo, dingo, kangaroo.

6. Образуйте множественное число существительных, оканчивающихся на –F/-FE.

Shelf, calf, grief, cliff, life, knife, proof, reef, sheaf, wife, safe, gulf, self, elf, leaf, loaf, wolf, chief.

7. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных и аббревиатур.

Mouse, deer, foot, woman, sheep, p., goose, Norman, ox, swine, aircraft, M.P., tooth, child, man, German, grouse.

8. Образуйте множественное число следующих заимствованных существительных.

Phenomenon, crisis, stimulus, index, antenna, formula, datum, nucleus, criterion, analysis, apparatus, basis, appendix, tableau, radius, miasma, hypothesis, axis, genus, vertebra.

9. Образуйте множественное число следующих сложных существительных.

Boy-messenger, sister-in-law, text-book, pocket-knife, statesman, fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-servant, hotel-keeper, forget-me-not, lady-bird, woman-doctor, looker-on, editor-in-chief, passer-by, commander-in-chief, handful.

10. Напишите перевод слов в скобках, используйте единственное или множественное число.

(Дети) should not forget to brush their (зубы) twice a day.

How many (вулканов) are still active in Japan?

(Моя свекровь) always got along with her three (невестками).

Look! How beautiful the (ландыши) are!

On your way home buy some (картофеля) and (помидоров) and pick up the (фотографии) from the photographer’s.

The job of (пожарных) is quite dangerous.

(Почтальоны) deliver mail early in the morning.

They sailed from India with (грузами) of (шелка, чая и табака разных сортов).

Laura has always given me good (советы).

11. Раскройте скобки, употребите в нужном числе и согласуйте предложение при помощи глагола to be (где необходимо).

All the dirty (одежда)... in the washing machine.

These two (перекрестка) ... dangerous places for (водителей) and (пешеходов)...

Both the (средства)... of transport save energy.

(Эти деньги)... not mine. I can’t take it.

The bad (новость)... that the train is delayed by an hour.

Many (видов)... of aquatic plants need very little light.

She got some (советов) ... from the tourist agency. (Они) ... very useful.

Several (пешеходов)... injured during the accident.

There (много полезных советов) ... in the book on baby care.

(Эти виды)... of birds are very rare.

The (полиция) ... investigating a series of attacks in the area.

We found with a sense of relief that there ... no (комаров) ... at the campsite.

(Физика) ... her favourite subject.

(Фонетика)... a brand of linguistics.

In summer (скот) ... mainly fed on green grass.

|  |
| --- |
| ***Тема 2.6* Здоровье и спорт** |
| А1.Write an instruction for your foreign co-worker “How not to have health problems at work and what to do if you have”. Write about:  - where you will work;  - work conditions (wet, dry, cold, hot, rainy, etc);  - what you mustn’t do at work because it’s dangerous;  - what you can do if you have a temperature/a cut/a burn, etc  Use between 60-70 words.  А2 и выше. Write an instruction for a foreign co-worker “How to avoid emergency situations at work and what to do if you have these”. Write about:  - your future job;  - working conditions;  - what emergency situations can occur;  - what to do in each extreme case.  Use 100-120 words. |
| Sample answer (A1)  I work as a baker.  It’s often very hot.  You mustn’t run, jump, roller-skate, throw or hit something in the bakery.  If you have a burn, you can use a plaster.  If you have a cut, use a plaster, too.  If you have a headache, take a pill.  If you have a temperature, go home because you can fall at work.  Sample answer (для A2 и выше)  I work as a builder on a construction site. It can be hot in summer, rainy in autumn and freezing in winter.  Follow the rules:  Don’t run!  Don’t jump!  Don’t throw heavy things!  Don’t fall!  Don’t use sharp tools and instruments without gloves!  You won’t have a headache if you drink water and eat regularly!  If you have a cut or a burn, use a plaster.  If you have a backache, go to a doctor.  If you catch a cold or have a temperature, you can faint and hurt something. That’s why stay at home or go to a doctor immediately.  If you have pain in your chest or break a leg, call an ambulance. That’sdangerous! |
|  |
| **Тема 2.7 Путешествия** |
| A1. Match the questions (1-12) with the answers (A-L)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. What’s the best way to get there? | A. No, you have to change in Singapore. | | 2. Howmuchisthat? | B. Two and a half hours. | | 3. Is it better to fly or go by train? | C. Probablybytaxi. | | 4. Where does the bus leave from? | D. It depends - flying's much faster. | | 5. Istheflightdirect? | E. Yes, sure. | | 6. What time do we get there? | F. No, it’sdirect. | | 7. Do I need to change? | G. £27.50. | | 8. Could you stop here, please? | H. About 50 miles. | | 9. Howfarisit? | I. The central bus station. | | 10. Is this the bus for London? | J. No, you want the blue one over there. | | 11. How long is the journey? | K. Justafter 11.00. | | 12. How often do the buses go to the city centre? | L. Every ten minutes or so. |   **Now listen to these announcements. Can you complete the answers to the questions?**  The train to London Paddington is leaving from platform 13) \_\_\_, not platform 14) \_\_\_.  The train from London King's Cross is 15) \_\_\_ minutes late, and is now arriving at 17.15.  Flight BA1462 to Newcastle is now boarding at gate 16) \_\_\_.  All British Airways flights leave from terminal 17) \_\_\_.  The flight takes 55 minutes, and arrives at 18) \_\_\_ local time.  **Read the article and choose the correct option for questions below.**  The famous Trans-Siberian railway line goes from Moscow to Vladivostok, but there’s another railway line about 650 kilometres north of the Trans-Siberian. This is the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM). A special train, the Matvei Mudrov medical train, travels along its 4,000 kilometres. There are usually between twelve and fifteen doctors on the train. The train stops for a day at places along the BAM. The people who live in small towns and villages come to the train for medical attention. There are no doctors or hospitals in their towns or villages. For these patients, their health centre is on the train.  The Matvei Mudrov was named after a Russian doctor in the nineteenth century. Nowadays, the Matvei Mudrov visits each town or village on the BAM twice a year. In the village of Khani (population 742), the patients include a man with two broken ankles and a teenage girl. She had appendicitis a month ago and she was lucky to travel to a town three hours away for an operation. The Matvei Mudrov doesn’t have any equipment to do operations. The doctors can diagnose their patients’ medical problems and recommend treatment and medicines. The train has a laboratory for blood and urine tests and a number of medical testing machines. The patients like the doctors on the train. They say they are honest and good at their jobs.  Next stop is a town called Berkakit. About 4,000 people live here. There is a queue to see the doctors. Mikhail Zdanovich is waiting for his turn. He’s 61 years old and he came to Berkakit in 1976. At the time, only about a hundred young people lived in Berkakit. It was a new town. Zdanovich met a woman who worked at the town bakery. They married and stayed in the town. When Zdanovich walks into the doctor’s office she says ‘Oh, Mikhail, I recognised your voice.’ He has a problem in his shoulder. The doctor writes a letter to say that he can’t work, he must have an operation. He leaves, happy, and then he returns a few minutes later. He brings freshly cooked pies and some goat’s milk.  For the people who live in this remote part of Russia, the Matvei Mudrovis more than a medical train. It’s a social connection to the community of their country.  19 What is the BAM?  a) a part of the Trans-Siberian railway  b) a railway line that crosses part of Russia  c) a train for doctors to travel on  20 What main service does the Matvei Mudrov train offer?  a) diagnosing people’s health problems  b) doing operations in emergencies  c) visiting the doctors in small towns  21 Where does the Matvei Mudrov train stop?  a) in the towns that have health centres  b) in the villages and towns along the BAM railway line  c) in villages with under 1,000 people  22 According to the article ...  a) the BAM is 650 kilometres long.  b) the BAM is 4,000 kilometres long.  c) the BAM only has one train service.  23 What happens when the Matvei Mudrov train stops in a village?  a) People come to the train to see the doctors.  b) The doctors visit people at home.  c) The doctors visit the local health centre.  24 According to the article ...  a)Matvei Mudrov was the name of a doctor.  b) the BAM was built as a medical railway.  c) the train was the idea of a Russian doctor.  25 In Khani ...  a) a girl needs an operation.  b) one patient has broken bones.  c) there are two patients.  26 What’s the patients’ opinion of the train’s doctors?  a) bad  b) not good or bad  c) good  27 In Berkakit ...  a) the doctor sees a patient she knows.  b) the doctor treats a man’s shoulder.  c) the doctor visits the town bakery.  28 Mikhail Zdanovich ...  a) can go back to work after seeing the doctor.  b) isn’t satisfied with the doctor’s opinion.  c) offers food to the doctor after the visit.  **А2 Read the text. Put the events below in order.**  Heat, cold, mountains, deserts, illness, and animals. All of these were possible dangers when Nick Bourne decided to run from one end of Africa to the other - a journey that many people thought was impossible.  Bourne began his run in northern Egypt in October 1997. His adventure nearly ended 500 miles later while he was waiting to cross the Sudanese border - the Egyptian military stopped him and refused to let him leave the country.  Eventually, he flew to Cape Town and started again on 21 January 1998. Every day he got up at 3.30 a m., ate a breakfast of cereal, and started running. After 20 miles he stopped for a rest and had a pasta lunch, before running another 20 miles. He drank up to 15 litres of liquid a day.  He had some incredible experiences. He was crossing the Kalahari Desert in temperatures of 62°C when he came face to face with a giant cobra. In Zambia his heartbeat went up from 135 a minute to over 190, and his doctor found that he had malaria. He saw lions and ran through a herd of elephants, and a swarm of bees attacked him while he was running through Tanzania. He celebrated his 28th birthday with a chocolate cake in the shadow of Kilimanjaro.  After eleven months and 6,021 miles he arrived at the Pyramids and finished perhaps the most amazing run ever.  20 miles = 32 kilometres  A. He saw a snake.  B. He decided to start from South Africa.  C. He started for the first time.  D. He arrived at the Pyramids.  E. He started for the second time.  F. A swarm of bees attacked him.  G. He became ill.  H. He crossed the border into Egypt.  I. He celebrated his birthday.  J. He flew to Cape Town.  **Complete the questions in this dialogue.**  A I got back from my holiday last week.  B Where 11) \_\_\_ ?  A Peru.  B Really? What 12) \_\_\_?  A It was fantastic, really great.  B How long 13) \_\_\_?  A Three weeks altogether - I wanted to stay longer!  B 14) \_\_\_ expensive?  A Well, the flight was, but it was cheap when we got there.  B 15) \_\_\_  A My sister and her boyfriend.  B 16) \_\_\_ any problems?  A Nothing serious. I lost my watch.  B How 17) \_\_\_ happen?  A We were staying in a cheap hotel and I left it in the bathroom.  B 18) \_\_\_ go back?  A Yes, I'd love to. Maybe next year... |
| Answer Key   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A1  1) C  2) G  3) D  4) I  5) A  6) K  7) F  8) E  9) H  10) J  11) B  12) L  13) 5/five  14) 7/seven  15) 35/ thirty-five  16) A34  17) 4/four  18) 2.30  19) b  20) a  21) b  22) b  23) a  24) a  25) b  26) c  27) a  28) c | A2  1. C  2. B  3. J  4. E  5. A  6. G  7. F  8. I  9.H  10. D  11. did you go  12. was it like  13. was it/was the trip  14. was it  15. who did you go with/who did you travel with  16. did it  17. did you have  18. would you like to  19.Y  20. Y  21. Y  22. Y  23. Y  24. Y  25. N  26. Y  27. N  28. N | |

**Тема № 2.8 Российская Федерация**

1.Прочитайте текст и перескажите его, используя вопросы.

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It lies both in Europe and in Asia. It covers almost twice the territory of such states as China and the United States. In the west the country has borders with Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine and Poland. In the south we have such neighbors as Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China and North Korea.

Russia is washed by twelve seas and three oceans.

The main regions of Russia are the East European Plain, the Ural Mountains, the West Siberian Plain, the Central Siberian Plateau, the Far East.

There are many rivers in Russia. They differ in size and importance.

Some of them are very small, some are very large and deep. The main rivers of Russia are the Volga and the Don, the Ob and the Yenisei. They have a lot of important ports and play a very important role in the transport system of the country. The Baikal is the deepest lake in die world which has the cleanest water.

Russia holds the sixth place in the world according to the size of the population. The main group of the population of Russia are die Russians, although there are about a hundred different nationalities in the country.

Each of them speaks its language and tries to preserve its traditions.

The highest population density is in the central part of the country, the Siberian region is inhabited very insufficiendy, and there is almost no population in the Northern part of the country. It is closely connected with the severe climatic conditions.

The climate of Russia differs from one part to the other. For the most part it is continental with cold winters and warm summers.

1. Where is Russia situated?

2. Is it the largest country on Earth?

3. What countries does Russia border on?

4. How many seas and oceans is it washed by?

5. What are the main regions of Russia?

6. What are the main rivers of the country?

7. How many nationalities live there?

8. What is the most inhabited part of the country?

9. Why is there almost no population in the North?

The highest population density is in the central part of the country, the Siberian region is inhabited very insufficiendy, and there is almost no population in the Northern part of the country. It is closely connected with the severe climatic conditions.

The climate of Russia differs from one part to the other. For the most part it is continental with cold winters and warm summers.

1. Where is Russia situated?

2. Is it the largest country on Earth?

3. What countries does Russia border on?

4. How many seas and oceans is it washed by?

5. What are the main regions of Russia?

6. What are the main rivers of the country?

7. How many nationalities live there?

8. What is the most inhabited part of the country?

9. Why is there almost no population in the North?

2. Выберите правильный вариант и переведите на русский язык.

The news programme ( is watched / watched ) by millions of people every day.

The Mona Lisa ( painted / was painted ) by Leonardo da Vinci.

The new cinema ( be built / will be built ) next year.

New pop groups ( are much spoken / is much spoken ) about among teenagers.

Alexander Pushkin’s first poem ( was written / written ) when he was fourteen.

The letters (be sent / will be sent ) by post tomorrow.

The translation (was finished / were finished ) two hours ago.

London ( visited / is visited ) by hundreds of tourists every year.

The dinner ( be / will be ) ready in an hour (через час).

The dogs (were taken out/ was taken out) three times yesterday.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.

I (to ask) at the last lesson.

Our country house (to finish) next year.

The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.

This work (to do) tomorrow.

This text (to translate) at the last lesson.

These trees (to plant) every autumn.

Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.

This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.

We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday. 2. Hockey (to play) in winter. 3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 4. Many houses (to burn) during the war. 5. His new book (to finish) next year. 6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.8. Bread (to eat) every day. 9. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 11. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 12. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.

5. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующуюся форму глагола.

1. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel agency. 2. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs. 3. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room. 4. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift. 5. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs. 6. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs. 7. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel. 8. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Future Simple. Используйте Активный и Пассивный залог.

The house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to build) in 2025.

The boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not to hear) the news yet.

The Brooks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to become) famous last year.

Money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to keep) in a bank.

The parcel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to send) yesterday.

I would like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to know) English very well.

Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the road \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to lead) to?

Look! The leaves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to fall).

All the money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to spend) on clothes last week.

Where is the pie? Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to eat) it?

7. Переведите на английский язык

Детей наказывают…. — Детей наказали… — Детей накажут…. (punish)

Хлеб едят… — Хлеб съели… — Хлеб съедят…

Розы выращивают… — Розы вырастили… — Розы вырастят… (grow)

Картину рисуют… — Картину нарисовали… — Картину нарисуют… (paint)

Обо мне говорят. — Обо мне говорили. — Обо мне будут говорить. (talk about)

О нас забывают — О нас забыли…. — О нас забудут… (forget)

8. Переделайте предложения из активного залога в пассивный.

ОБРАЗЕЦ. We learn English. — English is learnt (by us).

The teacher sent Peter home.-

They told me about the accident. —

We will find our pets. —

Next year we will learn French. —

The teacher asked her a question. —

I take my dog out every day. —

9.Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Active или Present Simple Passive.

хвалить — praise

рассказывать — tell

1. Я всегда хвалю моих друзей. 2. Меня всегда хвалят дома. 3. Каждую субботу папа показывает дедушке мои оценки. 4. Каждую субботу папе показывают мои оценки. 5. Мы часто вспоминаем вас. 6. Нас часто вспоминают в деревне. 7. Мне дают сок каждое утро. 8. Каждое утро я даю кошке молоко. 9. Он каждый день рассказывает нам что-нибудь интересное. 10. Ему каждый день рассказывают что-нибудь интересное.

10. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Active или Present Simple Passive.

1. Я часто посылаю письма друзьям. 2. Меня часто приглашают в кино. 3. Моей сестре всегда помогают в школе. 4. Я иногда забываю взять проездную карточку. 5. Он пишет много писем. 6. Собаки любят кости. 7. Собак любят много людей. 8. Когда в вашей семье пьют чай? 9. Почему эти правила всегда забывают? 10. Почему вы всегда забываете эти правила? 12. Где живут ваши друзья? 13. Где покупают хлеб? 14. Когда задают вопросы?

11. Переделайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice. Начните с выделенного слова.

ОБРАЗЕЦ. Mother waters the flowers in the evening. — The flowers are watered in the evening (by Mother).

1. Irene’s husband brought her some beautiful shells from the south. 2. The explorers gave the newspaper reporters a long interview. 3. Mr. Wilson will teach you English. 4. Tom gave Nick a book for his birthday. 5. Our mother tells us stories every evening. 6. Lydia will show you a new book of pictures. 7. A boy showed her the way. 8. They will send us a box of fruit. 9. Five or six small children followed them. 10. We will do the translation in the evening.

|  |
| --- |
| **Тема 2.9 Страна/страны изучаемого языка** |
| **A1**  **Task 1.Choose the correct answer**.  1. How many independent states are there on the British Isles?  A. 2  B. 3  C. 5  D. 1  2. What is the symbol of England?  A. a thistle  B. a rose  C. a shamrock and a red hand  D. a daffodil  3. What is the symbol of Scotland?  A. a thistle  B. a rose  C. a daffodil  D. a shamrock  4. What is the symbol of Wales?  A. a thistle  B. a rose  C. a daffodil  D. a shamrock  5. What is the symbol of Northern Ireland?  A. a thistle  B. a rose  C. a shamrock and a red hand  D. a daffodil  6. Where is Shakespeare’s birthplace?  A. in London  B. in Stratford-on-Avon  C. in Glasgow  D. in Cardiff  7. Which is the most popular sport in Britain?  A. Football  B. Rugby  C. Tennis  D. Baseball  8. When is St. Valentine’s Day celebrated?  A. January 1  B. October 31  C. February 14  D. July 4  9. The British Isles are separated from the European Continent by …  A. the North Sea and the Irish Sea  B. the North Sea and the English Channel  C. the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean  D. the Irish Sea  10. When did London become the capital of England?  A. in the 11th century  B. in the 13th century  C. in the 15th century  D. in the 14th century  **Task 2. Read the texts and guess what place of interest it is.**  1) This building was built in the 18th century. It is open to visitors several days a week. The changing of the Guard is a very interesting ceremony to watch. Now it is the home of the Queen.  2) This building is a very interesting place in the capital of the UK. It was a fortress, a royal palace and later a prison. Now it is a museum. There are a lot of interesting collections in it.  3) This building stands on the river Thames. The official name of it is the Palace of Westminster. It is the place of the British Parliament. Its members make laws there. The famous clock Big Ben stands near them.  4) This is the symbol of the capital. It is a famous clock. It was renamed the Elizabeth Tower in 2012 in honour of the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee.  5) This building is the greatest work of the architect Sir Christopher Wren. It is a famous church. It is very beautiful. It was built in 1708.  6). It is the main square of London. There is a column to Admiral Nelson in the centre of it. A lot of tourists come here every day.  **ANSWER KEY**  **Task 1:** 1 C; 2 B; 3 A; 4 C; 5 C; 6 B; 7 A; 8 C; 9 B; 10 A.  **Task 2:** 1. Buckingham Palace; 2. The Tower; 3. The Houses of Parliament; 4. Big Ben; 5. St. Paul’sCathedral; 6. Trafalgar Square |
| **A2**  **Task 1. Put the article *the* in front of the geographical names on the map where it is necessary.**    **Task 2. Read the text below and fill the spaces in the table with the information from the text.**  The Yeoman Warders were formed by King Henry VIII. In 1509 the King decided to leave twelve of his old and sick Yeomen of the Guard in the Tower of London to protect it. Their main duty was to look after the Tower prisoners, and safeguard the British crown jewels.  Nowadays there are still twelve Yeomen Warders at work every day. (All in all, there are 35 of them). They are still nicknamed “Beefeaters” but their duties have certainly changed. They act as tour guides and raven-keepers. They carefully look after the famous ravens, feed them and cut their wings. There is a legend that the Tower will fall if the ravens fly away. The Beefeater’s most famous duty is to take part in the night ceremony of passing the Tower Keys. For everyday duties Yeomen Warders wear a red and dark blue uniform with a round hat, while on holidays they wear a state dress uniform which is red and gold, the same as the Yeomen of the Guard, but without a cross belt. In these uniforms the Beefeaters can be called one of the most interesting sights of London.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Formed in/by |  | | How many? |  | | Nickname |  | | Previous service |  | | Duties of the past |  | | Present-day duties |  | | The most famous duty |  | | Everyday uniform |  | | State dress uniform |  |   **ANSWER KEY**  **Task 1.**     |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Countries**  England  Scotland  Wales | **Cities**  Edinburgh  Cardiff  Belfast | **Mountains**  The Pennine**s**  The Grampians the Cambrians  BenNevis | **Oceans, seas, rivers, lakes**  The Atlantic Ocean  The North Sea  The Severn  The Thames;  LochNess |   **Task 2.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Formedin/by | In 1509. King Henry VIII | | Howmany? | Thirty-five | | Nickname | Beefeaters | | Previousservice | To protectthe Tower | | Dutiesofthepast | To look after the Tower prisoners and safeguard the British crown jewels. | | Present-dayduties | Tour guides and raven-keepers | | The mostfamousduty | To take part in the night ceremony of passing the Tower Keys | | Everydayuniform | A red and dark blue uniform with a round hat | | State dressuniform | A red and gold uniform without a cross belt | |
| **B1**  **Task 1.Choose the right answer.**  1. The Union Flag is known as   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | A. The Union Tom | B. The Famous Albert | C. The Union Jack | D. The United Mike |   2. The Union Jack is made up of the flags of three united Kingdom's countries – England, Northern Ireland and   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | A. Wales | B. Belfast | C. Edinburgh | D. Scotland |   3. The current Union Flag was created in   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | A. 1606 | B. 1701 | C. 1801 | D. 1506 |   4. The coat of arms of the UK was adopted in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | A. 1801 | B. 1837 | C. 1637 |   5. What does the coat of arms consist of?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | A. shield, crest, mythological animals | B. double-headed lion, shield | C. black eagle with red feet, beak and tongue |   6. How many parts does the shield have?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | A. four | B. two | C. three |   7. What mythological animals are there on the coat of arms?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | A. the lion and the bear | B. the silver lion and the golden horse | C. the golden lion and silver unicorn |   **Task 2. Read questions 1 – 6 and find answers to them in texts A – G. One text is odd.Where can a visitor to London**  **1.see beautiful English lawns and enjoy flowers?**  **2.open a bank’s account or withdraw money from it?**  **3.see a masterpiece of the famous English architect of the 17th century?**  **4.buy souvenirs or visit the largest London department stores?**  **5.see graves of outstanding people of Great Britain?**  **6.go to see the place where bills are introduced and debates are held?**  A.  The historical center of London is now a relatively small area still known as the City, which covers only about 1 sqmile. Most of the financial activities are crowded along Threadneedle Street, near the intersection known as the Bank, which includes the huge Bank of England complex, the Royal Exchange, and the Stock Exchange. The permanent residential population of the City is now less than 6000, but about 350,000 commute here daily to work.  B.  Located just west of Soho and Covent Garden in the West End is a more residential area. The relatively dense development of this area is broken up by a series of Royal Parks, areas once owned by the Crown, including Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and Regent’s Park.  C.  The most prominent landmark of the City is Saint Paul’s Cathedral, designed by the English architect Christopher Wren to replace the original church, which was destroyed during the Great Fire of London in 1666.  D.  Some of the City’s traditional functions have disappeared. The newspaper industry was concentrated in the Fleet Street area for centuries, but during the 1980s the Times and other papers moved to highly automated quarters at the Docklands in the East End. The old wholesale fish market, Billingsgate, located for centuries on the river between the Tower and London Bridge, also moved to the Docklands.  E.  The City of Westminster, about two miles upstream from the city of London, emerged as England’s political and religious centre of power after the 11th century. At the heart of Westminster is Westminster Abbey, begun by Edward the Confessor in the 11th century and rebuilt in the 13th century. It has always been closely associated with the monarchy and is used for such state occasions as coronations and royal funerals. It is also a giant mausoleum, and more than 3000 notable people are buried there. Statues and monuments line the magnificent nave.  F.  Virtually across the street are the Houses of Parliament, officially called the New Palace of Westminster. Farther west is the monarch’s permanent residence in London, Buckingham Palace.  G.  To the west and north of Trafalgar Square is the West End, which is usually regarded as the centre of town because it is London’s shopping and entertainment hub. The busiest shopping area is Oxford Street, where such large department stores as Selfridges, John Lewis, and Marks and Spencer are located. Other well-known shopping areas include Knightsbridge, the location of Harrods department store; and Piccadilly, where Fortnum and Mason specializes in fine food.  **Answer Key**  **Task 1.** 1.C; 2.D; 3.C; 4.B; 5.A; 6.A; 7.C.  **Task 2.** 1 B; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 E; 6 F. |

***Тема 2.10. Традиции России и англоговорящих стран***

1. Речевые упражнения. Сосчитайте по-английски: а) от 1 до 10 и обратно; б) десятками от 10 до 100 и обратно; с) сотнями от 100 до 1000 и обратно.

1000 — one thousand, 1 000 000 — one million

2. Произнесите и напишите по-английски.

0 — zero

0, 12, 22, 39, 43, 55, 68, 73, 86, 94, 134, 282, 304, 471, 938, 1963

3. Выберите из списка количественные числительные и переведите их.

1.first; 2.eleven; 3.forty; 4.second; 5.two hundred; 6.twenty-first; 7.nineteen; 8.seven; 9.twelfth; 10.third; 11.fourth; 12.eight; 13.seventeen; 14.fifth; 15.nine; 16.one; 17.sixteen;18.tenth; 19.fifty; 20.one hundred and first

4. Выберите из списка порядковые числительные и переведите их.

1.one hundred; 2.fourteen; 3.thirteenth; 4.two 5.ninth; 6.twenty-three; 7.thirty; 8.hundredth; 9.thirty-fifth; 10.seventeenth; 11.forty; 12.twentieth; 13.one million; 14.thousand and hundredth; 15.sixth; 16.ninety; 17.forty-five;18.third; 19.three; 20.eleven

5. Напишите словами количественные числительные и образуйте от них порядковые числительные.

3, 4 , 5, 11, 21, 28, 30

6. Напишите словами количественные числительные и образуйте от них порядковые числительные.

48, 67, 83, 99, 100

7. Исправьте ошибки.

therty, thirten, siks, nain, tu, for, fife, eigt, tventy, sevente, three hundreds, thosand, milion, ziro

nineth, sith, twoth, treeth, ileventh, fiftyth, seventh, four hundreth eightyth oneth

8. Ответьте на вопросы. Напишите ответы словами.

How many wheels does a car have? … — A car has …

How many seasons are there in a year?… — There are …

How many wheels does a bicycle have? … — A bicycle …

How many fingers do you have? … — I …

How many letters are there in English ABC? … — There are …

How many letters are there in Russian ABC? … — There are …

How many letters are there in eight? …

How many copecks are there in one rouble? …

How many days are there in a week? …

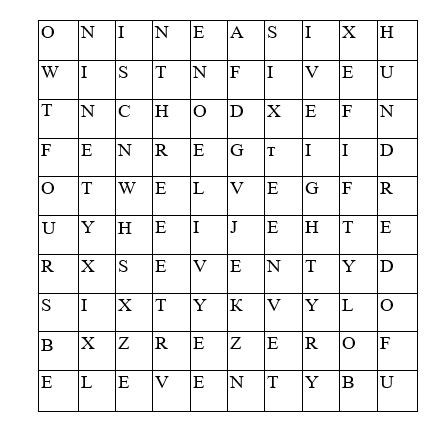
How many days are there in a year? …

How many legs do you have? …

How much is 5 + 4? …

\* \* \*

9. Найдите 17 зашифрованных числительных.



**Профориентационное содержание**

|  |
| --- |
| ***Тема 3.3***  ***Профессиональные требования*** |
| Групповой проект «Продвижение своего колледжа» |
| Уважаемые студенты, вы изучили искусство публичного выступления, узнали принципы составления эффективных презентаций, узнали, как и где можно продвигать продукт, осознали значимость команды и распределение задач при решении проблемы.  Вам предстоит создать групповой проект «Продвижение своего колледжа» и представить результат спонсорам.  Примите во внимание следующие моменты:  1. Кто и что будет публично сообщать  2. Презентация PowerPoint должна быть яркой, краткой и действенной  3. В каких СМИ/социальных сетях вы можете продвигать колледж. Можете заранее разместить посты  4. Отличный результат получается при слаженной командной работе  При проверке студенты получают чек-листы для оценивания результатов друг друга   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Командная работа | Сколько человек выступали | Громко и четко? | | Презентация | Яркая | Понятная | | СМИ/социальные сети | Какие соцсети выбрали для продвижения? | Есть ли готовые посты? | |

|  |
| --- |
| **Тема *3.4***  ***Новости и средства массовой информации*** |
| A1  Step 1 Write a list of modern technologies and devices  Croup 1. You need to make a list of 4-5 advantages in using modern technologies for your studying.  Group 2. You need to make a list of 4-5 disadvantages in using modern technologies for your studying.  A2 и выше  Group 1. You need to make a list of 6-8 advantages in using modern technologies for your work and studying.  Group 2. You need to make a list of 6-8 disadvantages in using modern technologies for you work and studying.  Step 2  Find a person from a group of opponents. Discuss advantages and disadvantages you have in your lists. Sayifyouagreeordisagree. |
| Sample answer:  Step 1  A1  Group 1  I can find a lot of information in the Internet.  I can use online-dictionaries. They help me with my homework.  I can use my computer to make presentations.  We can use our group chat in Telegram/WhatsApp.  We can stay at home and we can have some online lessons.  Group 2  It is difficult to find important information in the Internet.  The internet it too slow and I spend a lot of time on my homework.  Computers are expensive and they often work slow.  We have a lot of messages in our Telegram/WhatsApp chat.  We cannot have online lessons; they are very long.  A2 ивыше  Group 1  I spend very little time on my homework because I can find a lot of useful information in the Internet.  I can use online-dictionaries or some online-translators to help me with my homework.  I can use my computer/laptop to create presentations and files for my classes and homework.  I can use some apps to improve my English.  When I take notes in class, my writing is terrible. Now I have an app to take my notes quickly.  Group Chats are great! I always forget what my homework is and when to do it. Group chats help me to remember.  The brain must react quickly to the amount of new interesting information.  Group 2  When I want to find some information, I click on links to visit other sites, I find a lot of info but I need to doublecheck it.  Students think that they don't need to study foreign languages because they have online-dictionaries and online-translators.  Computers and modern applications are too expensive.  Students spend too much time on their laptops/mobiles, they are always too busy.  Students become more dependent on things such as calculators and mobiles.  Step 2  A1  S1- I can find a lot of information in the internet  S2- Yes, you can. But it is difficult to find it in the internet.  S1- I agree/I disagree  S1- I can use online-dictionaries. They help me with my homework.  S2- I agree. The internet it too slow and I spend a lot of time on my homework.  S1- I agree/I disagree  A2 ивыше  S1 - I spend very little time on my homework because I can find a lot of useful information in the Internet.  S2- I don't agree. You need to doublecheck all the information you find or you look for.  S1- Yes, I do agree with you. |

***Тема 3.5***

***Искусство и культура***

1. Read and translate the text.

**Types of fine arts**

It’s different to imagine our life without art. The role of art is tremendous. Art develops the sense of beauty, such qualities as kindness and sympathy. Art helps us to live and makes our life more interesting, it develops our cultural level. Art plays a great role in the development of the spiritual world of every human being. Art helps to see things from another point of view.

Types of art are different forms of aesthetic of human activities, artistic and creative thinking. When talking about the types of art, we mean various works that can be combined on some common ground for them. The main types of art are: architecture, painting, graphics, arts and craft, literature, music, dance, theatre, etc.

**Painting**

Drawing is a kind of fine art in which images are transmitted by means of coloring substances. They are applied to a hard surface: canvas, glass, paper, stone and others. Paints used for painting can be oil and watercolor, silicate and ceramic. At the same time there is a wax painting, enamel and others.

**Architecture**

Construction is a monumental form of fine art, the purpose of which is to build buildings. This is practically the only category that has not only aesthetic value, but also performs practical functions. Architecture involves the construction of buildings and structures for people’s lives and activities.

**Sculpture**

Sculpture is an ancient fine art, the samples of which have a three-dimensional appearance. Mainly stone, bronze, wood or marble are used for making sculptures. Concrete, plastic and other artificial materials have also gained no less popularity.

**Graphics**

It is decorative art, which consists of drawings and artistic painted images. To create engravings or lithographs special machines and equipment are used to print images. Pictures are carried out with ink, a pencil and other similar materials.

**Arts and crafts** is a special kind of creative activity, which consists of the creation of various household items, jewelry and ceramic products, painted glass, things with embroidery and much more. They satisfy our aesthetic needs and often have a utilitarian function.

Artists and sculptors, designers and architects – all these people bring beauty and harmony to our lives every day. Thanks to them, we see statues in museums, admire paintings, and wonder at the beauty of ancient buildings.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is art and what is its role in people’s life?

2. What are the main types of art?

3. What materials are used for making sculptures?

4. What does graphics consist of?

5. Who are the people who bring beauty and harmony to our lives every day?

Fill the gaps with the following words:

***styles, engraver, painted, the, portrait, professional, nobility, invited, depth, masters, including***

The Arts in Britain.

Early painting

(1) … history of British painting dates back to the 16th century. For two centuries it was shaped by the (2) … of other countries and by the succession (потомки) of (3) … who came to work here. Holbein and Van Dyck (both foreigners) were the most celebrated masters of the period.

Holbein, Hans, the Younger (1497- 1543) a painter and (4) … of German birth. His father, a painter, was his first teacher. At eighteen, Hans Holbein the Younger went to Switzerland, where he began his career as a (5) … painter. In 1527 he went to England, where he (6) … many portraits of Henry VIII and other members of the Royal family. He also painted some important works on religious subjects, (7) … “The Last Supper” and “Dead Christ”. His paintings and drawings (гравюры) have great psychological (8) … .

Van Dyck, Sir Anthony (1599 – 1641) a Flemish painter who studied under Peter Paul Rubens. In 1632 he was (9) … to England by King Charles I, who later knighted (посвящать в рыцари) him “Sir Anthony Vandyke”. Van Dyck’s portraits of the Royal family and other members of the (10) … are characterized by decorative elegance and aristocratic poetry. They became a model for English (11) … painters of the time.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| **1.2.2 Критерии оценивания устного ответа обучающегося** |

**Критерии оценивания монологической речи**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Баллы | Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)\* | Организация высказывания | Языковое оформление высказывания |
| 9-10 (5) | Коммуникативная задача выполнена полностью – содержание полно, точно и развёрнуто отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании (12–15 фраз) | Высказывание логично; имеет завершённый характер (имеются вступительная с обращением к другу и заключительная фразы); средства логической связи используются правильно | Используемый словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания соответствуют поставленной задаче, есть незначительные лексико-грамматические ошибки, которые не мешают пониманию высказывания, интонация и произношение в целом, не мешает пониманию |
| 7-8 (4) | Коммуникативная задача выполнена в основном: 1 аспект не раскрыт (остальные раскрыты полно),  ИЛИ 1–2 аспекта раскрыты неполно/ неточно (12–15 фраз) | Высказывание логично; имеет завершённый характер (имеются вступительная с обращением к другу и заключительная фразы); средства логической связи используются, в целом, правильно | Используемый словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания соответствуют поставленной задаче, допускаются лексико-грамматические и фонетические ошибки, не влияющие на понимание |
| 5-6 (3) | Коммуникативная задача выполнена не полностью: 1 аспект не раскрыт и 1 раскрыт неполно/неточно,  ИЛИ 3 аспекта раскрыты неполно/неточно (10–11 фраз) | Высказывание в основном логично и имеет достаточно завершенный характер, допускается недостаточное использование средств логической связи | Используемый словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания в основном соответствуют поставленной задаче |
| 3-4 (2) | Коммуникативная задача выполнена частично: 1 аспект содержания не раскрыт и 2 раскрыты неполно/неточно,  ИЛИ 2 аспекта не раскрыты (остальные раскрыты полно) ИЛИ все аспекты раскрыты неполно/неточно (8–9 фраз) | Высказывание не вполне логично и не имеет завершенного характера, средства логической связи используются недостаточно или отсутствуют | Языковое оформление частично соответствует поставленной задаче есть фонетические и лексико-грамматические ошибки, мешающие пониманию высказывания |
| 1-2 (1) | Коммуникативная задача выполнена менее чем на 50%: 3 и более аспекта содержания не раскрыты,  ИЛИ 2 аспекта не раскрыты и 1 и более раскрыты неполно/неточно, объём высказывания – 7 и менее фраз | Высказывание нелогично  И/ИЛИ не имеет завершенного характера, вступительная и заключительная фразы отсутствуют, средства логической связи практически не используются | Понимание высказывания затруднено из-за многочисленных ошибок ИЛИ ответ носит характер набора слов |

**Критерии оценивания диалогической речи**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Баллы | Интерактивная коммуникация | Дискурс | Языковое оформление высказывания |
| 9-10 (5) | Относительно легко взаимодействует с партнером, давая ему внести свой вклад в диалог.  Способен поддержать разговор для достижения цели  Паузы носят естественный характер | Воспроизводит длинные распространенные фразы и предложения с легкостью без задержек  Высказывания по теме, логичны и разнообразны  Использует широкий репертуар слов логической связи и дискурсивных маркеров | Используемый словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания соответствуют поставленной задаче, есть незначительные лексико-грамматические ошибки, которые не мешают пониманию высказывания, интонация и произношение в целом, не мешает пониманию |
| 7-8 (4) | Самостоятельно инициирует диалог.  Дополняет сказанное партнером,  Поддерживает разговор до достижения результата.  Паузы могут быть для поиска слов | Воспроизводит длинные распространенные фразы и предложения с небольшими задержками  Высказывания по теме, логичны и разнообразны  Использует репертуар слов логической связи и дискурсивных маркеров | Используемый словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания соответствуют поставленной задаче, допускаются лексико-грамматические и фонетические ошибки, не влияющие на понимание |
| 5-6 (3) | Может самостоятельно инициировать диалог.  Дополняет сказанное партнером  Поддерживает разговор до достижения результата.  Паузы могут быть для поиска слов.  Высказывания не полные | Воспроизводит длинные распространенные фразы и предложения несмотря на задержку  Высказывания по теме логичны  Использует некоторые слова логической связи и дискурсивных маркеров | Используемый словарный запас, грамматические структуры, фонетическое оформление высказывания в основном соответствуют поставленной задаче |
| 3-4 (2) | Нуждается в поддержке для создания диалога, в основном реагирует на высказывания партнера  Дополняет сказанное партнером одним-двумя словами  Не может поддержать разговор до достижения результата.  Паузы могут быть некомфортно длинными  Высказывания не полные | Воспроизводит короткие фразы и предложения несмотря на задержку  Высказывания по теме в целом логичны  Использует некоторые слова логической связи и дискурсивных маркеров | Языковое оформление частично соответствует поставленной задаче есть фонетические и лексико-грамматические ошибки, мешающие пониманию высказывания |
| 1-2 (1) | Нуждается в поддержке для создания диалога, реагирует только на высказывания партнера  Не может поддержать разговор до достижения результата.  Паузы могут быть некомфортно длинными  Высказывания не полные | Воспроизводит короткие фразы и слова,несмотря на задержку  Высказывания не всегда по теме  Использует некоторые слова логической связи и дискурсивных маркеров | Понимание высказывания затруднено из-за многочисленных ошибок ИЛИ ответ носит характер набора слов |

**1.3. Фонд оценочных средств для рубежного контроля**

**Семестр 1**

**Semester Test**

**A1**

**Task 1. Read the text and mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or doesn’t say (DS).**

**British artists living abroad**

Article by James Noble

Sally Campbell is a 32-year-old actress from London, but right now, she’s living in Paris in a flat that overlooks the Seine. Sally’s mother is French, which means Sally can speak the language perfectly. Sally is very talented. She likes acting in films, but she can also sing and dance brilliantly and she currently has a leading part in a French musical. She can also play the piano very well. In her spare time, Sally likes to relax at home by watching romantic films. She has no plans to return to Britain.

Tom Hammond is from Glasgow, but he lives in New York. He’s 18 and he’s a music student. Tom can play the piano and the guitar very well. He also writes songs with his friend John. Tom writes the music and John writes the lyrics. When they’re happy with a new song, they usually perform it to students at the college. They love to have an audience and would really like to be in a band. When he isn’t composing, Tom downloads his favourite music from the Internet.

Hannah Brown is a writer. She’s from Manchester, but she lives in Italy. Hannah is 25 and likes writing romantic novels. Her ambition, of course, is to be a published writer, so she writes every day for at least four hours. Her favourite time to write is early in the morning, but she sometimes works late at night too. In the afternoons, Hannah works as a waitress in a café. She doesn’t really enjoy this part of her life, but she needs the money to stay in Italy.

**Example**: Sally is English. T

1 Sally writes music for films.

2 She can’t sing very well.

3 Her uncle teaches her to play a musical instrument.

4 Tom plays two musical instruments very well.

5 Tom's friend plays football.

6 Tom and John play their songs at university.

7 Hannah speaks Italian perfectly.

8 She doesn't like writing in the evening.

9 Hannah sometimes works late.

10 All three people live in Europe.

**Task 2 Write Sally, Tom, or Hannah**

**Example**: Tom lives in America.

1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studies music.

2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not happy about her work.

3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ acts in films.

4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a friend who writes songs.

5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wants to stay in another country.

**Task 3. Choose the correct answer, A, B, or C.**

**Example**

My cousin’s mum is my

1. aunt B) uncle C) nephew

1. … there three stereos in the living room?

No, there … .

A) Are / aren’t B) Are / are C) Are / not D) Are / \*

2. You watch films at the

A) theatre B) cinema C) church

3. Her grandmother is 85 but she runs every morning. She’ s really

A) lazy B) outgoing C) active

4. You can get to the museum … tram.

A) by B) on C) in

5. There are a lot of books on the … in my bedroom.

A) desk B) fridge C) mirror

6. …. your parents have a pet?

A) Are B) Do C) Does

7. John …. a bath every day.

A) don’t get B) isn’t find C) doesn’t take

8. I never … up early at the weekend.

A) make B) get C) stand

9. We meet … Friday .. the museum.

A) on.. at B) at …in C) in .. near

10. We … snowboarding in the mountains every January.

A) take B) do C) go

**Task 4. You have got a letter from your English-speaking friend Max**. He asks you to write about your family and plans for the future. Write a short e-mail. In your e-mail write

* whoyourparentsare
* wheretheywork
* howtheygettowork
* what profession you want to have
* why you would like to have this profession.

Write about 60-80 words.

Key

Task 1

1. F 2. T 3. DS 4. T 5. DS 6. F 7. DS 8.DS 9. T 10. F

Task 2

1. Tom 2. Hannah 3. Sally 4. Tom 5. Sally

Task 3

1A 2B 3C 4A 5 A 6B 7 C 8B 9 A 10 C

Task 4

Dear Max,

My mother’s name is Lilia. She is very beautiful and clever. She works as an engineer. My father’s name is Vitaly. He’s tall and strong. He works in the shop.

We live in a flat in the city. My parents go to work by bus or trolley-bus.

I want to be a cook. I want to work in a good restaurant. I love cooking and my father cooks well.

What profession do you want to have?

Best wishes,

Tamara

**Semester Test**

**A2**

**Task 1. Read the text and mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or doesn’t say (DS).**

Looking for love

*Looking for Love* is an agency that finds partners for single people of any age. Read about Lisa.

My name’s Lisa. I’m 25 years old and I’m from Manchester. I’m single and I’m looking for love.

I’m a journalist on a local newspaper, which means I write stories about local issues and sometimes I interview politicians. I like my job, but I’d like to work on a national newspaper one day. That’s because I want to have the opportunity to work abroad.

I have a small group of friends who I’ve known for years. I even went to school with some of them! I’m not really extrovert but I do like going out and having fun. We usually go out to parties, nightclubs, and restaurants. I also like cooking and I make great pasta! My ideal night in is a good meal, a glass of wine, and a DVD. I like thrillers much more than I like romantic comedies!

I’m not very sporty, but I like to keep fit. I stopped smoking last year and now I go running twice a week and I sometimes go to the gym at weekends. I eat lots of fruit and vegetables and I try not to have red meat or too much coffee. At work, I drink water or tea.

I prefer men who are interested in serious issues because I like talking about politics and what’s happening in the world. However, I also like men with a good sense of humour. These characteristics are more important to me than physical appearance.

Please contact *Looking for Love* if you think you’re the kind of person I’m looking for!

**Example** Lisa is married. F

1 Lisa often has to interview politicians in other countries.

2 Lisa met all her friends a long time ago.

3 Lisa is very funny.

4 Lisa doesn’t like romantic books.

5 Lisa goes jogging every week.

6 Lisa often has tea with milk.

7 Lisa prefers attractive men.

**Task 2. Read the article again. Choose the correct answers.**

Example: *Looking for Love* is \_\_\_\_ for young people. **A**

A) an organization B) a website C) a magazine

1 Lisa wants to work \_\_\_\_

A) for a famous person B) for a different website C) in a different country

2 She knows some of her friends

A) from school B) from college C) from her first work

3 She doesn’t usually go to \_\_\_ with her friends.

A) restaurants B) museums C) nightclubs

4 She enjoys watching \_\_\_

A) horrors B) thrillers C) cartoons

5 She \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekend.

A) goes to the gym B) goes running C) cooks

6 She used to \_\_\_

A) make pasta B) drink coffee C) smoke

7 She is interested in men who are\_\_\_

A) active B) outgoing C) serious

**Task 3. Which notice (A-H) says this (1-5)? For questions 1-5, mark the correct letter A-H on the answer sheet.**

EXAMPLE ANSWER

You can buy photographs in this shop thatwere taken by someone who lives nearby. **E**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. You can learn how to paint here. | A | *Passport photographs*  *are ready in 5 minutes* |
| 1. If you go shopping here this week,   you’ll pay much less than usual. | B | Monika’s art class will  be in room 31 today |
| 1. This place is not open every day. | C | City Museum  Talk on 16th century artists  Wednesday, 6.30 pm £2 |
| 1. You won’t have to wait long before   yougetyourpictures. | D | The Art Centre library is  Now closed on Fridays |
| 1. Someone has just painted a door in   thisbuilding. | E | Winton Stores  Postcards by our village  photographeronsaleinside |
|  | F | *Homestore*  *all paint half-price – for one month only* |
|  | G | Wet Paint!  Please use other entrance |
|  | H | Burley Art Club  Sale of paintings starts Monday |

**Task 4. Listen to Susan describing a holiday. Tick (V) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.**

1. Susan went on holiday in \_\_\_\_\_.

A) September B) October C) November

2. The hotel was \_\_\_\_\_.

A) cheap B) uncomfortable C) expensive

3. The bus was \_\_\_\_\_ than the train.

A) slower B) more expensive C) more comfortable

4. The weather was \_\_\_\_\_.

A) windy and dry B) rainy and windy C) sunny but wet

5. On the island, they didn’t go to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) a restaurant B) a beach C) a shop

**Task 5. You have received a letter from your English-speaking friend Max**. He asks you to write about your family and plans for the future. Write a shorte-mail. In youre-mailwrite

* about your parents and their jobs
* theirroutineatwork
* what profession are you going to take and why.

Write about 80- 100 words

**Answer Key**

Task 1.

1F 2T 3DS 4F 5 T 6 DS 7 F

Task 2.

1C 2A 3B 4B 5A 6C 7C 8A

Task 3.

1B 2H 3D 4A 5G

Task 4.

1A 2C 3A 4B 5B

**Task 5 Sample answer**

Dear Max,

Well, my family is rather small: my parents and me. My mother Lily works as an engineer at a factory. She’s good at drawing. My father Vitaly works as a shop assistant.

I’m not going to choose any of their professions because I’m not good at mathematics. I’m interested in cooking and I’ll go to cooking classes. I’d like to have my own restaurant. I sometimes create new things in the kitchen.

What about you?

Best wishes,

Tamara

**Listening script for (task 4)**

Last September my boyfriend and I went on holiday to Thailand. It was a disaster. The flight arrived in Bangkok nine hours late. There we were at eleven o’clock at night, and we didn’t have anywhere to stay and we didn’t know how to get into the city centre. So, we stayed at the airport hotel, which was very comfortable but really expensive.

The next day, we wanted to take a train south to the islands. But we couldn’t because we couldn’t book any seats.The trains were full. So, in the end, we went by bus and by boat. It was cheaper but it took a lot longer. And when we got to the island we wanted to get to, we couldn’t believe it! Where was the sun? It was raining really heavily. And the weather was windy and wet for days. It was awful. We went to restaurants and we went shopping, but we didn’t spend any time on the beach. We couldn’t sunbathe or go swimming, so we just argued for a week…

**Семестр 2**

**Semester Test**

**A1**

**Task 1. Complete the sentences with the correct word.**

Example: My brother’s daughter is my\_\_\_\_. C

1. granddaughter B) sister C) niece

1 I work for a newspaper. I’m a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) journalist B) politician C) lawyer

2 My sister works in an office. She’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) builder B) musician C) receptionist

3 My mother’s brother is my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) grandfather B) nephew C) uncle

4 Can I use my credit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please?

A) wallet B) card C) money

5 The opposite of expensive is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) safe B) cheap C) empty

6 The opposite of safe is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) dangerous B) difficult C) different

7 You can buy food at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) pharmacy B) market C) post office

8 We eat in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) bathroom B) garage C) dining room

9 I need some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for this letter.

A) keys B) stamps C) coins

10 My father’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He flies all over the

world.

A) pilot B) builder C) nurse

**Task 2. Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.**

Example: They **didn’t drive** (not drive) to Edinburgh, they got the bus.

1 Steven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) at work on Tuesday.

2 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car last weekend.

3 Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) the three greatest people of the twentieth century?

4 Emma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) him a message four days ago.

5 I think we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a holiday next month.

6 Elizabeth and Ben \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) three dogs.

7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (break) your arm?

8 They have an exam on Thursday so they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) now.

9 My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to classical music at the moment.

10 Look! James is carrying a lot of boxes. \_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_(have) a party next week?

11 She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not like) writing e-mails.

12 How often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (use) your smartphone?

**Task 3. Read the text. Mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or doesn’t say (DS)**

**The frozen extremes of the earth**

The Arctic in the north and the Antarctic in the south are at opposite ends of the planet, but they are similar in many ways. Both are lands of ice and snow, where the temperature in winter can be so low that your skin can freeze in seconds – it can be as low as –80°C. Very few animals are able to survive these conditions, but there are some both in the north and in the south. The Arctic has more plants and animals than the Antarctic, including polar bears, the largest bear in the world. In the south there are no land animals because of the extreme cold, but there are penguins and other sea animals that live on or near the coast – although both in the north and the south the sea is frozen for much of the year.

One difference between the Arctic and the Antarctic is the human population. In parts of the Arctic there are towns and villages. Greenland, for example, the largest island in the world, has a population of 55,000 people. Many of these people work in fishing. They have a difficult life. There aren’t many roads between towns and villages, so people travel by snowmobile or with dogs. From November to January, it’s dark for 24 hours a day, but from May to July there are 24 hours of daylight.

In the Antarctic there are no normal towns and villages. Only scientists live there all year round, in special buildings called ‘stations. They study the sea animals and learn about the history of the world’s climate by studying the weather and the ice. It’s a hard place to live, especially in winter, but many of them love it there and return again and again.

Example: The Antarctic is the coldest place in the world.

A True B False C Doesn’t say V

1 There aren’t any animals in the Antarctic.

2 No people live in the Antarctic.

3 There aren’t any towns in the Antarctic.

4 It is usually –80°C in the Antarctic.

5 The sea in the Antarctic is usually frozen.

6 There aren’t any sea animals in the Arctic.

7 In Greenland, people don’t work in winter.

8 There aren’t many roads in Greenland.

9 In Greenland in October it’s light all the time.

**Task 4. Read the text once again. Write the Arctic or the Antarctic.**

Example: It’s at the South Pole. ***the Antarctic***

1 Scientists sometimes live here in stations.

2 No land animals live here.

3 People live here all the time.

4 There are more plants here.

5 In December it’s dark for 24 hours a day.

6 There aren’t any towns or villages here.

**Task 5. Translate into Russian. You have got 30 minutes. Use a dictionary.**

Rice pudding

It is flavoured with cardamom, raisins, saffron, cashew nuts, pistachios or almonds. It is typically served during a meal or as a dessert.

INGREDIENTS

Half glass of rice (any rice)

A sauce pans

Milk

Cardamom

2tbs sugar

1 Fill the sauce pan, not all to the top, bring to a boil and add rice. When boiled put low heat and simmer till rice is soft and mushy. If the water is reduced and rice is not cooked. You can add more water

2 When it is cooked add sugar and if you want more flavour, open cardamom pods and add seeds only

3 Stir then add milk enough to cover rice, bring to boil then lower heat and stir

4 Put heat up again to this, three times stirring occasionally

5 When the pudding is done leave it to cool

6 You can have the rice pudding warm or cold. You can also add broken pieces of almonds and pistachios and serve.

**Answer Keys:**

Task 1

1A 2C 3C 4B 5B 6A 7B 8C 9B 10A

Task 2

1. isnot/ isn’t
2. bought
3. were
4. wrote
5. willnot/ won’t
6. have
7. have… broken
8. arestudying
9. islistening
10. is … having/ is… going to have
11. doesn’tlike/ doesnotlike
12. do… use

Task 3.

1F 2F 3T 4DS 5T 6F 7DS 8T 9F

Task 4.

1 the Antarctic

2 the Antarctic

3 the Arctic

4 the Arctic

5 the Arctic

6 the Antarctic

Task 5. (Sampleanswer)

Рисовый пудинг

Его приправляют кардамоном, изюмом, шафраном, орехами кешью, фисташками или миндалем. Его обычно подают во время еды или в качестве десерта.

ИНГРЕДИЕНТЫ

Полстакана риса (любого риса)

Кастрюля

Молоко

Кардамон

2 столовые ложки сахара

1 Наполнить кастрюлю, не доверху, доведите до кипения, добавьте рис. Когда закипит, поставьте на слабый огонь и варите, пока рис не станет мягким и кашеобразным. Если вода выкипит, а рис не сварится, добавьте больше воды.

2 Когда рис будет готов, добавьте сахар, а если вы хотите больше аромата, откройте стручки кардамона и добавьте только семена.

3 Перемешайте, затем добавьте молока так, чтобы оно покрывало рис, доведите до кипения, уменьшите огонь и перемешайте.

4 Прогрейте трижды, периодически помешивая

5 Когда пудинг будет готов, дайте ему остыть.

6 Вы можете есть рисовый пудинг теплым или холодным. Вы также можете добавить кусочки дробленого миндаля и фисташки и подавать.

**Semester Test**

**A2**

**Part 1. Listen to two people discussing candidates at a job interview**.

Choose A, B, or C.

1. Mark doesn’t get the job because he \_\_\_\_\_.

A) is too old B) has too little experience C) isn’t good enough

2. Gemma doesn’t get the job because she \_\_\_\_\_.

A) is inexperienced B) has no qualifications C) is unfriendly

3. Luke doesn’t get the job because he \_\_\_\_\_.

A) usually works in Italy B) has just left his job C) hasn’t had a job for a long time

4. David doesn’t get the job although he is good at \_\_\_\_\_.

A) managing people B) solving problems C) wasting time

5. Susie doesn’t get the job because she is \_\_\_\_\_.

A) not intelligent enough B) too lazy C) not the hardest worker

**Part 2 Questions 6-10**

Read the sentences (6-10) about camping. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

For questions 6-10, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE

0 A lot of families prefer to …………… on a campsite because it is cheaper than a hotel. A) keep B) stay C) travel ANSWER B

6. For some campsites, you have to phone and …………… before you go.

A) book B)take C) spend

7. Some people play loud music on campsites so it can be very …………….

A) angry B) busy C) noisy

8. One of the nicest things about camping is ……………… breakfast outside.

A) doing B) having C) putting

9. It is better to use plastic cups and plates for camping because they don’t ………… easily.

A) break B) hurt C) fail

10. One problem with camping is making …………… insects don’t get into the tent.

A) careful B) clear C) sure

**Part 3Questions 11-15**

Complete the five conversations. For questions 11-15, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE ANSWER

- Where do you come from? A) New York. A

B) School.

C) Home.

11. Is it a good film? A) That’s right.

B) It’s OK.

C) I don’t agree.

12. I’m going to Tom’s party tonight. A) Can I go too?

B) Let’s go.

C) Was it good?

13. When did you lose your watch? A) Once a week.

B) For six days.

C) A month ago.

14. Sorry, I don’t understand you. A) Let me explain.

B) I don’t know.

C) What does it mean?

15. Shall we ask Paul to come with us? A) I believe it.

B) I’m sure.

C) If you like.

Questions 16-20

Complete the telephone conversation between two friends. What does Jennifer say to Lily?

For questions 16-20, mark the correct letter A-H on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE ANSWER

Lily: Hi Jennifer, it will be lovely to see you on Friday.

Jennifer: ……….. B

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lily: What time is your train?  Jennifer: 16 ……………  Lily: OK. I’ll meet you. Would you like  to go out that evening?  Jennifer: 17 ……………  Lily: If you want to. Then on Saturday  we can go to the new shopping  centre.  Jennifer: 18 ……………  Lily: And in the evening we can go to  Oliver’s party.  Jennifer: 19 ……………  Lily: Oh anything. It doesn’t matter.  Jennifer: 20 ……………  Lily: Yes. It’s a good place for a party.  See you on Friday, then. | A I have to go home at 6 o’clock.  B Yes, I haven’t seen you for so long.  C I’ve heard it’s really big.  D Is he still living in the same house?  E It should arrive early afternoon.  F How long will we stay with him there?  G I think I’ll be tired. Shall we just stay at home?  H Great! What should I bring to wear? |

**Part 4 Questions 21-27**

Read the article about a man who swam across New Zealand’s Cook Strait.

Are sentences 21-27 “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B)?

If there is not enough information to answer “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B), choose “Doesn’t say” (C).

For questions 21-27, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

**David swims the Cook Strait**

David Johnson has loved swimming all his life. When he was 27, he swam in a race near the home in the USA. The sea was very cold and David started to feel unwell. He was taken to hospital but he soon got better and started swimming again. In 1983, he became the first person to swim from Santa Cruz Island to the Californian Coast.

In January 2004, at the age of 52, David crossed New Zealand’s Cook Strait in 9 hours and 38 minutes. The oldest swimmer before David was only 42 years old. David spent over a year getting ready to swim the Strait. Then, he and his wife flew to New Zealand so that David could practise for a few weeks there. But only days after they arrived, the weather improved so David decided to start his swim. He did it with the help of a team. “They were great,” David said. “They were in a boat next to me all the time! After a few hours, I thought about stopping but I didn’t and went on swimming.”

Afterwards, David and his wife travelled around New Zealand before returning to the USA.

0 Example: Answer: A

David Johnson has always enjoyed swimming.

A) Right B) Wrong C) Doesn’t say

21. David Johnson had problems during a swimming competition in the USA.

A) Right B) Wrong C) Doesn’t say

22 After 1983, many people swam between Santa Cruz Island and the Californian coast.

1. Right B) Wrong C) Doesn’t say

23 In January 2004, David was the first person of his age to swim across the Cook Strait.

1. Right B) Wrong C) Doesn’t say

24 David practised for more than a year to swim across the Cook Strait.

1. Right B) Wrong C) Doesn’t say

25 David was in New Zealand for a long time before he swam across the Cook Strait.

1. Right B) Wrong C) Doesn’t say

26 David’s wife was in the boat beside him when he swam the Cook Strait.

1. Right B) Wrong C) Doesn’t say

27 David had to stop for a short time while swimming the Cook Strait.

1. Right B) Wrong C) Doesn’t say

**Part 5 Questions 28-35**

Read the article about doing homework. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space 28-35.

For questions 28-35, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

|  |
| --- |
| Doing homework  It is a good idea to 0 your homework early. If you can do it 28 your evening meal, you will have 29 time later to do things that you enjoy, like talking 30 the phone.  It is also better to do homework as soon as possible after the teacher has given it to you. Then, if the homework is difficult and you 31 time to think about it, you will 32 have time to do it.  Always turn off your mobile phone and the television when you 33 doing homework. You will work a lot 34 without them. Make sure you have a quiet place to work, with 35 light anda comfortable chair. |

EXAMPLE ANSWER

C

0 A) starting B) started C) start

28. A) since B) before C) until

29. A) more B) much C) most

30. A) by B) at C) on

31. A) should B) need C) must

32. A) still B) yet C) already

33. A) have B) are C) were

34. A) fastest B) fast C) faster

35. A) enough B) all C) many

Part 6. Translate into Russian. Use the dictionary. You have 30 minutes.

You can enjoy the rich flavor and delightful aroma of freshly ground coffee beans without having to spend extra money on a coffee grinder simply by using your blender.

Step 1 - Set Up Your Blender

Put your blender on a flat surface on the counter and plug it in. The flat surface is really important so the blender's vibrations do not cause other things to fall off the counter.

Step 2 - Decide how Finely You Need to Grind the Beans

Different kinds of coffee makers require different beans. Medium ground beans work best for a Drip maker. This means that when you pour the ground coffee into your hand, some will stick together, while most will fall away. Espresso Machines tend to do best with medium-fine grounds. In this case most will stick together, but individual grounds can be easily seen. French Press Makers require a more coarse texture so that the grinds do not stick together at all.

Step 3 - Pour Your Coffee Beans into the Blender And Grind Away

Start with a small amount of beans in the blender until you can figure out exactly how much ground coffee your beans will yield. As you have more experience, you will be better able to determine the right amount of coffee beans to put into your blender, but typically, a handful of beans should yield one to two tablespoons of ground coffee

**Key**

Part 1.

1B 2D 3E 4A 5C

Part 2.

6 A 7 C 8 B 9 A 10 C

Part 3.

11 B 12 A 13 C 14 A 15 C 16 E 17 G 18 C 19 H 20 D

Part 4.

21 A 22 C 23 A 24 A 25 B 26 C 27 B

Part 5.

28 B 29 A 30 C 31 B 32 A 33 B 34 C 35 A

Part 6.(Sampleanswer)

Вы можете наслаждаться богатым вкусом и восхитительным ароматом свежемолотых кофейных зерен, не тратя лишних денег на кофемолку, просто используя блендер.

Шаг 1 — Настройте свой блендер

Положите блендер на плоскую поверхность на столе и подключите его к сети. Плоская поверхность очень важна, чтобы вибрации блендера не приводили к падению других предметов со стола.

Шаг 2. Решите, насколько мелко вам нужно измельчить бобы.

Для разных кофеварок требуются разные зерна. Зерна среднего помола лучше всего подходят для кофеварок капельного типа. Это означает, что, когда вы насыпаете молотый кофе себе в руку, некоторые из них слипаются, а большая часть отваливается. Эспрессо-машины, как правило, лучше всего работают с зерном среднего помола. В этом случае большинство из них слипнутся, но отдельные частички легко просматриваются. Кофеварки типа френч-пресс требуют более грубой текстуры, чтобы помол не слипался.

Шаг 3. Насыпьте кофейные зерна в блендер и измельчите

Начните с небольшого количества зерен в блендере, пока не сможете точно определить, сколько молотого кофе получится. По мере того, как у вас будет больше опыта, вы сможете лучше определить, сколько кофейных зерен нужно положить в блендер, но, как правило, горсть зерен должна давать от одной до двух столовых ложек молотого кофе.

Script

Pam So, what do you think about Mark? Do you think we should give him the job?

Bob Mmm. I don’t know. If he weren’t as young as he is, I’d definitely give him a chance, but I don’t think he has enough experience.

Pam Neither do I. Although he’d probably be good at it, we need someone who’s older.

2

Bob I thought Gemma was someone who has some experience of the job. And she was very open and got on with verybody.

Pam Well, yes, she had great personal qualities, but she hasn’t finished her university course or passed any exams yet. I think we should find somebody who’s actually finished university.

3

Pam So, do you think Luke is better than the others?

Bob Well, he’s older. He used to work for a major company in Italy, but he left that job five years ago and he hasn’t worked since. I don’t think he’s very good and perhaps he’ll get bored quickly. I think we need someone who has more recent experience of this sort of job.

4

Bob David might be the person we’re looking for. In this job you have to spend a lot of time managing other people and he’s good at that.

Pam Well, yes, I agree, although I don’t think David’s very good at solving problems and, in this job, that’s as important as being able to manage.

5

Pam Shall we give the job to Susie, then? She won’t be the most experienced person we’ve ever employed, but she’ll work harder than most, that’s for sure.

Bob Mmm. But I think we need someone who is more intelligent than Susie. I don’t think she’s bright enough.

**1.4 Фонд оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации**

**ЧАСТЬ 1 – ГРАММАТИКА, ЛЕКСИКА**

1. I’m … New York.

A) in B) for C) at D) of

1. IsyoursurnameAnderson?

A) Yes, youare.

B) Yes, itis.

C) Yes, I am.

D) Yes, myis.

1. A Mercedes is … German car.

A) a

B) an

C) the

D) \*

1. Annis … wife.

A) John’s B) John is C) John’s is D) John

1. She … a uniform.

A) wear B) to wear C) wearing D) wears

1. Anna likes Joanna, but Maria doesn’t like … .

A) her B) them C) your D) their

1. What timeisit?

3:45

A) It is quarter past three.

B) It is fifteen past four.

C) It is quarter to four.

D) It is fifteen to three.

1. She … a bus to university.

A) always takes

B) always take

C) takes always

D) take always

1. This doll is a present for my … . I hope she likes it.

A) husband

B) nephew

C) niece

D) uncle

1. … sellsthings.

A) A postman B) A nurse C) A doctor D) A shopkeeper

1. I like Tom … I don’t like his wife.

A) and

B) but

C) because

D) so

1. … did you buy your new jacket?

At supermarket.

A) What

B) When

C) Where

D) How

1. My brother is … a book.

A) riding B) reading C) speaking D) playing

1. Madison doesn’t like working. She is ….

A) happy B) poor C) rich D) lazy

1. I’ll look in my … and see if I’m free on Wednesday.

A) diary B) dictionary C) briefcase D) calendar

1. Do you want to … biscuit?

A) eat B) see C) play D) read

1. Where … theyborn?

They … born … .

A) were / were / in 1995

B) was / were / in Italy

C) were / were / in Denmark

D) was / were / in 1995

1. New York is …. Paris.

A) dirty B) dirtier than C) the dirtiest D) dirtier

1. I … him three months ago.

A) see B) sees C) saw D) seen

1. He takes photos only … spring.

A) in B) at C) on D) by

Key

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

**ЧАСТЬ 2 – ЧТЕНИЕ**

Задание 21. Read the letter and do the tasks on the text

Dear Ann,

Thank you for asking to come and visit you and your family next month. It is a great idea.

I'm really interested in visiting new places. I like museums and old churches very much. I also like visiting art galleries - there are so many fascinating things to see there. I know there is one in your town. Can we visit it? You say that there isn't a sport center in your town but is there a swimming pool? I enjoy swimming a lot and I love diving. Is there also a place to eat fish and chips? Fish and chip shops are great!

The only problem is that I don't know what to take with me: warm shoes, a jumper, boots? What's the weather like in your area? In my town it rains a lot and that's why I always carry an umbrella with me. And what about other things? For example, a camera?

Please send me a leaflet about your town and a street map.

One last question - how old is your sister, Gina? I want to bring her a present. Would she like the new Celine Dion CD?

See you soon!

Josephine

Read the sentences and choose T (TRUE) or F (FALSE)

1. Josephine likes going places.

2. Josephine is interested in visiting old churches

3. There is a big sports center in Ann's town

4. Josephine wants to buy Ann a Celine Dion CD

5. Josephine's hobbies are swimming and diving

Read the questions and answer Y (YES) or N (NO)

6. Does Josephine want to visit Ann next week?

7. Does Josephine know what to take on her trip?

8. Is there an art gallery in Ann's town?

9. Does Josephine like fish and chips?

10. Does Josephine want to get a street map of Ann's town?

Ответы: 21 T 22 T 23 F 24 F 25 T 26 N 27 N 28 Y 29 Y 30 Y

**ЧАСТЬ 3 – ПЕРЕВОД (30 минут)**

Уровень A1. Переведите текст.

|  |
| --- |
| The word hotel is derived from the *French****hôtel****,* which refers to a French version of the townhouse. Historically, in the United Kingdom, Ireland, and several other countries, a townhouse was the residence of a peer or an aristocrat in the capital of major cities. The word hotel could have also derived from the ***hostel***, which means ‘**a place to stay for travelers‘**. A hotel is defined by the British Law as a ‘**place where travelers can receive food or shelter, provided he/she is in a position to pay for it and is in a fit condition to be received**‘. Hence, a hotel must provide food (and beverage) and lodging to a traveler on payment.  Nowadays a hotel is **an establishment that provides paid accommodation, generally for a short duration of stay**. Hotels often provide a number of additional guest services, such as restaurants, bars, swimming pools, healthcare, retail shops; business facilities like conference halls, banquet halls, boardrooms; and space for private parties like birthdays, marriages, kitty parties, etc.  Most of the modern hotels nowadays provide the basic facilities in a room- a bed, a cupboard, a small table, weather control (air conditioner or heater), and a bathroom- along with other feature like a telephone, a television set with cable channel, broadband internet connectivity. |

Key

|  |
| --- |
| Слово "отель" происходит от французского hôtel, что означает французскую версию таунхауса. Исторически сложилось так, что в Соединенном Королевстве, Ирландии и ряде других стран таунхаус был резиденцией пэра или аристократа в столице крупных городов. Слово "отель" также могло произойти от "хостел", что означает "место для проживания путешественников". Отель определяется британским законодательством как "место, где путешественники могут получить еду или кров при условии, что они в состоянии заплатить за это и находятся в подходящем состоянии для приема‘. Следовательно, отель должен предоставить еду (и напитки) и проживание путешественнику за плату.  В настоящее время гостиница - это учреждение, предоставляющее платное проживание, как правило, на короткий срок. Отели часто предоставляют ряд дополнительных услуг для гостей, таких как рестораны, бары, бассейны, медицинское обслуживание, магазины розничной торговли; бизнес-помещения, такие как конференц-залы, банкетные залы, залы заседаний совета директоров; а также помещения для частных вечеринок, таких как дни рождения, бракосочетания, кошачьи вечеринки и т.д.  Большинство современных отелей в настоящее время предоставляют основные удобства в номере - кровать, шкаф, небольшой столик, систему контроля погоды (кондиционер или обогреватель) и ванную комнату - наряду с другими удобствами, такими как телефон, телевизор с кабельным каналом, широкополосное подключение к Интернету. |