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ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ
для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по
дисциплине
«Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»
(наименование дисциплины)

36.02.01 Ветеринария
(шифр и наименование ОПОП СПО)

1. Перечень компетенций, индикаторов компетенций и дескрипторов:

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.

ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие.

ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.

ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.

ОК 06. Являть гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных российских духовно-нравственных ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения;

ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» обучающийся должен обладать **знаниями:**

З1 лексического (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

и умениями:

У1 общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У2 переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

У3 самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

2. Описание показателей (типов заданий) и критериев оценки (указания по оцениванию и результат оценивания) индикаторов компетенций для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

| Тип заданий | Указания по оцениванию для каждого типа заданий | Результат оценивания (баллы, полученные за выполнение задания/характеристика правильности ответа) |
|---|---|---|
| Задание закрытого типа с выбором правильного ответа | Задание закрытого типа с выбором правильного ответа считается верным, если правильно установлен ответ | Совпадение с верным ответом оценивается 1 баллом; неверный ответ или его отсутствие – 0 баллов. Либо указывается «верно»/ |

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| | | «неверно» |
| Задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия | Задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия считается верным, если правильно установлены все соответствия (позиции из одного столбца верно сопоставлены с позициями другого) | Полное совпадение с верным ответом оценивается 1 баллом; неверный ответ или его отсутствие – 0 баллов. Либо указывается «верно»/ «неверно» |
| Задание закрытого типа на установление последовательности | Задание закрытого типа на установление последовательности считается верным, если правильно указана вся последовательность цифр | Полное совпадение с верным ответом оценивается 1 баллом; если допущены ошибки или ответ отсутствует – 0 баллов. Либо указывается «верно»/ «неверно». |
| Задание комбинированного типа с выбором одного верного ответа из четырех предложенных и обоснованием выбора | Задание комбинированного типа с выбором одного верного ответа из предложенных с обоснованием выбора ответа считается верным, если правильно указана цифра и приведены корректные аргументы, используемые при выборе ответа. | Совпадение с верным ответом оценивается 1 баллом; неверный ответ или его отсутствие – 0 баллов. Либо указывается «верно»/ «неверно». |
| Задание комбинированного типа с выбором нескольких вариантов ответа из предложенных и развернутым обоснованием выбора | Задание комбинированного типа с выбором нескольких вариантов ответа из предложенных с обоснованием выбора ответов считается верным, если правильно указаны цифры и приведены корректные аргументы, используемые при выборе ответа. | Полное совпадение с верным ответом оценивается 1 баллом; если допущены ошибки или ответ отсутствует – 0 баллов. Либо указывается «верно»/ «неверно». |
| Задание открытого типа с развернутым ответом | Задание открытого типа с развернутым ответом считается верным, если ответ совпадает с эталонным по содержанию и полноте. | Полный правильный ответ на задание оценивается 3 баллами; если допущена одна ошибка/неточность/ответ правильный, но не полный – 1 балл, если допущено более одной ошибки/ответ неправильный/ ответ отсутствует – 0 баллов Либо указывается «верно»/ «неверно». |

3. Уровни сложности оценочных материалов

| Наименование | Характеристика | Время выполнения |
|--------------|--|------------------|
| Базовый | Воспроизведение, терминология, факты, параметры, теории, принципы. Тип задания: задания с выбором ответа, комбинированные задания. | 1-3 мин. |
| Повышенный | Применение знаний в типичной ситуации, решение типовых задач, сопоставление, последовательность. Тип задания: комбинированные задания, задания с развернутым ответом. | 3-5 мин. |
| Высокий | Применение знаний в нестандартной ситуации, решение нетиповых задач, алгоритмы, доказательства, обоснования. Тип задания: задания на установление последовательности и соответствия, задания с развернутым ответом. | 5-10 мин. |

4. Сценарии выполнения тестовых заданий.

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|--------------------------|--|
| Тип задания | Последовательность действий при выполнении задания |
| Задание закрытого типа с | 1. Внимательно прочитать текст задания. |

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| выбором правильного ответа | 2. Внимательно прочитать список предполагаемых ответов. 3. Записать ответ. |
| Задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия | 1. Внимательно прочитать текст задания и понять, что в качестве ответа ожидаются пары элементов. 2. Внимательно прочитать оба списка: список 1 – вопросы, утверждения, факты, понятия и т.д.; список 2 – утверждения, свойства объектов и т.д. 3. Сопоставить элементы списка 1 с элементами списка 2, сформировать пары элементов. 4. Записать попарно буквы и цифры (в зависимости от задания) вариантов ответа (например, А1 или Б4) |
| Задание закрытого типа на установление последовательности | 1. Внимательно прочитать текст задания и понять, что в качестве ответа ожидается последовательность элементов. 2. Внимательно прочитать предложенные варианты ответа. 3. Построить верную последовательность из предложенных элементов. 4. Записать буквы/цифры (в зависимости от задания) вариантов ответа в нужной последовательности без пробелов и знаков препинания (например, БВА или 135) |
| Задание комбинированного типа с выбором одного верного ответа из четырех предложенных и обоснованием выбора | 1. Внимательно прочитать текст задания и понять, что в качестве ответа ожидается только один из предложенных вариантов. 2. Внимательно прочитать предложенные варианты ответа. 3. Выбрать один ответ, наиболее верный. 4. Записать только номер (или букву) выбранного варианта ответа. 5. Записать аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа |
| Задание комбинированного типа с выбором нескольких вариантов ответа из предложенных и развернутым обоснованием выбора | 1. Внимательно прочитать текст задания и понять, что в качестве ответа ожидаются несколько из предложенных вариантов. 2. Внимательно прочитать предложенные варианты ответа. 3. Выбрать несколько вариантов ответа, наиболее верных. 4. Записать только номера (или буквы) выбранных вариантов ответов. 5. Записать аргументы, обосновывающие ваш выбор. |
| Задание открытого типа с развернутым ответом | 1. Внимательно прочитать текст задания и понять суть вопроса. 2. Продумать логику и полноту ответа. 3. Записать ответ, используя четкие компактные формулировки. 4. В случае расчетной задачи, записать решение и ответ. |

5. Оценочные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации закрытого типа.

3 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов / последовательность ответов | Правильный ответ (ключ) | Код компетенции (индикатор а) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Тип задания: задание закрытого типа с выбором правильного ответа | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст и выберите правильный ответ | | | | | | |
| 1. | I don't remember ... that I'm sure you're mistaken. | a) to say; b) say; c) saying; d) to have said. | c) | ОК 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 2. | There were two answers, and ... was right. | a) neither; b) no one; c) no; d) not any. | a) | ОК 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |

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| 3. | This dress is ... as the one I had before. | a) plenty the same; b) very similar; c) very same; d) much the same. | d) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 4. | He ... here from 1955 to 1960. | a) worked; b) works; c) has been working; d) has worked. | a) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 5. | He's... his sister. | a) much taller that; b) much more taller than; c) much taller than; d) more taller than. | c) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 6. | Be careful you don't... your keys! | a) lost; b) loosen; c) lose; d) loose. | c) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 7. | What they say may be true; you never can... | a) say; b) tell; c) remember; d) recognize. | b) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 8. | He didn't move, but just... where he fell. | a) lain; b) lay; c) laid; d) lied. | b) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 9. | I haven't had a reply to the invitation I sent you last week. ... to my patty? | a) Shall you come; b) Are you coming; c) Do you come; d) Should you come. | b) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 10. | That man reminds me ... my history teacher. | a) from; b) of; c) about; d) on. | b) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 11. | The children hadn't met ... their grandparents or their uncle before. | a) or; b) neither; c) nor; d) either. | d) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 12. | Before she started university, Jane ... in the States for six months working as a nanny. | a) lives; b) has been living; c) has lived; d) had lived. | d) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 13. | 13. He was ... tired to go on. | a) to; b) enough; c) so; d) too. | d) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 14. | I ... saw Michael two years ago. | a) lastly; b) last time; c) last; d) the last time. | c) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 15. | I like the red dress and the pink shoes. The trouble is that they don't | a) match not each other; b) match themselves; c) go with each other; d) go on with the other. | c) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |

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| | ...very well. | | | | | |
| 16. | He's as polite as his brother is ...polite. (подобрать префикс) | a) im; b) non; c) dis; d) un. | a) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 17. | It's been quite a long time ... I had a holiday abroad. | a) ago; b) since; c) for; d) when. | b) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 18. | You ... pay for this information. It's free. | a) oughtn't to; b) don't have to; c) shouldn't to; d) mustn't. | b) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 19. | ... quite a lot of rain forecast for today. | a) It has; b) Is; c) It's; d) There's. | d) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 20. | I'm free this evening. ... we go out to dinner? | a) Will; b) Would; c) Shall; d) Won't. | c) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 21. | I need a holiday, ... I? | a) need not; b) aren't; c) don't; d) need. | c) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 22. | Most of the cattle ... under the trees. | a) is laying; b) is lying; c) are lying; d) are laying. | c) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 23. | Children seem to find computers easy, but many adults aren't used to ... with microtechnology. | a) work; b) working; c) a work; d) the work.c | b) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 24. | Parents were made ... the school reconstruction, | a) finance; b) to financing; c) to finance; d) financing. | c) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 25. | The children have made lots of new friends since we ... to this town. | a) have moved; b) moving; c) moved; d) have been moved. | c) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 26. | I don't understand this sentence. Could you tell me what ...? | a) this word means; b) means this word; c) does mean this word; d) does this word mean. | a) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 27. | ... of the three boys got a prize, | a) A few; b) Both; c) Each; d) Every. | c) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 28. | The agency intended to let each applicant... in the interview. | a) participate; b) to participate; c) so as to participate; d) participating. | a) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |

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| 29. | All the children in this family are gifted, but this one is ... gifted of all. | a) little; b) the less; c) the least; d) un- . | c) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 30. | He enjoyed ... computer games at first, but after a while he got bored with them. | a) to play; b) playing; c) make play; d) having played. | b) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| Тип задания: задание закрытого типа на установление последовательности | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст и установите последовательность | | | | | | |
| 31. | <i>usually / at 10 o'clock / out of the garage / in the morning / drives / his bike / Fred</i> | - | Fred usually drives his bike out of the garage at 10 o'clock in the morning. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 32. | <i>a shower / after dinner / often / Mrs Lewis / takes</i> | - | Mrs Lewis often takes a shower after dinner. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 33. | <i>a parking place / near the library / we / find / seldom</i> | - | We seldom find a parking place near the library. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 34. | <i>to / I / on / a / night-club / sometimes / Saturdays / go</i> | - | I sometimes go to a night-club on Saturdays. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 35. | <i>fly / my parents / to Australia / sometimes / I / in winter / and</i> | - | My parents and I sometimes fly to Australia in winter. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 36. | <i>enjoys / very much / swimming / in the pool / always / Mary</i> | - | Mary always enjoys swimming in the pool very much. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 37. | <i>hardly / last year / could / skate / I</i> | - | I could hardly skate last year. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 38. | <i>is / near / house / there / new / a / our / cinema</i> | - | There is a new cinema near our house. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 39. | <i>got / my / problems / I / with</i> | - | I have got some | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |

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| | / have / home-task / some | | problems with my home-task. | | | |
| 40. | well / think / your / very / I / don't / sister / drives | - | I don't think your sister drives very well. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |

Тип задания: задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия

Инструкция: прочитайте текст и установите соответствие

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|-----|--|--|---|----------|-------------------|----|
| 41. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Places to stay in 2. Arts and culture 3. New country image 4. Going out 5. Different landscapes 6. Transport system 7. National languages 8. Eating out | <p>A. Belgium has always had a lot more than the faceless administrative buildings that you can see in the outskirts of its capital, Brussels. A number of beautiful historic cities and Brussels itself offer impressive architecture, lively nightlife, first-rate restaurants and numerous other attractions for visitors. Today, the old-fashioned idea of 'boring Belgium' has been well and truly forgotten, as more and more people discover its very individual charms for themselves.</p> <p>B. Nature in Belgium is varied. The rivers and hills of the Ardennes in the southeast contrast sharply with the rolling plains which make up much of the northern and western countryside. The most notable features are the great forest near the frontier with Germany and Luxembourg and the wide, sandy beaches of the northern coast.</p> <p>C. It is easy both to enter and to travel around pocket-sized Belgium which is divided into the Dutchspeaking north and the French-speaking south. Officially the Belgians speak Dutch, French and German. Dutch is slightly more widely spoken than French, and German is spoken the least. The Belgians, living in the north, will often prefer to answer visitors in English rather than</p> | A-3; B-5; C-7; D-1; E-8; F-4; G-6. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
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| | | <p>French, even if the visitor's French is good.</p> <p>D. Belgium has a wide range of hotels from 5-star luxury to small family pensions and inns. In some regions of the country, farm holidays are available. There visitors can (for a small cost) participate in the daily work of the farm. There are plenty of opportunities to rent furnished villas, flats, rooms, or bungalows for a holiday period. These holiday houses and flats are comfortable and well-equipped.</p> | | | | |
| 42. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Places to stay in 2. Arts and culture 3. New country image 4. Going out 5. Different landscapes 6. Transport system 7. National languages 8. Eating out | <p>E. The Belgian style of cooking is similar to French, based on meat and seafood. Each region in Belgium has its own special dish. Butter, cream, beer and wine are generously used in cooking. The Belgians are keen on their food, and the country is very well supplied with excellent restaurants to suit all budgets. The perfect evening out here involves a delicious meal, and the restaurants and cafes are busy at all times of the week.</p> <p>F. As well as being one of the best cities in the world for eating out (both for its high quality and range), Brussels has a very active and varied nightlife. It has 10 theatres which produce plays in both Dutch and French. There are also dozens of cinemas, numerous discos and many night-time cafes in Brussels. Elsewhere, the nightlife choices depend on the size of the town, but there is no shortage of fun to be had in any of the major cities.</p> <p>G. There is a good system of underground trains, trams and buses in all the major towns and</p> | A-3; B-5; C-7; D-1; E-8; F-4; G-6. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | | <p>cities. In addition, Belgium's waterways offer a pleasant way to enjoy the country. Visitors can take a one-hour cruise around the canals of Bruges (sometimes described as the Venice of the North) or an extended cruise along the rivers and canals linking the major cities of Belgium and the Netherlands.</p> | | | | |
| 43. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Places to stay in 2. Public transport 3. Cultural differences 4. Nightlife 5. Camping holidays 6. Contacts with neighbours 7. Different landscapes 8. Eating out | <p>A. Sweden is a land of contrast, from the Danish influence of the southwest to the Laplanders wandering freely with their reindeer in the wild Arctic north. And while Sweden in cities is stylish and modern, the countryside offers many simpler pleasures for those who look for peace and calm. The land and its people have an air of reserved calm, and still the world's best-selling pop group Abba, which used to attract crowds of hysterical fans, come from Sweden.</p> <p>B. Historically, Sweden has an interesting story. Its dealings with the outside world began, in fact, during Viking times, when in addition to the well-known surprise attacks of the nearby lands, there was much trading around the Baltic, mostly in furs and weapons. Swedish connections with the other Scandinavian countries, Norway and Denmark, have been strong since the Middle Ages. The monarchies of all three are still closely linked.</p> <p>C. Sweden's scenery has a gentler charm than that of neighbouring Norway's rocky coast. Much of Sweden is forested, and there are thousands lakes, notably</p> | <p>A–3; B–5; C–7; D–1; E–8; F–4; G–6.</p> | <p>OK 01-07</p> | <p>31, Y1, Y2, Y3</p> | <p>10</p> |

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| | | <p>large pools near the capital, Stockholm. The lakeside resort in the centre of Sweden is popular with Scandinavians, but most visitors prefer first the Baltic islands. The largest island, Gotland, with its ruined medieval churches, is a particular attraction.</p> <p>D. Sweden boasts a good range of hotels, covering the full spectrum of prices and standards. Many of them offer discounts in summer and at weekends during the winter. In addition, working farms throughout Sweden offer accommodation, either in the main farmhouse or in a cottage nearby. Forest cabins and chalets are also available throughout the country, generally set in beautiful surroundings, near lakes, in quiet forest glades or on an island in some remote place.</p> | | | | |
| 44. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.</p> <p>1. Places to stay in 2. Public transport 3. Cultural differences 4. Nightlife 5. Camping holidays 6. Contacts with neighbours 7. Different landscapes 8. Eating out</p> | <p>E. Living in a tent or caravan with your family or friends at weekends and on holiday is extremely popular in Sweden and there is a fantastic variety of special places. Most are located on a lakeside or by the sea with free bathing facilities close at hand. There are over 600 campsites in the country. It is often possible to rent boats or bicycles, play mini-golf or tennis, ride a horse or relax in a sauna. It is also possible to camp in areas away from other houses.</p> <p>F. Swedes like plain meals, simply prepared from the freshest ingredients. As a country with a sea coast and many freshwater lakes, fish dishes are found on all hotel or restaurant menus. Top-class restaurants in Sweden are</p> | A-3; B-5; C-7; D-1; E-8; F-4; G-6. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | | <p>usually fairly expensive, but even the smallest towns have reasonably priced self-service restaurants and grill bars. Many restaurants all over Sweden offer a special dish of the day at a reduced price that includes main course, salad, soft drink and coffee.</p> <p>G. Stockholm has a variety of pubs, cafes, clubs, restaurants, cinemas and theatres but in the country evenings tend to be very calm and peaceful. From August to June the Royal Ballet performs in Stockholm. Music and theatre productions take place in many cities during the summer in the open air. Outside Stockholm in the 18th-century palace there are performances of 18th-century opera very popular with tourists.</p> | | | | |
| 45. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education 2. Way of life 3. Public transport 4. Geography 5. Places to stay in 6. Favourite food 7. Hot spots for kids 8. Nightlife | <p>A. Denmark, a small kingdom in northern Europe, has a lot of interesting places for tourists with children. For example, Legoland, a theme park, has become the largest tourist attraction in Denmark outside its capital Copenhagen. And Copenhagen itself is world famous for its Tivoli Gardens amusement park, which opened in 1843 in the heart of the city. The park offers ballet and circus performances, restaurants, concerts, and fireworks displays.</p> <p>B. Denmark is the smallest Scandinavian country, consisting of the Jutland peninsula, north of Germany, and over 400 islands of various sizes, some inhabited and linked to the mainland by ferry or bridge. Throughout the country, low hills provide a constant change of</p> | A-1; B-5; C-2; D-7; E-3; F-6; G-8. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | | <p>attractive views; there are also cool and shady forests of beech trees, large areas of open land covered with rough grass, a beautiful lake district, sand dunes and white cliffs on the coast.</p> <p>C. More than four-fifths of all Danes live in towns. The main cities represent a combination of medieval buildings, such as castles and cathedrals, and modern office buildings and homes. Denmark's high standard of living and wide-ranging social services guarantee that the cities have no poor districts. Most people in the cities live in flats. But in the suburbs many also live in single-family houses.</p> <p>D. Denmark's fine beaches attract many visitors, and there are hotels and pensions in all major seaside resorts. Besides, excellent inns are to be found all over the country. Some are small and only serve local travellers, but others are adapted to the tourist and have established reputations for both international dishes and local specialities. There are also private rooms to let, usually for one night, and chalets all over Denmark.</p> | | | | |
| 46. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.</p> <p>1. Education 2. Way of life</p> | <p>E. There is a wide selection of places to go out in the evening, particularly in Copenhagen. Jazz and dance clubs in the capital city are top quality and world-famous performers appear regularly. There are numerous cafes, beer gardens and speciality beer bars. Entertainment available includes opera at the recently opened opera house in Copenhagen, ballet and</p> | A–1; B–5; C–2; D–7; E–3; F–6; G–8. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | <p>3. Public transport</p> <p>4. Geography</p> <p>5. Places to stay in</p> <p>6. Favourite food</p> <p>7. Hot spots for kids</p> <p>8. Nightlife</p> | <p>theatre at a number of places in the larger cities, and live music of all kinds.</p> <p>F. Most Danes eat four meals a day — breakfast, lunch, dinner, and a late-evening supper. Breakfast generally consists of cereal, cheese, or eggs. Dinner, which includes fish or meat, is usually the only hot meal. A traditional Danish dinner consists of roast duckling stuffed with apples, served with red cabbage and boiled potatoes. The other Danish meals consist mostly of sandwiches.</p> <p>G. Almost all adult Danes can read and write. Danish law requires children to attend nine years of school. Primary school consists of the first seven grades, and secondary school lasts from three to five years. A five-year secondary school student can enter a university. Denmark has three universities. The University of Copenhagen is the oldest and largest. It was founded in 1479 and has about 24,000 students.</p> | | | | |
| 47. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.</p> <p>1. Education: the Way to the Top</p> <p>2. From Agony to Love</p> <p>3. Teaching to Learn</p> <p>4. Learning That Never Stops</p> | <p>A. Education has the power to transform a person’s life. I am the living example of this. When I was on the streets, I thought I was not good at anything but I wrote a poem, and it got published. I went back to school to learn. I have learned the benefit of research and reading, of debate and listening. One day soon a group of fresh-faced college students will call me professor.</p> <p>B. Language has the capacity to change the world and the way we live in it. People are often afraid to call things</p> | A-1; B-5; C-2; D-7; E-3; F-6; G-8. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | <p>5. Things Worth Learning 6. The Right Word Can Bring Changes 7. What My Father Taught Me 8. The Power of Numbers</p> | <p>by their direct names, use taboos not to notice dangerous tendencies. Freedom begins with naming things. This has to happen in spite of political climates, careers being won or lost, and the fear of being criticized. After Helen Caldicott used the word 'nuclear arms race' an anti-nuclear movement appeared.</p> <p>C. I never wanted to be a teacher. Yet years later, I find myself teaching high school English. I consider my job to be one of the most important aspects of my life, still I do not teach for the love of teaching. I am a teacher because I love to learn, and I have come to realize that the best way to learn is to teach.</p> <p>D. One day my sister and I got one and the same homework. My sister finished the task in 2 minutes and went off to play. But I could not do it, so I went into my sister's room and quickly copied her work. But there was one small problem: my father caught me. He didn't punish me, but explained that cheating makes people feel helpless. And then I was left feeling guilty for cheating.</p> | | | | |
| 48. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.</p> <p>1. Education: the Way to the Top 2. From Agony to Love</p> | <p>E. Lifelong learning does not mean spending all my time reading. It is equally important to get the habit of asking such questions as 'what don't I know about this topic, or subject?', 'what can I learn from this moment or person?', and 'what more do I need to learn?' regardless of where I am, who I am talking to, or what I am doing.</p> <p>F. Math has always been something that I am good at. Mathematics attracts me because of its</p> | A-1; B-5; C-2; D-7; E-3; F-6; G-8. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | <p>3. Teaching to Learn 4. Learning That Never Stops 5. Things Worth Learning 6. The Right Word Can Bring Changes 7. What My Father Taught Me 8. The Power of Numbers</p> | <p>stability. It has logic; it is dependable and never changes. There might be some additions to the area of mathematics, but once mathematics is created, it is set in stone. We would not be able to check emails or play videogames without the computer solving complex algorithms. G. When my high school English teacher asked us to read Shakespeare, I thought it was boring and too difficult. I agonized over the syntax — I had never read anything like this. But now I am a Shakespeare professor, and enjoy teaching Hamlet every semester. Each time I re-read the play, I find and learn something new for myself.</p> | | | | |
| 49. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–Г. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.</p> <p>1. Not Just Fun 2. Running For Heart and Mind 3. United By The Game 4. I Want To Be A Coach 5. Team Work in Sport and Life 6. Next Year We Win 7. Learning From Father 8. School between Practices</p> | <p>A. I believe playing sports is more than an activity to fill your day, it can teach important life lessons. When I was a child, my dad spent a lot of time teaching me how to play different sports. He told me that if I can succeed in sports, I can succeed at anything in life. He used to say, ‘It’s not about how good you become. It’s about working hard to get where you want to be.’ B. I like bicycles. Group rides help me to get new skills and make new friends. I try to apply the tactics of group riding to team work in the real world. In the perfect group ride, each rider takes a turn leading the pack, while the others enjoy the benefits of drafting. I think this way of working is a great method for approaching a group task anywhere. C. I believe in the power of running. Running should not be a</p> | A-1; B-5; C-2; D-7; E-3; F-6; G-8. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | | <p>battle for your body but rather a rest for your mind. I felt this last fall, when I was running in the park. Suddenly I felt as if I could have run forever, as if I could use running as a source of therapy for my body. Running allows the body to release different types of stress and even change our understanding of life.</p> <p>D. My father coached basketball every day of his life, and I was right there with him in the gym watching him work his magic. Basketball appears entertaining and exciting. But the path to success is not simple. My father always told me, 'Nothing is free.' I took this advice and ran with it. I truly believe that only practice and determination lead to success.</p> | | | | |
| 50. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not Just Fun 2. Running For Heart and Mind 3. United By The Game 4. I Want To Be A Coach 5. Team Work in Sport and Life 6. Next Year We Win 7. Learning From Father 8. School between Practices | <p>E. Baseball is so much more than a sport. One of the powers of baseball is that it brings people together. It unites fans of all ages, genders, and nationalities. No matter who you are, you can be a baseball fan. My mom and I have one unspoken rule: no matter what has been going on before, no fighting at the game.</p> <p>F. I believe that you must always be loyal to the sport teams you support. The teams I follow in the United States generally lose many more than they win. The start of each season brings dreams of victory in baseball, basketball or football, dreams that fade away soon. But then there is always next year. It will be our year for sure.</p> <p>G. I was determined to join the swim team. I knew I would get my strengths and learn my weaknesses</p> | A-1; B-5; C-2; D-7; E-3; F-6; G-8. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | | there. Waking up early for 6:30 a.m. practices is what swim team is all about, as it helps us get into state. On a long school day you think about the practice in the pool after school. You want to hear the crowd cheering you, telling you that you have to do more than your best. | | | | |
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4 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов / последовательность ответов | Правильный ответ (ключ) | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|---|--|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Тип задания: задание закрытого типа с выбором правильного ответа | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст и выберите правильный ответ | | | | | | |
| 1. | My father is ... director. He works in ... office. | a) a/a b) an/a c) a/an | c | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 2. | I want to be ... reporter | a) a b) the c) an | a | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 3. | Rustam wants to be ... interpreter. | a) the b) an c) a | b | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 4. | Today is ... 29 th of October. | a) the b) a c) an | a | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 5. | Karim ... in form 6. He is a good pupil. | a) are b) am c) is | c | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 6. | The pupils ... in the classroom now. | a) is b) are c) am | b | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 7. | I ... a teacher. My sister ... a pupil. | a) am/are b) is/is c)am/ is | c | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 8. | Hasan and Husan ... twins. | a) are b) is c) am | a | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 9. | <u>Lucy</u> is from England. ... is an English girl. | a) he b) she c) it | b | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 10. | My friend <u>Nick</u> is from America. ... writes letters to me. | a) I b) he c) she | b | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 11. | <u>Dilbar</u> and <u>Malika</u> | a) you b) | c | OK 01- | 31, У1, | 1 |

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| | are sisters. ... are Halima`s daughters. | she c) they | | 07 | Y2, Y3 | |
| 12. | A lot ... people work in our school. | a) of b) in c) on | a | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 13. | There is a book and a notebook ... the desk. | a) in b) to c) on | c | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 14. | There are two armchairs and a sofa ... our house. | a) on b) in c) of | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 15. | There is a cotton field in front ... our school. | a) of b) in c) at | a | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 16. | My house is next ... my school. | a) from b) to c) of | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 17. | Nigora is Anvar`s | a) brother b) sister c) cousin | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 18. | Nafisa works in a hospital. What is her job? | a) teacher b) nurse c) TV star | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 19. | My mother works in a shop. She is a | a) sales assistant b) chef c) photographer | a | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 20. | My father teaches children at school. He is a | a) doctor b) teacher c) businessman | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 21. | I want to be a | a) house b) reporter c) interpreter | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 22. | It is a We use it to listen to music. | a) cassette recorder b) kettle c) cooker | a | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 23. | ... there a TV set in the room? | a) are b) is c) do | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 24. | She helps her director ... letters and papers | a) at b) in c) with | c | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 25. | Lusy has got a lot ... presents | a) with b) of c) at | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 26. | Carrot, potato, tomato, onion are | a) trees b) fruits c) vegetables | c | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 27. | Is there ... juice for dessert? | a) any b) some c) many | a | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 28. | There is honey in the jar. | a) any b) some c) many | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 29. | Aziza ... a pupil. I ... a student. | a) are/ is b) am/is c) is/am | c | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 30. | The pupils ... in the classroom now. | a) is b) are c) am | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |

| Тип задания: задание закрытого типа на установление последовательности | | | | | | |
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| Инструкция: прочитайте текст и установите последовательность | | | | | | |
| 31. | a friend sportsman is my. | - | My friend is a sportsman | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 32. | play tomorrow will he football. | - | He will play football tomorrow. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 33. | love things I beautiful. | - | I love beautiful things. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 34. | musicians are parents his. | - | His parents are musicians | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 35. | are tea now they drinking. | - | They are drinking tea now | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 36. | do tomorrow the my morning I in homework will. | - | I will do my homework in the morning tomorrow | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 37. | autumn Barcelona was her in last sister. | - | Her sister was in Barcelona last autumn | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 38. | to evening gym he the going in the likes | - | He likes going to the gym in the evening | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 39. | to went they yesterday school. | - | They went to school yesterday | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 40. | teacher week bit boy last this a | - | A teacher bit this boy last week | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| Тип задания: задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст и установите соответствие | | | | | | |
| 41. | 1. This software sits between your programs and your hardware and makes your computer work. This is the one bit of software that every computer must have | a. word processor b. drawing program c. database d. operating system e. log files f. web browser g. desktop publisher h. mail client | d | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 42. | You use this to write letters, essays, or even books. This program is | a. word processor b. drawing | a | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | used more than any other program on most people's computer, and almost every desktop computer has this program. They can be small and simple, or big and complicated, but they all really do the same thing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. database d. operating system e. log files f. web browser g. desktop publisher h. mail client | | | | |
| 43. | You use this when you want to send a message to someone over the internet. you have to be careful who you give your address to, or this poor program might have to deal with hundreds and hundreds of messages you don't want! | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. word processor b. drawing program c. database d. operating system e. log files f. web browser g. desktop publisher h. mail client | h | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 44. | This is what you are using to look at the English for Everybody website right now. It is used for surfing the world wide web and for seeing pictures and text on the internet. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. word processor b. drawing program c. database d. operating system e. log files f. web browser g. desktop publisher h. mail client | f | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 45. | This is the program you use when you want to make your own pictures, or make changes to your digital photographs. some of these programs are hard to learn how to use, but they are very useful. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. word processor b. drawing program c. database d. operating system e. log files f. web browser g. desktop publisher h. mail client | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 46. | Do you do a magazine for your club or your college? Then you need this program - even if you don't use it a lot, it is very useful for | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. word processor b. drawing program c. database d. operating | g | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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|-----|---|---|---|----------|----------------|----|
| | making birthday cards, or announcements about parties and other events. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. log files f. web browser g. desktop publisher h. mail client | | | | |
| 47. | You can use this to organize your music collection, or your books. These programs are very important to businesses, and you can be certain your name is on many government and business computers in one of these programs right now! | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. word processor b. drawing program c. database d. operating system e. log files f. web browser g. desktop publisher h. mail client | c | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 48. | These files are how you can tell what is happening on a computer or a website. If your computer is not working properly, these are the files that the repairman will want to see. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. word processor b. drawing program c. database d. operating system e. log files f. web browser g. desktop publisher h. mail client | e | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 49. | Do you do a magazine for your club or your college? Then you need this program - even if you don't use it a lot, it is very useful for making birthday cards, or announcements about parties and other events | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. word processor b. drawing program c. database d. operating system e. log files f. web browser g. desktop publisher h. mail client | g | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 50. | This is the program you use when you want to make your own pictures, or make changes to your digital photographs. some of these programs are hard to learn how to use, but they are very useful. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. word processor b. drawing program c. database d. operating system e. log files f. web browser g. desktop | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | publisher h. mail client | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|

5 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов / последовательность ответов | Правильный ответ (ключ) | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Тип задания: задание закрытого типа с выбором правильного ответа | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст и выберите правильный ответ | | | | | | |
| 1. | Времена группы Simple описывают ... | 1 обычные, повторяющиеся действия 2 привычки, рутину 3 действия, происходящие прямо сейчас 4 факты, известные истины | 1,2,4 | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 2. | Времена группы Continuous описывают ... | 1 обычные действия, привычки 2 ежедневные действия в прошлом 3 действия, происходящие в точный момент 4 длительные действия | 1,2,3 | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 3. | I (to read) books every evening. | 1 read 2 reads 3 will read 4 am reading | 1 | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 4. | They (to play) in the room now? | 1 They are playing in the room now? 2 Are they playing in the room now? 3 They playing in the room now? 4 Do they are playing in the room now? | 2 | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 5. | I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock today. | 1 I goed to the cinema at four o'clock | 4 | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|----------|----------------|---|
| | | yesterday. 2I went to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 3I was going to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 4I am going to the cinema at four o'clock today. | | | | |
| 6. | I (not to play) the piano every day. | 1I not played the piano yesterday. 2I did not played the piano yesterday. 3I do not play the piano every day. 4I will not play the piano yesterday. | 3 | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 7. | I (to do) my homework while my mother is cooking dinner. | 1I will do my homework when mother came home. 2I did my homework when mother came home. 3I am doing my homework while my mother is cooking dinner. 4I do my homework when mother came home. | 3 | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 8. | Where your sister (to be) now? | 1Where your sister is being now? 2Where is your sister being now? 3Where your sister is now? 4Where is your sister now? | 4 | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 9. | They (not to play) chess now. | 1They not play chess now. 2They do not play chess now. 3They are not play chess now. 4They are not playing chess now. | 4 | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 10. | You hear me? | 1Do you hear me? 2You hear me? 3Are you hearing me? 4Do you hearing me? | 1 | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 11. | He (not to help) his mother every day. | 1He does not help his mother every day. 2He not helps his mother every day. 3He do not help his mother every day. | 1 | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---------|----------|----------------|---|
| | | 4He is not help his mother every day. | | | | |
| 12. | I (not to go) to the cinema every weekend. | 1I not go to the cinema yesterday. 2I do not went to the cinema yesterday. 3I do not go to the cinema evry weekend. 4I do not go to the cinema yesterday. | 3 | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 13. | British people often talk about the weather because it is | a.cold b.beautiful c.changeable d.hot | C | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 14. | The United Kingdom consists of | a.three parts b.four parts c.five parts | B | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 15. | The State system of the UK is | a.constitutional monarchy b.parliamentary republic c.limited monarchy | A | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 16. | What is the fastest way to cross the English Channel? | a.by boat b.through the Channel Tunnel c.by ferry | B | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 17. | What is the Scottish national costume for men? | a.the tuxedo b.the bearskin c.the kilt | C | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 18. | Who wrote "Harry Potter"? | a.Charlotte Bronte b.Joanne Rowling c.Charles Dickens | d | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 19. | He dogs. | *like *likes *has liked | Likes | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 20. | She her room every Friday. | *is tiding *tidies *tidy | Tidies | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 21. | We In the pool on Mondays | * swims *swim *is swimming | Swim | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 22. | My sister usually TV in the evening. | *is watching *watch *watches | watches | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 23. | Ann play tennis every day. | *don't *doesn't *isn't | Doesn't | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 24. | She English well. | *is speaking *speak *speaks | Speaks | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 25. | My father in Rome. | *works *work *is working | Works | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------|----------------|---|
| 26. | He always his umbrella. | *take *is taking *takes | Takes | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 27. | My friends Italian and English | *speaks *is speaking *speak | Speak | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 28. | Nell a teacher. | *is *are *am | Is | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 29. | I always his umbrella. | *take *is taking *takes | Take | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 30 | They English well | *is speaking *speak *speaks | speak | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |

Тип задания: задание закрытого типа на установление последовательности

Инструкция: прочитайте текст и установите последовательность

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|----------|----------------|---|
| 31. | Comes, often, home, Nelly, at night. | | Nelly often comes home at night | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 32. | Starred, in, popular, he, a, film. | | He started in a popular film | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 33. | His, to, my, walks, father, office. | | His father walks to my office. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 34. | Is, of, he, coins, fond, collecting. | | He is collecting find of coins. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 35. | We, every, or, day, football, play, badminton. | | We play football or badminton every day. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 36. | Home, a, my, is, where, place, relax, and, I, rest. | | My home is a place where I relax and rest. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 37. | To, my, watches, father, rest, TV. | | My father watches TV to rest. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 38. | Never, we, seen, have, whales. | | e never have seen whales. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 39. | Is, of, he, coins, fond, collecting. | | He is collecting find of coins. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 40. | Home, a, my, is, where, place, relax, and, I, rest. | | My home is a place where I relax and rest. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |

Тип задания: задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия

Инструкция: прочитайте текст и установите соответствие

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---------------------------|----------|----------------|----|
| 41. | What are the main religions of the UK? | Catholics and Protestants 1066 Trafalgar Square the city Romans Elizabeth the second Charles Edinburgh Cardiff The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Catholics and Protestants | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 42. | When did Normans conquer England? | Catholics and Protestants 1066 Trafalgar Square | 1066 | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------|----------------|----|
| | | <p>the city Romans Elizabeth the second <i>Charles</i> <i>Edinburgh</i> <i>Cardiff</i> <i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p> | | | | |
| 43. | Where did Nelson Column situated? | <p>Catholics and Protestants</p> <p>1066 Trafalgar Square the city Romans Elizabeth the second <i>Charles</i> <i>Edinburgh</i> <i>Cardiff</i> <i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p> | Trafalgar Square | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 44. | What is the heart of London? | <p>Catholics and Protestants</p> <p>1066 Trafalgar Square the city Romans Elizabeth the second <i>Charles</i> <i>Edinburgh</i> <i>Cardiff</i> <i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p> | the city | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 45. | Who built London? | <p>Catholics and Protestants</p> <p>1066 Trafalgar Square the city Romans Elizabeth the second <i>Charles</i> <i>Edinburgh</i> <i>Cardiff</i> <i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p> | Romans | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 46. | Who reigns the UK nowadays? | <p>Catholics and Protestants</p> <p>1066 Trafalgar Square the city Romans Elizabeth the second <i>Charles</i> <i>Edinburgh</i> <i>Cardiff</i> <i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p> | Elizabeth the second | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|----------|----------------|----|
| 47. | What is the name of Dickens (writer)? | Catholics and Protestants 1066 Trafalgar Square the city Romans Elizabeth the second <i>Charles</i> <i>Edinburgh</i> <i>Cardiff</i> <i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> | <i>Charles</i> | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 48. | What is the capital of Scotland? | Catholics and Protestants 1066 Trafalgar Square the city Romans Elizabeth the second <i>Charles</i> <i>Edinburgh</i> <i>Cardiff</i> <i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> | <i>Edinburgh</i> | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 49. | What is the capital of Wales? | Catholics and Protestants 1066 Trafalgar Square the city Romans Elizabeth the second <i>Charles</i> <i>Edinburgh</i> <i>Cardiff</i> <i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> | <i>Cardiff</i> | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 50. | What is the official name of the country, whose language you study? | Catholics and Protestants 1066 Trafalgar Square the city Romans Elizabeth the second <i>Charles</i> <i>Edinburgh</i> <i>Cardiff</i> <i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> | <i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

6 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов / последовательность ответов | Правильный ответ (ключ) | Код компетенции (индикатор) | Код планируемых результатов | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|-------|---------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
|-------|---------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----|----------|--|-----|
| | | | | a) | ов обучения по дисципли не | |
| Тип задания: задание закрытого типа с выбором правильного ответа | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст и выберите правильный ответ | | | | | | |
| 1. | In 1978 I was chairman of Cooper's, a company which ran 127 vehicles of various weights and sizes. We ___ in transporting goods by road. | 1) concentrated 2) focused 3) specialized 4) devoted | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 2. | My father had founded the firm in 1931, starting out with three vehicles – two of them driven by horses. By the time we became Cooper & Son in 1967, the company had ___ in obtaining seventeen big trucks and delivered goods all over the north of England. | 1) achieved 2) succeeded 3) managed 4) fulfilled | 2) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 3. | My father insisted that I leave school the moment I passed my O levels. "I'll teach you more about the real world in a month than you'd learn from any of those university types in a lifetime," he ___ to say. | 1) kept 2) held 3) used 4) took | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 4. | I followed his advice and never ___ it. I left school a few weeks after my sixteenth birthday. | 1) dissatisfied 2) disappointed 3) displeased 4) regretted | 4) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 5 | The next morning I joined Cooper's as an apprentice, and spent my first three years at the depot under the watchful eye of | 1) away 2) apart 3) along 4) among | 2 | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|--|----|----------|----------------|-----|
| | Buster Jackson, the works manager. He taught me how to take the company's trucks ___ and, more important, how to put them back together again. | | | | | |
| 6. | After graduating from the workshop, I spent five years in different departments. When my father retired in 1977 – at the age of seventy – I took over as chairman. Then I began to set in motion some ideas I'd been working on for the past decade, ___ I knew my father didn't approve of them. | 1) although 2) moreover 3) however 4) therefore | 1) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 7. | I never ___ him, but Europe was only the beginning of my plans for the company's expansion. | 1) spoke 2) said 3) told 4) talked | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 8. | Daniel and Diana were good friends. They had majored in economics at Bristol University in the early 1980s. Then Daniel met Rachel, who had arrived a year after them, and fell in love with her at first ___. | 1) view 2) glimpse 3) sight 4) look | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 9. | In Rachel he found everything he was looking ___ in a wife. They married the day he graduated, and after they returned from their honeymoon, David took over the management of his father's | 1) at 2) for 3) after 4) into | 2) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|----|----------|----------------|-----|
| | farm in Bedfordshire. | | | | | |
| 10. | Three children followed in quick succession, and Diana was proud when she was asked to be godmother to Sophie, the eldest. Daniel and Rachel had been married for twelve years; they ___ ever quarrelled. | 1) merely 2) nearly 3) closely 4) hardly | 4) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 11. | ___ married couples were so happy. | 1) Many 2) Little 3) Few 4) Much | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 12. | ___ Diane was regularly asked to spend the weekend with them in the country, she only accepted one invitation out of three. She would have liked to join them more often, but since her divorce she had no desire to take advantage of their hospitality. | 1) Therefore 2) Although 3) Nevertheless 4) However | 2) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 13. | Diane felt tired. She ___ her work, but it had been an awful week. | 1) enjoyed 2) pleased 3) admired 4) approved | 1) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 14. | Two contracts had fallen through, her son had been dropped from the school soccer team, and her daughter had never stopped ___ her that her father didn't mind her watching television when she ought to be doing her | 1) saying 2) speaking 3) telling 4) talking | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|----|----------|----------------|-----|
| | homework. "I will survive." Diana smiled and thought about Daniel's birthday. She had forgotten to get him a present. | | | | | |
| 15. | William and Philippa were rivals. They were considered the best students at New College. At the beginning of the third year they applied for the Charles Oldham Shakespeare prize for an essay. The chosen theme for the prize essay that year was "Satire in Shakespeare". Troilus and Cressida clearly called for the most attention, but both students ___ to find satirical nuances in almost every play by Shakespeare. | 1) described 2) achieved 3) managed 4) fulfilled | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 16. | As the year was coming to an end, ___ anyone doubted that either William or Philippa would win the prize while the other would come in second. | 1) merely 2) nearly 3) closely 4) hardly | 4) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 17. | ___, no one was willing to express an opinion as to who the victor would be. | 1) Although 2) Therefore 3) Moreover 4) However | 4) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 18. | Before the prize essay submission date, they both had to take their final degree examinations. ___ students studied as hard as William and Philippa. It came as no surprise to anyone that they both achieved | 1) Many 2) Much 3) Few 4) Little | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|----|----------|----------------|-----|
| | first-class degrees in the final honors school. Rumor spread around the university that the two rivals had been awarded As in every one of their nine papers. | | | | | |
| 19. | “I would be willing to believe that is the case,” Philippa ____ William. “But I feel I must point out to you that there is a considerable difference between an A-plus and an A-minus.” | 1) spoke 2) told 3) said 4) talked | 2) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 20. | “I couldn’t agree with you more,” said William. “But ____, when you discover who has won the Charles Oldham, you will know who was awarded less.” | 1) remember 2) remind 3) repeat 4) recollect | 1) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 21. | It turned ____ that the examiners felt unable on this occasion to award the prize to one person and had therefore decided that it should be shared by William and Philippa. | 1) over 2) on 3) out 4) off | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 22. | There was always the chance that Mr. Rosenheim would take over a small merchant bank, while Mrs. Rosenheim intended to occupy her time looking ____ a suitable birthday present – for herself. | 1) at 2) for 3) into 4) after | 2) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 23. | ____ people have been able to discover exactly which birthday Consuela would officially be celebrating. | 1) Much 2) Little 3) Many 4) Few | 4) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 24. | After a sleepless | 1) achieved | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, | 1-3 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|----|----------|----------------|-----|
| | night, Victor Rosenheim ___ to get up early for an important meeting in the City, while Consuela remained in bed toying with her breakfast. | 2) fulfilled 3) managed 4) succeeded | | | Y3 | |
| 25. | After breakfast Consuela ___ a couple of phone calls and then she disappeared into the bathroom. Fifty minutes later she emerged from her suite dressed in a pink Chanel suit. She stepped out of the hotel and into the morning sun to begin her search for the birthday present. | 1) took 2) made 3) did 4) held | 2) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 26. | She spent some time in Asprey's considering the latest slimline watches, a gold statue of a tiger with jade eyes and a Faberge egg. She ___ that her close friend, Tina, was not with her, she needed her advice badly. | 1) regretted 2) apologized 3) disappointed 4) dissatisfied | 1) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 27. | From there she walked to a ___ shop, which despite a determined salesman who showed her almost everything the shop had to offer, she still left empty-handed. | 1) next 2) near 3) nearby 4) close | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 28. | Diana had been hoping to get away by 5:00, so she could be at the farm in time for dinner. She tried not to show her true feelings when at 4:37 her deputy, Phil Haskings, presented her with a complex twelve- | 1) compelled 2) obliged 3) required 4) demanded | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|----|----------|----------------|-----|
| | page document that ___ the signature of a director before it could be sent out to the client. | | | | | |
| 29. | Haskins didn't hesitate to ___ her that they had lost two similar contracts that week. | 1) remember 2) remind 3) recall 4) recollect | 2) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |
| 30. | To ___ the truth, it was always the same on a Friday. The phones would go quiet in the middle of the afternoon and then, just as she thought she could leave, a new document would land on her desk. Diana looked at the document and knew there would be no chance of escaping before 6:00. | 1) say 2) talk 3) speak 4) tell | 4) | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1-3 |

Тип задания: задание закрытого типа на установление последовательности

Инструкция: прочитайте текст и установите последовательность

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|----------|----------------|---|
| 31. | <i>minority / their / with / content / of / The / are / students / work</i> | - | The minority of students are content with their work. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 32. | <i>time-consuming / Finding / work / is / suitable</i> | - | Finding suitable work is time-consuming. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 33. | <i>have / CV / You / pay / to / your / improve / to</i> | - | You have to pay to improve your CV. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 34. | <i>necessary / University / is / longer / education / no</i> | - | University education is no longer necessary. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 35. | <i>for / Table / really / is / sport / tennis / everyone / a</i> | - | Table tennis is really a sport for everyone. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 36. | <i>Kazan / date / foundation / The / unknown / exact / is / of</i> | - | The exact date of Kazan foundation | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|----------|----------------|---|
| | | | is unknown. | | | |
| 37. | <i>culture / adaptation / depends / to / individual / period / The / foreign / an / on / a</i> | - | The adaptation period to a foreign culture depends on an individual. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 38. | <i>essential / Effective / our / communication / an / of / lives / is / part</i> | - | Effective communication is an essential part of our lives. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 39. | <i>was / shock / suffering / I / minor / a / cultural</i> | - | I was suffering a minor cultural shock. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 40. | <i>may / cultural / experience / surprises / They / positive / many</i> | - | They may experience many positive cultural surprises. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |

Тип задания: задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия

Инструкция: прочитайте текст и установите соответствие

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---------------------|----------|----------------|----|
| 41. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–5 и текстами A–D. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.</p> <p>1. Always in a hurry 2. The city of skyscrapers 3. Winning and losing 4. Unknown side of the city 5. Saving the variety</p> | <p>A. New York is really the melting pot of the world. Over 30 percent of its residents have come from abroad. It is believed that the city has the greatest linguistic diversity on the planet. There are over 800 different languages divided among its people. As some of these languages are nearly extinct, the City University of New York has begun a project called the Endangered Language Alliance. Its aim is to preserve rare languages like Bukhari, Vhlaski, and Ormuri.</p> <p>B. New Yorkers love to think they know everything about their city: where to find the best fruit, how to avoid paying full price at museums, what route to take to avoid traffic. But New York City can reveal new treasures even to its</p> | A-5; B-4; C-3; D-1. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
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| | | <p>veterans. Beyond the city where New-Yorkers work, eat, play and commute every day lies a hidden New York: mysterious, forgotten, abandoned or just overlooked. There are places about which you're not likely to read in any guidebook.</p> <p>C. The Chrysler Building was in a race with the Bank of Manhattan for getting the title of the tallest skyscraper in the world. The Bank was likely to triumph, with its height of 282 meters. But the spire of the Chrysler Building was constructed in secret inside the tower. Just one week after the Bank of Manhattan was finished, it was put in place, making it 318 meters tall and beating the Bank. It wouldn't keep this title for long: one year later the Empire State Building was erected.</p> <p>D. In New York life never stands still. People have to call cabs, ride subway cars, do business of all kinds, eat pizzas and sandwiches for lunch. When you multiply that by more than eight million people in less than 500 square miles, you get the idea: everyone goes everywhere as fast as it is humanly possible. Whatever you do, don't stop in the middle of the sidewalk or you'll make everyone around you incredibly angry.</p> | | | | |
| 42. | <p>Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A — F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1—</p> | <p>Nevsky Prospect</p> <p>Nevsky Prospect is the main and most famous street of St. Petersburg. The unique architectural ensemble of Nevsky Prospect was formed during the 18th – early 20th centuries. It starts from the bank of</p> | <p>A-2; B-5; C-3; D-6; E-7.</p> | <p>OK 01-07</p> | <p>31, Y1, Y2, Y3</p> | <p>10</p> |

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| | <p>7 лишняя.</p> <p>1. and hotels there or nearby the avenue</p> <p>2. showing the original width of the avenue</p> <p>3. which was not as straight as it was planned</p> <p>4. which were built by famous architects and</p> <p>5. connecting these two important structures with</p> <p>6. and a few rows of trees were planted along the street</p> <p>7. as the 40 largest banks of Russia, Europe and America</p> | <p>the Neva River, runs through the centre of the city and ends at the Neva River. The whole history of St. Petersburg can be seen in the history of the avenue. The length of Nevsky Prospect is 4.5 km, the width is 25-60 m. The narrowest section is located from the Admiralty to the Moika River, ___ (A).</p> <p>After the construction of the Admiralty in 1704 and the Alexander Nevsky Monastery in 1710, it was decided to build a road ___ (B) each other and with the Novgorod Path, which was used by Russian merchants. The construction began on both sides at the same time, the roads were laid through the wood, and in 1760s they were connected into one road, ___ (C), but with a turn at the Vosstaniya Square. Nevsky Prospect got its name only in 1783. The road was paved with cobble stones, ___ (D). It was the first street in St. Petersburg with gas lighting. By the early 20th century Nevsky Prospect had become the financial centre of Russia ___ (E) had their offices there.</p> <p>Nowadays, Nevsky Prospect is the centre of cultural and social life of St. Petersburg. There are museums, theatres, exhibition halls, cinemas, restaurants, cafés, shops ___ (F).</p> | | | | |
| 43. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–5 и текстами А–D. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте</p> | <p>A. Chess boxing is a hybrid sport that consists of chess and boxing in alternating rounds. The sport was invented by French artist and filmmaker Enki Bilal in his comic book “Froid Equateur” in 1992. The</p> | A-2; B-3; C-1; D-4. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | <p>каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.</p> <p>1. Why extreme sports are popular 2. Combination of two sports 3. Competition with food 4. Sport or performance? 5. Known to everybody</p> | <p>first real event of chess-boxing was organized by Dutch artist Iepe Rubingh in 2003. Chess boxing is a fast growing sport. The sport alternates between games of boxing and chess after each round – waiting for a checkmate or knockout to decide the match.</p> <p>B. Cheese rolling is something that has been around for over 200 years and is still practiced today. During the Spring Bank Holiday in England, people gather at the top of Coopers Hill and prepare for something very exciting. At the top of the hill, a judge rolls a round of cheese down the slope and the participants follow. People try to run down the slope but often end up rolling down like the cheese. The winner of the race wins the round of cheese as well as a few bruises and scars.</p> <p>C. It's possible that extreme sports became trendy in the late 20th century as a reaction to the greater safety of modern life. Lacking a feeling of danger in their everyday activities, people wanted more excitement or risk. Another reason is improved sports technology. For example, the invention of sticky rubber-soled climbing shoes and artificial climbing walls increased the appeal of rock climbing. And advances in ski design allowed more skiers to try extreme feats.</p> <p>D. Extreme Ironing is an extreme sport and a performance art. People who play this unusual sport go to a remote</p> | | | | |
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| | | location and iron clothes! They call themselves “ironists”, and get a thrill from taking their ironing board, unplugged iron and some of their clothes to some extreme places and photograph themselves doing it. Such places that they have reached include extreme altitude, underwater, hanging from cliffs, and on top of vehicles. | | | | |
| 44. | <p>Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 лишняя.</p> <p>1. that they are particularly interested in</p> <p>2. that they have time to catch all the collection’s</p> <p>3. and newcomers can only hope to get a brief taste</p> <p>4. which brings pedestrians out on to Palace Square from</p> <p>5. that one would need eleven years to view each exhibit</p> <p>6. which was the official residence of the Russian emperors</p> <p>7. and the exhibition was often visited by military historians</p> | <p>State Hermitage Museum</p> <p>The Hermitage is St. Petersburg’s most popular visitor attraction, and one of the world’s largest and most prestigious museums. It is a must-see for all first-time travellers to the city. With over 3 million items in its collection, it also rewards repeat visits, ___ (A) of the riches on offer here, from Impressionist masterpieces to fascinating Oriental treasures. It was estimated ___ (B) on display for just one minute. So many visitors prefer a guided tour to ensure ___ (C) highlights . Art-lovers, however, may find it more rewarding to seek out for themselves the works ___ (D).</p> <p>The bulk of the Hermitage collection is housed in the Winter Palace, ___ (E).</p> <p>However, there are a number of other sites that constitute part of the Hermitage, including the recently opened Storage Facility in the north of St. Petersburg. It offers guided tours through some of the museum’s vast stocks. The magnificent General Staff Building opposite the Winter Palace is most famous for its central</p> | A-3; B-5; C-2; D-1; E-6; F-4. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | | triumphal arch, ___ (F) Nevsky Prospekt. The General Staff Building contains a number of unique exhibitions. It includes the Modern European Art, probably the most visited section of the Hermitage with well-known collections of Picasso and Matisse, as well as a wealth of popular Impressionist paintings. | | | | |
| 45. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 5 и текстами А — D. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.</p> <p>1. A job for anybody 2. Start your business 3. A job with a high salary 4. Choosing a job 5. Zoo psychologist</p> | <p>A. Some people can't get out of the house easily to shop, don't have the time to do it or just don't enjoy shopping. If shopping is something you enjoy, turn it into a self-employed career. Personal shoppers give advice to customers and suggest products that may suit their needs. This can be anything from gifts to household goods to clothing. Advertise your services at locations such as senior citizens' centres, community centres, shopping malls and grocery stores. Meet with the clients and find out what items (groceries, clothing, etc.) they need and how often.</p> <p>B. The market is changing very fast. In fact, there may be careers that exist when a student gets out of college that simply didn't exist when they started. So rather than asking, "What do I want to be?," pose these questions: "What skills do I have? What kinds of people do I like to work with? In what kind of environment?" This is a way to think about a career without necessarily naming it. You describe yourself in a functional way and then figure out what that's called and if people get paid to do it.</p> | A-2; B-4; C-5; D-3. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | | <p>C. When your dog won't roll over or your cat is making a mess, you might have to call someone who specialises in pet behaviour to solve your problems. This person analyses the pet's confidence and security inside and outside the home to find the source of the problem. By studying their instincts and social rituals in their natural habitat as well as around humans, they modify the unwanted behaviour. It is all about helping dogs, cats and horses feel safe and confident and secure inside and outside our homes.</p> <p>D. A surgeon starts with a Bachelor's degree, specializes in medicine and finally, surgery and then spends up to seven years as an intern or a resident. If you want to cut people open, they want to be really sure you know what you are doing. The field will be growing, as people now live longer. This is one of the highest demand and best paid jobs in the US because it takes so much skill and precision. Wages vary depending on the type of surgery, but on average this was the highest paid medical job in 2015.</p> | | | | |
| 46. | <p>Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1— 7 лишняя.</p> <p>1. and from the sea has been firmly ensured 2. which is a</p> | <p>City of fountains Peterhof is a monument of world architecture and palace and park art. Peterhof includes a palace and park ensemble of the 18-19th centuries, ___ (A). Peterhof is a city of fountains as it contains 173 fountains and 4 cascades ___ (B). Each year up to 3 million people come here to enjoy the splendour of numerous fountains and</p> | A-2; B-6; C-1; D-7; E-4; F-5. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | <p>former royal countryside residence 3. who designs many royal residences in Europe 4. and then rebuilt in the baroque style in the 18th century 5. who wanted to decorate the main entrance with waterfalls 6. that are located in the park on the coast of the Gulf of Finland 7. and on the other hand, to become a monument of Russia's struggle</p> | <p>the unique parks of Peterhof.</p> <p>The name Peterhof was first mentioned in 1705. It was a coastal manor, close to which the construction of a grand country residence began. The original plan belonged to Peter the Great. After the brilliant victory of Russian troops over the Swedes, security of St. Petersburg both from the land ___ (C). Since that time, the construction of the Peterhof residence grew immensely in scope.</p> <p>According to the plan of Peter the Great, on the one hand, Peterhof was meant to be equal in splendour with the most famous royal residences in Europe, ___ (D) to access the Baltic Sea. Both were successfully done. The Great Palace was built on a natural hill here, ___ (E). Following the plan of Peter the Great, ___ (F), the Grand Cascade with the famous Samson fountain was constructed. This is still one of the most spectacular fountains in the world. In 1990 the palaces and parks of Peterhof were included in the list of the world heritage of UNESCO.</p> | | | | |
| 47. | <p>Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 — 7. Одна из частей в списке 1—7 лишняя.</p> <p>1. and the views that open from it 2. which is built on the top to give visitors 3. when the</p> | <p>Sights of Sochi Sochi is unique among other Russian cities because it has many aspects of a subtropical resort. Apart from the scenic Caucasus Mountains, pebble and sand beaches, the city attracts tourists with its vegetation, numerous parks, monuments, and extravagant architecture. About two million people visit Greater Sochi each summer, ___ (A). The famous Caucasian Biosphere</p> | A-6; B-4; C-7; D-5; E-1; F-2. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | <p>subtropical resort is almost empty 4. which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site 5. enjoying the sound of birds singing and waterfalls gurgling 6. when the city is home to the annual film festival “Kinotavr” 7. including high cliffs, exotic vegetation, breathtaking canyons</p> | <p>Reserve, ___ (B), lies just north from the city.</p> <p>Popularity of Sochi among tourists is largely explained by the beauty of its surroundings. Walking along the river Agura, everyone will admire the nature around, ___ (C), and amazing waterfalls. From the bridge over the Agura opens a magnificent view to the lowest Agura waterfall. In the shady Agura gorge tourists will feel the gentle coolness, ___ (D).</p> <p>Akhun Mountain undefined the biggest in the region undefined has a beautiful tower on the top. The height of the tower is more than 30 metres, ___ (E) are stunning. The observation platform on the top of the tower gives a chance to take superb pictures of the city. Every year thousands of people visit this stone tower, ___ (F) the perfect view of the Black Sea coast and the Caucasus Mountains. It is a truly unforgettable experience. Tourists will enjoy visiting all the sights and the resort itself, full of exotic green and the boundless blue of the Black Sea.</p> | | | | |
| 48. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 5 и текстами А — D. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.</p> <p>1. How it all started 2. Do-It-Yourself device 3. Entertaining</p> | <p>A. Launched in December 1961, OSCAR 1 was the world’s first non-governmental satellite. It was built for only 63 dollars by a group of amateur radio operators and operated for nearly 20 days, testing radio reception from space. OSCAR 1 marked the beginning of a program that continues to this day. The program has led to innovations in spacecraft design and enabled radio enthusiasts to participate in satellite</p> | A-1; B-5; C-2; D-4. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | <p>worker</p> <p>4. Rapid transportation</p> <p>5. Tiny but informative</p> | <p>communications.</p> <p>B. Having a small satellite launched into orbit might sound strange, but over the past few decades a unique class of satellites has been created that seems ideal for space operations: CubeSats. The most common CubeSat is a 10 cm cube. Within their compact bodies these miniature satellites are able to place sensors and communications receivers/transmitters that enable operators to study the Earth from space, as well as space around the Earth.</p> <p>C. A CubeSat is a small satellite that weighs just 1 kilogram. The design of these satellites has been so simplified that almost anyone can build them. More than that, the instructions are available for free online. They are quite easy to understand. After you build one, you can also test and launch it. CubeSats can be combined to make larger satellites if you need to carry heavier weights. Is it expensive to build one? Typically less than \$5,000.</p> <p>D. Australian scientists have successfully tested a new kind of jet aircraft that can move seven times faster than the speed of sound. It can bring hypersonic or ultra-fast travel a step closer to reality. Hypersonic jet engine that could be used to fly people from Sydney to London in just two hours is planned to make its first flight in 2018, according to the Australian scientists and engineers working on the project.</p> | | | | |
| 49. | Установите | A. In addition to being | A-3; B-2; | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, | 10 |

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| | <p>соответствие между заголовками 1 — 5 и текстами A — D. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.</p> <p>1. Deficit of activity problems 2. Benefits of being outdoors 3. Ready to help 4. Original style 5. Similar sounds — different emotions</p> | <p>highly intelligent, elephants are capable of a remarkable amount of empathy. During a natural disaster, elephants are able to understand that something dangerous is happening. They can understand that a person is in trouble and that the situation is unsafe. Elephants have good sense of smell and there have been cases when they alerted rescuers to people trapped in a building. Elephants have been observed saving their young from drowning and also been filmed trying to save people they see at risk of drowning.</p> <p>B. A lot of studies suggest that green spaces enhance mental health and learning capacity, both immediately and over time, by lowering stress levels and restoring attention. Greenery restores attention by drawing the eye and at the same time calms the nervous system, creating an ideal state for learning. Similarly, studies show that spending time in the sunlight can reduce attention deficit symptoms, while bright light first thing in the morning can improve mood and the quality of sleep.</p> <p>C. Why are hyenas known for laughing? There is even a phrase we use: “to laugh like a hyena”. Zoologists will tell you that the unique sounds they make are actually no laughing matter. Hyenas indeed make loud barking noises that sound like laughter, but it’s not because they’re amused by anything. Instead, a</p> | C-5; D-1. | | У3 | |
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| | | <p>hyena’s “laughter” is actually a form of communication used to convey frustration, excitement, or fear. Most often, you’ll hear this unique vocalization during a hunt or when the animals are feeding on prey as a group.</p> <p>D. Zoologists believe that boredom isn’t a uniquely human emotion – animals can be bored, too. Animals which live in captivity (in zoos, for example) and don’t have to take care of their survival may experience boredom and try to find ways to overcome it. They may come up with some “creative” activities which they wouldn’t normally do in their natural environment. As for the pets at home, they may also suffer from the lack of stimulation. That’s why we need to make sure we give them enough time, attention and toys regularly.</p> | | | | |
| 50. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1 — 5 и текстами А — D. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.</p> <p>1. Female bobsleighbing 2. What you need for bobsleighbing 3. Bobsleighbing techniques 4. Participating countries 5. From the history of bobsleighbing</p> | <p>A. Bobsleighbing was originated in Switzerland. In the late 19th century, the Swiss first started doing it by attaching two skeleton sleighs together with a steering mechanism added to the front sleigh in order to control the direction. The first bobsleigh races took place in normal snow covered roads whereas the first bobsleighbing club was founded in St. Moritz, Switzerland in 1897 and the first specially designed race track was developed outside of St. Moritz in 1902.</p> <p>B. Bobsleighbing is mostly played in Europe along with North America and Russia because of the proper</p> | A-5; B-4; C-2; D-3 | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

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| | <p>climate for the icy track. The United States of America, Germany and Switzerland have long been the most successful bobsleighbing nations based on their incredibly successful track record in all formats of competitive sports including World Cups and Olympic Championship.</p> <p>Presently, more than fifty countries take part in various international bobsleighbing events all over the world.</p> <p>C. Bobsleighbing is considered the most expensive winter sport as the equipment used in it, including the safety equipment as well as bobsleigh parts, are quite costly. The most important equipment in bobsleighbing is the sleigh. Besides this other protective guards are also used. The length of the sleigh must be a maximum of 3.80 metres (12.5 feet) for four-man sports and 2.70 metres (8.9 feet) in case of two-man sports. Bobsleigh crews are supposed to weigh heavy to ensure high speed.</p> <p>D. In fact, two-man and four-man types of bobsleigh are very much similar. As weight plays a vital role for the speed of the sleigh, four-man sleighs are much faster than two-man types. However, even a simple mistake at the initial push-off or, say, during the steering, on decisions of the driver during the turns may largely affect the final race. The thing is, air passing through the sleigh slows the sleigh down. In order to avoid these drags, wind tunnels are usually added to the sleigh.</p> | | | | |
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7 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов | Верный ответ (ключ) | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
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| Тип задания: задание закрытого типа с выбором правильного ответа | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст и выберите правильный ответ | | | | | | |
| 1. | Who invented the light bulb? | a) Alexander Bell b) Thomas Edison c) George Carver d) Eli Whitney | b) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, З 1 - З 3 | 1 мин. |
| 2. | Who invented the radio? | a) John Logie Baird b) George Carver c) Alexander Popov d) Alexander Bell | c) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, З 1 - З 3 | 1 мин. |
| 3 | Who invented the telephone? | a) Alexander Bell b) Benjamin Franklin c) Henry Ford d) George Carver | a) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, З 1 - З 3 | 1 мин. |
| 4 | Who invented an earlier version of television? | a) Henry Ford b) Eli Whitney c) Thomas Edison d) John Logie Baird | d) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, З 1 - З 3 | 1 мин. |
| 5 | Who invented the induction motor and fluorescent lighting? | a) John Logie Baird b) Nikola Tesla c) Henry Ford d) Eli Whitney | b) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, З 1 - З 3 | 1 мин. |
| 6 | Who discovered the laws of gravity? | a) Steven Hawking b) Isaac Newton c) Albert Einstein d) Rosalind Franklin | b) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, З 1 - З 3 | 1 мин. |
| 7 | Who offered a theory of evolution? | a) Charles Darwin b) Isaac Newton c) Eli Whitney d) Steven Hawking | a) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, З 1 - З 3 | 1 мин. |
| 8 | Who discovered that black holes emit radiation? | a) Isaac Newton b) Steven Hawking c) Charles Darwin d) Rosalind Franklin | b) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, З 1 - З 3 | 1 мин. |
| 9 | Who invented X-rays? | a) Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen b) Fritz Haber c) George Carver d) Alfred Nobel | a) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, З 1 - З 3 | 1 мин. |
| 10 | Who invented dynamite? | a) Alfred Nobel b) George Carver c) Michael Faraday d) John Dalton | a) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, З 1 - З 3 | 1 мин. |
| 11 | Who invented the | a) Jethro Tull | b) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, | 1 мин. |

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| | first tractor? | b) John Froelich c) David L. Garver d) Anna Baldwin | | | 3 1 - 3 3 | |
| 12 | Which of the following are types of farm machinery? | a) pasteurizer b) milk tanks c) milking machine d) combine harvesters, balers | d) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |
| 13 | Which of the following is dairy farming equipment? | a) tractors b) green fodder cutter c) combine harvesters d) plows | b) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |
| 14 | A mill that mixes and grinds cattle fodder is ... | a) green fodder cutter b) milking machine c) feed grinder d) pasteurizer | c) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |
| 15 | A machine used to extract milk from dairy cattle is ... | a) milk separator b) milk pasteurizer c) milk tank d) milking machine | d) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |
| 16 | A machine that heats the milk and keep it at a certain temperature for a certain period is ... | a) milk pasteurizer b) milk separator c) automated milker d) milking pipeline | a) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |
| 17 | An engineering traction vehicle, irreplaceable in farming is ... | a) a baler b) a seeder c) a tractor d) a plow | c) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |
| 18 | A piece of farm machinery used to compress a cut and raked crop into bales is ... | a) a harvester b) a baler c) a planter d) a seeder | b) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |
| 19 | Cone-type silos are designed for ... | a) grain storage b) grain processing c) selling grain d) advertising grain | a) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |
| 20 | Bucket elevators are designed for ... | a) grain processing b) grain storage c) vertical transportation of grain d) horizontal grain transportation | c) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |
| 21 | Conveyors are used for ... | a) vertical transportation of grain b) horizontal transportation of grain c) grain processing d) grain storage | b) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |
| 22 | A grinder that grinds wheat, oats, barley, corn, etc. into flour is called ... | a) a ripper machine b) a feed grinder c) a hammer crusher d) a grain mill | d) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |
| 23 | A mechanical machine intended for crushing grains and particles of raw materials is ... | a) a grain mill b) a hammer crusher c) a ripper machine d) a seeder | b) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |
| 24 | A mechanism that uses a rotating screw | a) a screw conveyor b) a ripper machine | a) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 МИН. |

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| | blade to move liquid or granular materials is ... | c) a grinder d) a hammer crusher | | | | |
| 25 | A humidity measuring instrument for grain is ... | a) a grinder b) a grain moisture tester c) a ripper machine d) a grain mill | b) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 мин. |
| 26 | A large agricultural machine used to harvest crops is called ... | a) a tractor b) a leverer c) a combine harvester d) a ripper machine | c) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 мин. |
| 27 | The first tractor was invented in ... | a) 1892 b) 1982 c) 1891 d) 1890 | a) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 мин. |
| 28 | When was the first silo invented? | a) 1875 b) 1873 c) 1969 d) 1971 | b) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 мин. |
| 29 | When was the first harvester invented? | a) 1835 b) 1935 c) 1867 d) 1868 | a) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 мин. |
| 30 | Who invented the seed drill and when? | a) Henry Blair, 1876 b) Henry Blair, 1786 c) Andrew Beard, 1897 d) Jethro Tull, 1701 | d) | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 1 мин. |

Тип задания: задание закрытого типа на установление последовательности

Инструкция: прочитайте текст и установите последовательность

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|----------|-------------------------|--------|
| 31. | a task / product documents / to help / cover / end-users / accomplish / instructions | - | Product documents cover instructions to help end-users accomplish a task. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 мин. |
| 32. | is / a document / shows / that / properly / process documentation / a team / what / need to know / they / to execute a task | - | <u>Process documentation</u> is a document that shows a team what they need to know to execute a task properly. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 мин. |
| 33 | covers / within / it / information / that helps / your organization / create / consistency | - | It covers information that helps create consistency within your organization. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 мин. |
| 34 | present / to help your organization / sales and marketing documentation / information / establish / in the market / its niche | - | Sales and marketing documentation present information to help your organization establish its niche in the market. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 мин. |
| 35 | provides / to win / sales enablement content / more customers / it | - | It provides <u>sales enablement</u> content to win more customers. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 мин. |
| 36 | details / a product manual / everything | - | A product manual details | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 мин. |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|----------|----------------------|--------|
| | / needs to know / a user / about / functions / how / a product | | everything a user needs to know about how a product functions. | | 3 1 - 3 3 | |
| 37 | are / with / product manuals / most common / physical products | - | Product manuals are most common with physical products. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 мин. |
| 38 | help you / on / project plans / overall goals / stay focused | - | Project plans help you stay focused on your overall goals. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 мин. |
| 39 | also / key dates / they / document / so you can / towards them / track progress | - | They also document key dates so you can track progress toward them. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 мин. |
| 40 | are / to potential customers / case studies / an excellent way / your value / to prove | - | Case studies are an excellent way to prove your value to potential customers. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 мин. |

Тип задания: задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия

Инструкция: прочитайте текст и установите соответствие

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|----------|----------------------|---------|
| 41. | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-4 и текстами А-Д.</p> <p>1. Introduction. 2. Hazards and Risks. 3. Isolate, minimise and eliminate 4. Reporting hazards.</p> | <p>A. In order to foster a safe atmosphere, it is important to ensure that employees are aware of the differences between a hazard and a risk. This ensures that employees can recognise potential hazards and identify immediate risks, and in turn, report them through the proper procedure.</p> <p>B. This is a method of dealing with hazards in the proper manner. When a hazard is identified, it must be dealt with immediately. Ideally, all hazards should be eliminated, if this is not possible, they should be isolated, and if this cannot be done, they should be minimised.</p> <p>C. One of the biggest reasons that's hazards are not dealt with properly is that the employees simply do not know how to report them properly. This is why it is essential to have a</p> | <p>1 – D 2 – A 3 – B 4 – C</p> | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 10 мин. |
|-----|--|--|--|----------|----------------------|---------|

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|----|---|---|---|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| | | <p>simple, clear line of communication and reporting procedure that employees are all aware of, and can use without fear of repercussions. If for example, an employee damages a piece of equipment, they may be reluctant to report it for fear of disciplinary action. This presents an enormous hazard for other employees using the equipment, as they may be unaware of the damage.</p> <p>D. Health and Safety in the workplace is an integral part of any business. Ensuring that health and safety regulations are met can be a challenging process, even in industries where the risk of injury is minimal.</p> | | | | |
| 42 | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-4 и текстами А-Д.</p> <p>1. Workplace safety: then and now. 2. Employee Benefits. 3. Employer Benefits. 4. Worker's Compensation Claims.</p> | <p>A. Workers benefit greatly from occupational health and safety measures. For example, due to regulations being in place:</p> <p>1) Inspection and oversight regimens help identify unsafe conditions. 2) Modern data-driven workplace safety programs proactively identify risks and help employers tackle the underlying conditions that put workers in danger in the first place.</p> <p>3) Legal recourse is available against negligent or unsafe employers. If you get injured on the job, you won't go bankrupt thanks to workers' compensation.</p> <p>B. While such</p> | <p>1 – C 2 – A 3 – B 4 – D</p> | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 10 мин. |

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|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | <p>regulations can pose a burden to businesses, employers can benefit from them as well. Injuries and illnesses can lead to lost productivity, higher turnover, and more expensive <u>employer-subsidized health insurance premiums</u>. Regulations provide a data-drive framework of steps that can help an employer avoid these issues.</p> <p>C. Working conditions for the average American have improved over the last 150 years. In recent decades, major, economy-altering safety legislation has been passed, along with lesser regulations. While there's still work to be done, things like dangerous machinery, dimly lit offices, and poorly ventilated factories have been eliminated because of the work of occupational health and safety experts. Efforts that started with a focus on manual labor jobs, such as factory workers, now involve all occupations in the United States. The field continues to grow and adapt.</p> <p>D. Workers' compensation claims total more than a billion dollars a week. That doesn't even account for the loss of wages and other indirect expenses, such as decreased productivity and the psychological toll of experiencing or caring for someone</p> | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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|----|--|---|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 43 | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-4 и текстами А-Д.</p> <p>1. Physical hazards. 2. Biological hazards. 3. Ergonomic hazards. 4. Safety hazards.</p> | <p>with an injury.</p> <p>A. Many U.S. workers work almost exclusively on computers. Incorrect posture while using electronic devices (both on and off the clock) and workstations that are incorrectly adjusted can contribute to long-term pain, lost productivity, and medical costs.</p> <p>Repetitive activities such as typing, warehousing, and factory work can cause repetitive stress injuries such as <u>eye strain</u> and <u>carpal tunnel syndrome</u>.</p> <p>B. Employers are legally obligated under federal law to ensure that work environments are free from physical hazards, or conditions that can cause physical harm to a person without any type of contact. Heat illness, radiation, sunlight exposure are examples of physical hazards.</p> <p>C. Machinery: Machinery that isn't equipped with safety features such as guards can cause catastrophic injury. Even well-maintained equipment can pose a safety hazard when operated by untrained or distracted employees.</p> <p>Electrical hazards: Frayed and otherwise damaged electrical cords and wiring that is incorrectly installed</p> | <p>1 – B 2 – D 3 – A 4 – C</p> | <p>OK 01-07</p> | <p>У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3</p> | <p>10 мин.</p> |
|----|--|---|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|

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|----|--|--|--|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| | | <p>can create a shock hazard.</p> <p>Falls: Hundreds of workers in the United States die from falls incurred on the job each year. While these incidents are almost entirely preventable, falls are the leading cause of fatalities among construction workers.</p> <p>D. Biological hazards may be encountered whenever people work with animals, certain hazardous plants, or people, especially in medical settings. Workers who are likely to come into contact with biological hazards should be equipped with appropriate safety gear such as surgical gloves and masks.</p> | | | | |
| 44 | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-4 и текстами А-Д.</p> <p>1. Liquids. 2. Gases and fumes. 3. Flammable substances. 4. Dust hazards.</p> | <p>A. This includes gases such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide and vapors/fumes that are produced during activities like welding or using paints and solvents.</p> <p>B. Sawing and sanding can expose workers to dust, which can irritate the lungs and cause breathing problems. Some types of dust like silica and asbestos can be extremely hazardous and can cause long-term health problems.</p> <p>C. Paints and solvents, cleaning products, and pesticides can cause contact injury. Long-term exposure to certain chemicals can cause chronic illnesses such as cancer.</p> | <p>1 – С 2 – А 3 – D 4 – В</p> | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 10 мин. |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| | | D. Substances like gasoline, liquefied petroleum gas, and paints and lacquers may catch fire or cause explosions. | | | | |
| 45 | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-4 и текстами А-Д.</p> <p>1. Safety specialist. 2. Safety technician. 3. Safety trainer. 4. Safety engineer.</p> | <p>A. Creates and runs training programs that help employees maintain a safe workplace; may specialize in mitigating workplace risks for a specific industry.</p> <p>B. Assists safety specialists; collects and analyzes data; evaluates potential hazards; conducts tests to determine better safety practices.</p> <p>C. Develops technology aimed at improving workplace safety; or develops products that are safe for customers or employees to use.</p> <p>D. Expert in government regulations; helps organizations create a safe environment; may create or run safety education programs.</p> | <p>1 – D 2 – B 3 – A 4 – C</p> | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 10 мин. |
| 46 | <p>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-4 и текстами А-Д.</p> <p>1. Construction inspection. 2. Safety coordinator. 3. Injury prevention specialist. 4. Industrial hygienist.</p> | <p>A. Minimizes risk of accidents and injuries for a company; evaluates potential hazards and works with management to come up with solutions.</p> <p>B. Anticipates and tries to prevent workplace hazards; has specialized knowledge of biological and physical materials that could cause health or safety problems; implements strategies to minimize risks.</p> <p>C. Develops and monitors health and safety standards for a company; ensures adherence to local</p> | <p>1 – D 2 – C 3 – A 4 – B</p> | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 10 мин. |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| | | and federal guidelines. D. Ensures new construction follows local and federal building codes and other regulations. | | | | |
| 47 | <p>Установите соответствие между словами/выражениями 1-4 и определениями А-Д.</p> <p>1. 2. 3. 4.</p> | <p>A. B. C. D.</p> | <p>1 – 2 – 3 – 4 –</p> | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 10 мин. |
| 48 | <p>Установите соответствие между словами/выражениями 1-4 и определениями А-Д.</p> <p>1. safety measures 2. workplace safety 3. hazard 4. injury</p> | <p>A. anything that can be a potential source of harm. B. any physiological damage to living tissue caused by immediate physical stress. C. conscious acts and strategies adopted to improve the overall safety of a given task, process or an organization. D. the condition of being free from physical, emotional or other workplace hazards that could cause negative impact on health, well-being and even injury or death.</p> | <p>1 – C 2 – D 3 – A 4 – B</p> | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 10 мин. |
| 49 | <p>Установите соответствие между словами/выражениями 1-4 и определениями А-Д.</p> <p>1. accident 2. workplace 3. radiation 4. heat illness</p> | <p>A. a spectrum of disorders due to increased body temperature. B. an unintended, normally unwanted event that was not directly caused by humans. C. a location where people perform tasks, jobs and projects for their employer. D. the emission or transmission of energy in the form of waves or particles through space or through a material medium.</p> | <p>1 – B 2 – C 3 – D 4 – A</p> | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 10 мин. |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| 50 | <p>Установите соответствие между словами/выражениями 1-4 и определениями А-Д.</p> <p>1. fire inspector 2. well-being manager 3. intelligence analyst 4. safety manager</p> | <p>A. someone who oversees workplace safety for a company. B. someone who gathers and analyzes data and evidence regarding the safety of an organization and/or its clients; develops safety practices for an organization. C. someone who creates and runs programs to support workers' physical and mental health. D. someone who identifies potential hazards that could lead to a fire or explosion; ensures adherence to fire codes.</p> | <p>1 – D 2 – C 3 – B 4 – A</p> | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, З 1 - З 3 | 10 мин. |
|----|---|---|--|----------|-------------------------|---------|

8 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов / последовательность ответов | Правильный ответ (ключ) | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Тип задания: задание закрытого типа с выбором правильного ответа | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст и выберите правильный ответ | | | | | | |
| 1. | Tom is away ... the moment. | a) at b) in c) on | b) in | ОК 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 2. | I'm looking for ... job. | a) a b) an c) the | a) a | ОК 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 3. | The tourists ... many hours in the mountains. | a) past b) passed c) passed by d) passed out | b) passed | ОК 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |
| 4. | ... you aren't ready for the lesson. | a) As usual b) Usually c) Usual | b) Usually | ОК 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|---|
| 5. | I can give you ... phone number. | a) my b) mine c) myself | a) my | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 6. | I haven't been here ... | a) late b) lately c) so lately | b) lately | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 7. | Both of the men came ... the same time. | a) at b) in c) on d) with | a) at | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 8. | ... bag is yours? | a) Whose b) Which c) Whom | b) Which | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 9. | The girl ... her doll in the sun. | a) sat b) sat down c) set | b) sat down | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 10. | Jane has lots of friends ... her room-mates. | a) besides b) beside c) between | c) between | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 11. | This is ... answer of all. | a) good b) better c) the best d) as good | c) the best | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 12. | When the boy came the pupils already ... their dictations. | a) finished b) were wishing c) had finished d) would finish | c) had finished | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 13. | If I ... late I will not find him at home. | a) came early b) is coming c) come d) has come | c) come | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 14. | I ... to a party yesterday. | a) am invited b) had been invited c) was invited d) would be invited | c) was invited | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|---|
| 15. | She told me ... near the water. | a)not go b)don't go c)not to go d)didn't go | b)don't go | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 16. | After she ... at the hospital for two years, she decided to give up the job. | a)worked b)had worked c)had been working d)was working | b)had worked | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 17. | I'll wait until he ... his next novel. | a)is writing b)will write c)could write d)writes | d)writes | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 18. | Ann asked how much ... on foot last. | a)do you spend b)I spend c)I had spend d)I spent | c)I had spend | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 19. | You are ... woman in the world. | a)lovelier b)the loveliest c)more lovely d)the most lovely | b)the loveliest | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 20. | The sun ... in the east. | a)rose b)will rise c)rises d)is rising | c)rises | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 21. | Who is away in the moment? | a)Kate b)Tom c)Pete | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 22. | Who is looking for the job? | a)I b) he c) she | a | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 23. | Is this the ... answer of all. | a)good b)better c)the best | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 24. | Прочитайте и подберите подходящий по смыслу ответ. A pleasant Sunday day off almost turned to tragedy for two families at | a)very close b)rather far c)near the place, where the party was d)near the place, where the party was | c)near the place, where the party was | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | <p>Ladram beach last week-end. The children in party had asked their parents to let them explore a bay situated at a distance. The parents hesitated but the children promised to be back within an hour. Soon they were climbing up the rocks and shortly afterwards were out of sight. They failed to notice the time passing, until the tide¹ was coming in quickly. Already the water was too deep for them to pass. The eldest of them was a good swimmer. Hi left the children sitting on the rock and swam back to raise the alarm. He struggled bravely in water and rushed to his parents at high speed.</p> <p>The waves were already round the children's feet when the parents saved them. Fortunately the alarm came in time.</p> <p>Where was the bay situated?</p> | | | | | |
| 25. | <p>Прочитайте и подберите подходящий по смыслу ответ.</p> <p>A pleasant Sunday day off almost turned to tragedy for two families at Ladram beach last week-end. The children in party had asked their parents to let them explore a bay situated at a distance. The parents hesitated but the children promised to be back within an hour. Soon they were climbing up the rocks and shortly afterwards were out of sight. They failed to notice the time passing, until the tide² was coming in quickly. Already the water was too deep for them to pass. The eldest of them was a good swimmer. Hi left the children sitting on the rock and swam back to raise the alarm. He struggled bravely in water and rushed to his parents at high speed.</p> <p>The waves were already round the children's feet when the parents saved</p> | <p>a)in an hour b)very soon c)less then in an hour</p> | <p>b)very soon</p> | <p>OK 01-07</p> | <p>31, Y1, Y2, Y3</p> | <p>1</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | <p>them. Fortunately the alarm came in time. When did the children promise to return?</p> | | | | | |
| 26. | <p>Прочитайте и подберите подходящий по смыслу ответ. A pleasant Sunday day off almost turned to tragedy for two families at Ladram beach last week-end. The children in party had asked their parents to let them explore a bay situated at a distance. The parents hesitated but the children promised to be back within an hour. Soon they were climbing up the rocks and shortly afterwards were out of sight. They failed to notice the time passing, until the tide³ was coming in quickly. Already the water was too deep for them to pass. The eldest of them was a good swimmer. He left the children sitting on the rock and swam back to raise the alarm. He struggled bravely in water and rushed to his parents at high speed. The waves were already round the children's feet when the parents saved them. Fortunately the alarm came in time. Did the parents want the children to go there?</p> | <p>a)yes, they were eager b)no, they were against it c)no, they were not sure</p> | <p>b)no, they were against it</p> | <p>OK 01-07</p> | <p>31, Y1, Y2, Y3</p> | <p>1</p> |
| 27. | <p>Прочитайте и подберите подходящий по смыслу ответ. A pleasant Sunday day off almost turned to tragedy for two families at Ladram beach last week-end. The children in party had asked their parents to let them explore a bay situated at a distance. The parents hesitated but the children promised to be back within an hour. Soon they were climbing up the rocks and shortly afterwards were out of sight. They failed to notice the time passing, until the tide⁴ was coming in</p> | <p>a)when the sun began to set b)when the children became hungry c)when the sea became stormy</p> | <p>c)when the sea became stormy</p> | <p>OK 01-07</p> | <p>31, Y1, Y2, Y3</p> | <p>1</p> |

³ Tide - прилив

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|---|
| | <p>quickly. Already the water was too deep for them to pass. The eldest of them was a good swimmer. Hi left the children sitting on the rock and swam back to raise the alarm. He struggled bravely in water and rushed to his parents at high speed.</p> <p>The waves were already round the children's feet when the parents saved them. Fortunately the alarm came in time.</p> <p>When did they notice they were late?</p> | | | | | |
| 28. | <p>Прочитайте и подберите подходящий по смыслу ответ.</p> <p>A pleasant Sunday day off almost turned to tragedy for two families at Ladram beach last week-end. The children in party had asked their parents to let them explore a bay situated at a distance. The parents hesitated but the children promised to be back within an hour. Soon they were climbing up the rocks and shortly afterwards were out of sight. They failed to notice the time passing, until the tide⁵ was coming in quickly. Already the water was too deep for them to pass. The eldest of them was a good swimmer. Hi left the children sitting on the rock and swam back to raise the alarm. He struggled bravely in water and rushed to his parents at high speed.</p> <p>The waves were already round the children's feet when the parents saved them. Fortunately the alarm came in time.</p> <p>What did the elder brother do?</p> | <p>a)he swam back with his brothers b)he sat on high rock until his parents came c)he swam back to raise the alarm</p> | c)he swam back to raise the alarm | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 29. | <p>Прочитайте и подберите подходящий по смыслу ответ.</p> <p>When the boy came the pupils already ... their dictations.</p> | <p>a)sang b)were playing c)had finished</p> | c)had finished | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 1 |
| 30 | <p>Подберите подходящий по смыслу ответ.</p> <p>The children ...party had</p> | a)in | a)in | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, | 1 |

⁵ Tide - прилив

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|----------|-------------------------|----|
| | asked their parents | b)to c)before | | | У3 | |
| Тип задания: задание закрытого типа на установление последовательности | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст и установите последовательность | | | | | | |
| 31. | usually / at 10 o'clock / out of the garage / in the morning / drives / his bike / Fred | - | Fred usually drives his bike out of the garage at 10 o'clock in the morning. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 32. | a shower / after dinner / often / Mrs Lewis / takes | - | Lewis often takes a shower after dinner. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 33. | a parking place / near the library / we / find / seldom | - | We seldom find a parking place near the library. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 34. | to / I / on / a / night-club / sometimes / Saturdays / go | - | I sometimes go to a night-club on Saturdays. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 35. | fly / my parents / to Australia / sometimes / I / in winter / and | - | My parents and I sometimes fly to Australia in winter. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 36. | enjoys / very much / swimming / in the pool / always / Mary | - | Mary always enjoys swimming in the pool very much. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 37. | hardly / last year / could / skate / I | - | I could hardly skate last year. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 38. | is / near / house / there / new / a / our / cinema | - | There is a new cinema near our house. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 39. | got / my / problems / I / with / have / home-task / some | - | I have got some problems with my home-task. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 40. | well / think / your / very / I / don't / sister / drives | - | I don't think your sister drives very well. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| Тип задания: задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст и установите соответствие | | | | | | |
| 41. | As in many other European countries, Britain's main newspapers are losing their | a). Traditional delivery b) Focus on different | d | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|----------|-------------------------|----|
| | readers. Fewer and fewer people are buying broadsheets and tabloids at the newsagent's. In the last quarter of the twentieth century people became richer and now they can choose other forms of leisure activity. Also, there is the Internet which is a convenient and inexpensive alternative source of news. | readers c) Loss of popularity d) The successful competitor e) Money above privacy f) Size makes a difference g) The best-known newspapers j) Weekend reading | | | Y3 | |
| 42. | The 'Sunday papers' are so called because that is the only day on which they are published. Sunday papers are usually thicker than the dailies and many of them have six or more sections. Some of them are 'sisters' of the daily newspapers. It means they are published by the same company but not on week days. | a). Traditional delivery b) Focus on different readers c) Loss of popularity d) The successful competitor e) Money above privacy f) Size makes a difference g) The best-known newspapers j) Weekend reading | a | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 43. | Another proof of the importance of 'the papers' is the morning 'paper round'. Most newsagents organise these. It has become common that more than half of the country's readers get their morning paper brought to their door by a teenager. The boy or girl usually gets up at around 5:30 a.m. every day including Sunday to earn a bit of pocket money. | a). Traditional delivery b) Focus on different readers c) Loss of popularity d) The successful competitor e) Money above privacy f) Size makes a difference g) The best-known newspapers j) Weekend reading | h | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 44. | The quality papers or broadsheets are for the better educated readers. They devote much space to politics and other 'serious' news. The popular papers, or tabloids, sell to a much larger readership. They contain less text and a lot more pictures. They use bigger headlines and write in a simpler style of English. They concentrate on 'human interest stories' which often means scandal. | a). Traditional delivery b) Focus on different readers c) Loss of popularity d) The successful competitor e) Money above privacy f) Size makes a difference g) The best-known newspapers j) Weekend reading | f | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 45. | Not so long ago in Britain if you saw someone reading a newspaper you could tell what kind it was without even checking the name. It was because the quality papers were printed on very large pages called | a). Traditional delivery b) Focus on different readers c) Loss of popularity d) The successful competitor e) Money above privacy | b | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|----------|-------------------------|----|
| | 'broadsheet'. You had to have expert turning skills to be able to read more than one page. The tabloids were printed on much smaller pages which were much easier to turn. | f) Size makes a difference g) The best-known newspapers j)Weekend reading | | | | |
| 46. | The desire to attract more readers has meant that in the twentieth century sometimes even the broadsheets in Britain look rather 'popular'. They give a lot of coverage to scandal and details of people's private lives. The reason is simple. What matters most for all newspaper publishers is making a profit. They would do anything to sell more copies. | a). Traditional delivery b) Focus on different readers c) Loss of popularity d) The successful competitor e) Money above privacy f) Size makes a difference g) The best-known newspapers j)Weekend reading | g | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 47. | If you go into any newsagent's shop in Britain you will not find only newspapers. You will also see rows and rows of magazines for almost every imaginable taste. There are specialist magazines for many popular pastimes. There are around 3,000 of them published in the country and they are widely read, especially by women. Magazines usually list all the TV and radio programmes for the coming week and many British readers prefer them to newspapers. | a). Traditional delivery b) Focus on different readers c) Loss of popularity d) The successful competitor e) Money above privacy f) Size makes a difference g) The best-known newspapers j)Weekend reading | c | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 48. | You had to have expert turning skills to be able to read more than one page. The tabloids were printed on much smaller pages which were much easier to turn. | a). Traditional delivery b) Focus on different readers c) Loss of popularity d) The successful competitor e) Money above privacy f) Size makes a difference g) The best-known newspapers j)Weekend reading | e | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |
| 49. | The popular papers, or tabloids, sell to a much larger readership. They contain less text and a lot more pictures. | a). Traditional delivery b) Focus on different readers c) Loss of popularity d) The successful competitor e) Money above privacy | g | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|----------|-------------------------|----|
| | | f) Size makes a difference g) The best-known newspapers j) Weekend reading | | | | |
| 50. | Most newsagents organise these. It has become common that more than half of the country's readers get their morning paper brought to their door by a teenager. | a). Traditional delivery b) Focus on different readers c) Loss of popularity d) The successful competitor e) Money above privacy f) Size makes a difference g) The best-known newspapers j) Weekend reading | b | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 10 |

6. Оценочные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации открытого типа.

3 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов | Ответ | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|-------|--|------------------|--|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. | Какого ответа требуют общие вопросы? С какой целью общие вопросы задаются собеседнику? | - | Общие вопросы задаются собеседнику с целью получить подтверждение или отрицание высказанной мысли. Общие вопросы требуют ответа «да» или «нет». | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 |
| 2. | Напишите конструкцию общих вопросов. | - | Общие вопросы начинаются со вспомогательного или модального глагола, то есть имеют такую же конструкцию, как и утвердительные предложения, но вспомогательный/модальный глагол встает на первое место в предложении. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 |
| 3. | Напишите конструкцию разделительных (расчлененных) вопросов. | - | Разделительные вопросы состоят из утвердительного или | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|----------|----------------|-----|
| | | | отрицательного повествовательного предложения, к которому присоединен краткий общий вопрос. Краткий общий вопрос в свою очередь состоит из соответствующего местоимения и того вспомогательного /модального глагола, который входит в состав сказуемого вспомогательного предложения. | | | |
| 4. | Напишите конструкцию специальных вопросов. | - | Конструкция специальных вопросов такая же, как и у общих вопросов, но, в отличие от них, перед вспомогательным или модальным глаголом стоит вопросительное слово. Вопросительное слово заменяет тот член предложения, к которому относится вопрос. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 |
| 5. | Поставьте предложение в вопросительную форму (общий вопрос). They are at home now. | - | Are they at home now? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 |
| 6. | Поставьте предложение в вопросительную форму (общий вопрос). James played chess with his friend yesterday. | - | Did James play chess with his friend yesterday? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 |
| 7. | Поставьте предложение в вопросительную форму (общий вопрос). He has been waiting for me all day. | - | Has he been waiting for me all day? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 |
| 8. | Поставьте предложение в вопросительную форму (общий | - | Is Mary speaking on the phone now? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|------------------------------------|----------|----------------|-----|
| | вопрос). Mary is speaking on the phone now. | | | | | |
| 9. | Поставьте предложение в вопросительную форму (общий вопрос). Usually I wake up at 6 o'clock. | - | Do I usually wake up at 6 o'clock? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 |
| 10. | Составьте вопросы со словами who или what. 'Something happened.' 'What ..?' | - | What is happened? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 |

4 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов | Ответ | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|-------|--|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. | Составьте вопросы со словами who или what. 'Someone lives in that house.' 'Who.....?' | - | Who lives in that house? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 2. | Составьте вопросы со словами who или what. 'Somebody gave me this key.' 'Who.....?' | - | Who gave you this/that key? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 3. | Составьте вопросы со словами who или what. 'Henry gave me something.' 'What.....?' | - | What did Henry give you? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 4. | Составьте вопросы со словами who или what. 'Tom meets someone every day.' 'Who.....?' | - | Who does Tom meet every day? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 5. | Какое слово пропущено? "_____ do you like your job?" "Because it's interesting." | - | Why | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 6. | Какое слово пропущено? "_____ do you travel to school?" "By bus." | - | How | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 7. | Какое слово пропущено? "_____ you live with?" | - | Who / do | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------|---|
| | “With my mother and sisters.” | | | | | |
| 8. | Какое слово пропущено? “_____ do you _____ on Sundays?” “I always relax.” | - | What / do | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 9. | Какое слово пропущено? “_____ do you _____ on holiday?” “To Rome or Paris.” | - | Where / go | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 10. | Переведите на английский язык: Знаете ли вы адрес товарища Иванова? | - | Do you know Comrade Ivanov's address? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |

5 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов | Ответ | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|-------|---|------------------|--|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. | Переведите на английский язык: Есть ли у вас карта Европы? | - | Have you (<i>or</i> : Have you got) a map of Europe? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 2. | Переведите на английский язык: Рабочий день моего брата начинается в 9 часов утра. | - | My brother's working day begins at 9 o'clock in the morning. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 3. | Переведите на английский язык: Вы спросили мнение врача? | - | Have you asked the doctor's opinion? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 4. | Переведите на английский язык: Сестра жены моего брата работает на этой фабрике. | - | The sister of my brother's wife works at this factory. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 5. | Переведите на английский язык: Муж моей сестры Елены уехал в Киев. | - | My sister Helen's husband has gone to Kiev. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 6. | Переведите на английский язык: Мы еще не получили ответа покупателей. | - | We have not yet received the buyers' answer. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 7. | Переведите на английский язык: Они сообщили нам о прибытии парохода. | - | They informed us of the arrival of the ship. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 8. | Переведите на | - | The sailors | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|----------|----------------|---|
| | английский язык: Матросы немедленно выполнили приказание капитана. | | carried out the captain's order at once. | | | |
| 9. | Переведите на английский язык: Я не знаю еще решения директора | - | I do not know the director's decision yet. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 10. | Переведите на английский язык: Они сообщили нам о прибытии парохода. | - | They informed us of the arrival of the ship. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |

6 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов | Ответ | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Врем я выпо лнен ия (мин.) |
|----------|---|---------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | Какой термин обозначает слово, которое заменяет существительное? | - | Pronoun | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 2. | Какой термин описывает изменение формы слова для выражения времени, числа, падежа и т.д.? | - | Flexion | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 3. | Who invented the first mechanical programmable computer? | - | Charles Babbage | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 4. | What idea was developed by Scottish scientist Ian Wilmut? | - | Cloning | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |
| 5. | What are the grammatical categories of the gerund? | - | The gerund has only two grammatical categories: of voice (active and passive) and of correlation (perfect and non- perfect) | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 |
| 6. | What are the functions of the past participle in a sentence? | - | In a sentence, the past participle is used to show the passive form of action. An -ed is added to the infinitive of any regular verb. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 |
| 7. | What are the functions of the | - | A pronoun is a word that is used in | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|----------|----------------|-----|
| | pronoun in a sentence? | | place of a noun or a noun phrase. | | | |
| 8. | You are considering going to the mountains and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out about the following: 1) duration of the tour; 2) price for one; 3) student discounts; 4) special equipment needed. | - | 1. How long will the tour last? 2. What is the cost of the tour for one person? 3. Do you have a discount for students? 4. Do I need any special equipment to take part in the tour? | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3-5 |
| 9. | You are considering celebrating your birthday party in this café and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out about the following: 1) location 2) types of food served 3) vegetarian dishes 4) dancing floor | - | Where is the cafe located? What types of food do you serve? Are there any vegetarian dishes? Do you have a dancing floor? | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3-5 |
| 10. | Imagine that you and your friend are doing a school project "Weather". You have found some photos to illustrate it but for technical reasons you cannot send them now. Leave a voice message to your friend explaining your choice of the photos and sharing some ideas about the project. | - | ey there! So, I was looking at the photos we found for our weather project and I wanted to explain my choice to you. The first photo I picked is of a little girl walking in the rain, hiding under an umbrella. She looks so happy despite the bad weather, which I thought was interesting to show. The second photo is of a group of tourists walking in a sunny forest, all smiling and enjoying the beautiful weather. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3-5 |

7 семестр

| № | Текст задания | Варианты | Ответ | Код | Код | Вре |
|---|---------------|----------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
|---|---------------|----------|-------|-----|-----|-----|

| п/п | | ОТВЕТОВ | | компетенции (индикатора) | планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | мья выполнения (мин.) |
|---|---|---------|---|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Тип задания: задание открытого типа с развернутым ответом | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте вопрос и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ | | | | | | |
| 1. | What types of technical documentation can you name? | | Product manuals, repair manuals, user guides, project plans, business standards, white papers | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 2. | What is a product manual? | | A product manual explains the parts of a product, where you can find each part, and what each part is used for. It details everything a user needs to know about how a product functions. | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 3 | Name the three steps to create a product manual. | | 1) Decide what the manual is going to cover. 2) Create appropriate illustrations for the sections. 3) Write clear explanations of each step in the process. | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 4 | What is a repair manual? | | Repair manuals explain the correct way to fix a damaged product and make it easy for customers to navigate hardware problems or a combination of issues. | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 5 | What do we need to do to create an effective repair manual? | | To create an effective repair manual, you need to anticipate every kind of product damage customers may face, then explain how to navigate it. | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 6 | What is a user guide? | | A user guide is a common form of <u>user documentation</u> that explain how a product works to its users. | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 7 | What should we know to create a helpful user guide? | | To create a helpful user guide, it's important to know what users want to achieve and adjust the language accordingly. | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 8 | What is a project plan? | | A project plan defines a project's goals and objectives and offer a map of how to get there. They describe every step you and your team need to follow to complete a task or deliver a product. | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 9 | What is a business | | A business standard defines | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, | 3-5 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|--|--|----------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | standard? | | the rules, guidelines, and benchmarks your business should always meet in particular areas (e.g., customer service benchmarks, quality benchmarks, operations). | | 3 1 - 3 3 | мин. |
| 10 | What are white papers? | | White papers are in-depth reports or guides about specific topics. They're used to convince readers of your expertise and subtly suggest that your product is the best product to solve their problem. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3-5 мин. |

8 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов | Ответ | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|-------|---|--|--|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. | <p>Прочитайте текст о Дэвиде Бекхеме. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений 1-5 соответствуют содержанию текста (1-True), какие не соответствуют (2-False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3-Not stated).</p> <p>David Beckham says that he has always wanted to become a football player. He played football at school and in 1991 he joined Manchester United because he had always supported them and had always dreamed to play for them. Soon he became a top-scoring player. His private life interests people more than his skills as a football player. He has had a haircut. He has had a</p> | <p>1.David Beckham joined Manchester United in the 90th.</p> <p>1) True 2)False 3)Not stated</p> <p>2. People would like to know his biography most of all.</p> <p>1) True 2) False 3) Not stated</p> <p>3.David Beckham often gives interviews.</p> <p>1) True 2) False 3)Not stated</p> <p>4.David Beckham is an unpleasant person.</p> <p>1)True 2) False 3)Not stated</p> <p>5.At 26 David</p> | <p>1.David Beckham joined Manchester United in the 90th.</p> <p>1) True</p> <p>2.People would like to know his biography most of all.</p> <p>3) Not stated</p> <p>3.David Beckham often gives interviews.</p> <p>1) True</p> <p>4.David Beckham is an unpleasant person.</p> <p>2) False</p> <p>5.At 26 David has achieved as much as he has.</p> <p>1) True</p> | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--------------|----------|----------------|---|
| | <p>tattoo... In short, he has become an idol. David seldom gives interviews. Some people say it's because he has nothing to say for himself. Others, because he is stupid. None is true. David is a private person. He talks only when he wants to talk. He tries to live as normal life as he can _with the camera up my back 24 hours a day'. As for having nothing to say ... David's wife comments, He is always criticized. People say that he is silly, he is this, he is that. But someone who is England captain at 26 and has achieved as much as he has, simply can't be stupid.</p> | <p>has achieved as much as he has.</p> <p>1) True 2) False 3)Not stated</p> | | | | |
| 2. | <p>Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие между вопросами А— F.</p> <p>I've never been to Brazil but I'd like to go there when I'm older. I think this helped me to decorate my room. I decided to turn it into a rain forest. So far, I've painted trees, tigers and monkeys across the walls. My friends think my room is quite cool but others think it's strange. But I'm proud of it. It's my dream room – I wouldn't change anything about it.</p> | <p>a) watching TV b) astronomy c) cleaning the room d) traveling e) dreaming f) sports</p> | d) traveling | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 3 | <p>Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие между вопросами А— F.</p> <p>I spend a lot of time in my room and do whatever I like to do there. It's a quiet,</p> | <p>a)watching TV b) astronomy c)cleaning the room d) traveling e) dreaming f) sports</p> | e) dreaming | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-------------|----------|----------------|---|
| | <p>good place, because I don't share it with anybody. There are photos, pictures and souvenirs I've collected from my travels to Africa. These things mean a lot to me but not much to anyone else. I don't care!</p> | | | | | |
| 4 | <p>Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие между вопросами А— F. There are dirty clothes, coffee cups, books and papers on the floor of my room. It doesn't look clean and tidy. I hate washing and cleaning it. My mother always does it for me because she hates all this mess. She saves (экономит) my time, which I can spend on cable TV. And what can be better than an interesting TV programme?</p> | <p>a) watching TV b) astronomy c) cleaning the room d) traveling e) dreaming f) sports</p> | c) cleaning | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 5 |
| 5 | <p>Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие между вопросами А— F. Football is an important part of my life, and I spend most of my time playing or watching it. I've put up photos and posters of my favourite players all over the walls. I sometimes think it's a bit too much, but I really like my room — except the days when our team loses the game.</p> | <p>a) watching TV b) astronomy c) cleaning the room d) traveling e) dreaming f) sports</p> | f) sports | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 6 | <p>Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие между вопросами А— F. My room is at the top of the house, and I get a really good</p> | <p>a) watching TV b) astronomy c) cleaning the room d) traveling e) dreaming f) sports</p> | | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |

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| | view of the sky from the window. I've set up my telescope there, so I can study the stars whenever I want. I find looking at the stars much more interesting than watching TV with my parents, so I spend a lot of time in the evening up there. It's really peaceful and relaxing. I think my room is a great place to rest after school. | | | | | |
| 7 | Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие между вопросами А— F. I think I am lucky to have my job because I like travelling. I travel a lot in my job: all over Europe. I carry goods to companies in different countries. Sometimes I'm away from home for three or four weeks. I spend all this time in my lorry and even sleep in it when I stop to have a rest. | a) journalist b) doctor c) driver d) shop assistant e) nurse f) teacher | c) driver | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 8 | Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие между вопросами А— F. I've always enjoyed working with children, though they can sometimes drive you crazy. They don't always learn as much as they should and I have to find new ways to make them listen to me and do their homework. I also have to be patient, because not all of my students learn quickly. | a) journalist b) doctor c) driver d) shop assistant e) nurse f) teacher | f) teacher | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |
| 9 | Прочитайте тексты 1-5 и установите соответствие между вопросами А— F. I'm very | a) journalist b) doctor c) driver d) shop assistant | a) journalist | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 3 |

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| | sociable and good at communicating with people. Besides I have always wanted a job in which I could use my knowledge of foreign languages. What I like best about my work is meeting interesting people and taking interviews. I have to work very quickly — tomorrow's newspaper won't wait! | e) nurse f) teacher | | | | |
| 10 | Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие между вопросами А— F. Working with people is very interesting but also very difficult because you have always to be polite. I didn't study very well at school but I am good at numbers and I'm very sociable, so working in a big supermarket is a suitable job for me. Of course, I get tired in the evening, but in the morning I am ready to start my working day again. | a) journalist b) doctor c) driver d) shop assistant e) nurse f) teacher | d) shop assistant | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

7. Оценочные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации. Комбинированные задания.

3 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов | Ответ | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Тип задания: задание комбинированного типа с выбором одного верного ответа из предложенных и переводом | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст, выберите правильный ответ и переведите | | | | | | |
| 1. | The spider is crawling ... the floor | along/past | along Паук ползет по полу. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

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| 2. | It's so hot in here. Let me get ... the room. | into/out of | out of Здесь так жарко. Дайте мне выбраться из комнаты. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 3. | Put your laptop ... the table. | toward/onto | onto Поставьте свой ноутбук на стол. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 4. | You should walk ... the corner and you'll see the pharmacy. | around/through | around Вам следует завернуть за угол, и вы увидите аптеку. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 5. | My ball rolled ... the hill and fell into the lake. | up/down | down Мой мяч скатился с холма и упал в озеро. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 6. | The lorry is moving ... the road. | onto/along | along Грузовик движется по дороге. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 7. | The plane is going ... the clouds. | through/onto | through Самолет летит сквозь облака. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 8. | Sammy is trying to throw his cap ... the garage roof. | past/onto | onto Сэмми пытается забросить свою кепку на крышу гаража. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 9. | Nick and Dave jumped ... the swimming pool. | into/down | into Ник и Дейв прыгнули в бассейн. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 10. | The horse jumped ... the barrier | over/across | over Лошадь перепрыгнула через барьер. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

Тип задания: задание комбинированного типа с выбором нескольких вариантов ответа из предложенных и развернутым обоснованием выбора.

Инструкция: прочитайте текст, выберите правильные ответы и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответов.

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| 11. | Выберите предложения с притяжательным падежом. 1. Mike's sister always helps her mother. 2. Mike's in the rooms. 3. Children's parents like to play puzzles. 4. She's Kate and Sally's mother. 5. She's got two brothers. | 1-5 | 1, 3, 4. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 12. | Выберите наиболее правильный ответ. My mother doesn't have free time she is A. as wise as an owl B. as quiet as a mouse C. as slow as a snail D. as busy as a bee | A-D | D | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

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|-----|---|---|--|----------|----------------|---|
| 13. | Расположите в порядке убывания следующие слова: Always, never, often, usually, sometimes | - | Always, usually, often, sometimes, never | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 14. | Какое слово лишнее в ряду? A butterfly, a bee, a ladybirds, a parrot, a dragonfly. | - | a parrot, т. к. все остальные – это насекомые. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 15. | Продолжите предложение, чтобы получилось верное определение, и приведите примеры. В английском языке неопределенный артикль – это... | - | в английском языке неопределенный артикль <u>a</u> употребляется перед исчисляемыми существительными в ед числе, начинающимися с согласных, и <u>an</u> - перед исчисляемыми существительными в ед числе, начинающимися с гласных. <i>Пример:</i> a pen, a dress An apple, an orange. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 16. | Вставьте пропущенные слова в предложение по теме «Семейные узы». My Mum is like a..., because she is as busy as she can... | - | My Mum is like a <u>bee</u> , because she is as busy as she can <u>be</u> . | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 17. | Расположите в правильном порядке вопросы и ответы и прочитайте диалог. 1. Hello, Sally. What are you doing? 2. No, thanks. I'm very tired. How about going for a coffee? 3. Sounds great. 4. Nothing really. 5. Why don't we go jogging in the park? | | 1, 4, 5, 2, 3. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 18. | Даны прилагательные. Укажите лишние, если они имеются: rhino, slowly, leopard, crocodile, deer, camel, lion, cobra. | <i>Варианты ответов:</i> 1) лишних слов нет 2) лишними являются slowly, | 3) | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

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| | | cobra 3) лишними являются slowly | | | | |
| 19. | Известно, что в английском языке значение слова «много» передается несколькими способами. Укажите верный вариант перевода предложения «У нее много сока»: | 1. She has got much juice. 2. She has got little juice. 3. She has got a lot of juice. | 1, 3. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 20. | Определите, по какому принципу записаны слова, дополни ряд двумя своими примерами, напишите и объясните их. A painter, a doctor, a baker, a teacher, a postman, ... , | - | work/ at work. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

4 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов | Ответ | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|--|---|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Тип задания: задание комбинированного типа с выбором одного верного ответа из предложенных и переводом | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст, выберите правильный ответ и переведите | | | | | | |
| 1. | The news programme () by millions of people every day. | is watched / watched | программу новостей смотрят миллионы людей каждый день. is watched | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 2. | The Mona Lisa () by Leonardo da Vinci. | painted / was painted | Мона Лиза была написана Леонардо да Винчи. was painted | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 3. | The new cinema () next year. | be built / will be built | Новое кино будет построено в следующем году. will be built | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 4. | New pop groups () about among teenagers. | are much spoken / is much spoken | Новые поп-группы много обсуждаются среди подростков. are much spoken | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 5. | Alexander Pushkin's first poem () when he was fourteen. | was written / written | Первое стихотворение Александра Пушкина было написано, когда ему было четырнадцать лет. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

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| | | | was written | | | |
| 6. | The letters () by post tomorrow. | be sent / will be sent | Письма будут отправлены по почте завтра. will be sent | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 7. | The translation () two hours ago | was finished / were finished | Перевод был закончен два часа назад. was finished | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 8. | London () by hundreds of tourists every year | visited / is visited | Лондон посещают сотни туристов каждый год. is visited | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 9. | The dinner () ready in an hour (через час). | be / will be | Ужин будет готов через час will be | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 10. | The dogs () three times yesterday. | were taken out/ was taken out | Собака выгуливали три раза вчера. were taken out | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

Тип задания: задание комбинированного типа с выбором нескольких вариантов ответа из предложенных и развернутым обоснованием выбора.

Инструкция: прочитайте текст, выберите правильные ответы и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответов.

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|-----|-------------------------|---|---|----------|----------------|---|
| 11. | <i>Noun</i> | Существительное Глагол прилагательное | существительное. Отвечает на вопрос: «Кто? Что?» Обозначает человека или предмет. В предложении чаще всего выступает подлежащим (совершающим действие) или дополнением (тем, на кого или на что направлено действие): | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 12. | <i>Verb</i> | Существительное Глагол прилагательное | глагол. Отвечает на вопрос: «Что делать?» и обозначает действие. Глаголы представляют, пожалуй, наибольшую сложность в изучении английской грамматики, так как имеют множество форм в английском языке и благодаря им возможно образование разных времен. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 13. | <i>Adjective</i> | Существительное Глагол прилагательное | прилагательное. Описывает существительное, отвечает на вопрос «Какой?» и в предложении чаще всего занимает место перед существительным: | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 14. | <i>Adverb</i> | Наречие Местоимение Предлог | наречие. Описывает действие, относится к глаголу и отвечает на вопрос: «Как?». Существуют разные | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

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| | | | типы наречий, которые могут описывать время, место, частоту и другие характеристики действия: | | | |
| 15. | Pronoun | Наречие Местоимение Предлог | местоимение. Заменяет существительное, чтобы избежать многократного повторения существительного в предложении. | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 16. | Preposition | Наречие Местоимение Предлог | предлог. Функция предлогов – связывать слова в предложении и указывать на временные, пространственные, логические и другие отношения между предметами: | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 17. | Conjunction | Союз Числительное Артикль Предложение | союз. В отличие от предлогов, союзы связывают части предложения между собой, указывая на логическую связь между идеями: | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 18. | Numeral | Союз Числительное Артикль Предложение | числительное. Указывает на количество, отвечает на вопросы «Сколько?» и «Который по счету?»: | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 19. | Article | Союз Числительное Артикль Предложение | Артикль. Выполняет функцию определителя. Указывает на определенность/неопределенность предмета. | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 20. | Sentence | Союз Числительное Артикль Предложение | Предложение, завершённая идея. Имеет главные члены (их два: <i>Subject</i> и <i>Predicate</i>) и второстепенные члены (<i>Object</i> и другие). Может быть разных типов: утверждение, отрицание и вопрос. Тип предложения определяет порядок слов в нём. | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

5 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов | Ответ | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|-------|---------------|------------------|-------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
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|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------|----------------|---|
| Тип задания: задание комбинированного типа с выбором одного верного ответа из предложенных и переводом | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст, выберите правильный ответ и переводите | | | | | | |
| 1. | That is a _ . | A. rulers B. ruler | A. Это линейка | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 2. | There is _ atlas on my desk. | A. a B. an | B. На моей парте атлас | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 3. | I've got a _ on my head. | A. cap B. caps | A. На моей голове кепка | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 4. | _ that your new bike? | A. Are B. Is | B. Это твой новый велосипед? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 5. | Are _ my trainers? | A. that B. those | B. Это мои кроссовки? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 6. | Have you got _ book? | A. those B. this | B. У тебя есть эта книга? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 7. | Danny _ got a blue skateboard. | A. has B. have | A. У Денни есть новый скейт | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 8. | Amy has got a black and white _ . | A. dress B. dresses | A. У Энни есть черно-белое платье? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 9. | I _ got dolls in my room. | A. has B. have | B. У меня есть куклы в комнате | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 10. | Is _ your new camera? | A. these B. this | B. Это твой новый фотоаппарат? | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| Тип задания: задание комбинированного типа с выбором нескольких вариантов ответа из предложенных и развернутым обоснованием выбора. | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст, выберите правильные ответы и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответов. | | | | | | |
| 11. | Subject | Подлежащее Сказуемое Дополнение | подлежащее. Главный член предложения, который обычно выражается существительным или местоимением и отвечает на вопросы «Кто? Что?». В утвердительном предложении находится перед глаголом (подлежащим). | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 12. | Predicate | Подлежащее Сказуемое Дополнение | сказуемое. Главный член предложения, выражается глаголом/глаголами и отвечает на вопросы, связанные с действием: «Что делает?», «Что делал?», «Что сделал?» и т.д. В утверждении находится после подлежащего. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 13. | Object | Подлежащее Сказуемое Дополнение | дополнение. Второстепенный член предложения, выраженный существительным или местоимением. Отвечает на вопросы падежей: «Кому/чему?», «Кем? Чем?», «Кого? Чего?» и т.д. Object – это то, на что | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

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|-----|----------------------------|---|---|----------|----------------|---|
| | | | переходит действие глагола: | | | |
| 14. | Word Order | Порядок слов Прямой порядок слов Непрямой порядок слов | порядок слов. Разные типы высказывания имеют разный порядок слов. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 15. | Direct Word Order | Порядок слов Прямой порядок слов Непрямой порядок слов | прямой порядок слов: подлежащее, сказуемое, второстепенные члены предложения. Типичен для утверждения и отрицания. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 16. | Indirect Word Order | Порядок слов Прямой порядок слов Непрямой порядок слов | непрямой порядок слов. Такой порядок слов характерен для вопросов. Подлежащее находится не на первом месте, его опережает вспомогательный глагол и, возможно, вопросительное слово. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 17. | Positive statement | Утвердительное предложение Отрицание Вопросительное предложение Общий вопрос | утвердительное предложение. Имеет прямой порядок слов: подлежащее + сказуемое. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 18. | Negation | Утвердительное предложение Отрицание Вопросительное предложение Общий вопрос | отрицание. Характеризуется наличием отрицательной частицы NOT в сочетании со вспомогательным глаголом после подлежащего. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 19. | Question | Утвердительное предложение Отрицание Вопросительное предложение Общий вопрос | вопросительное предложение. Имеет непрямой порядок слов, вспомогательный глагол стоит перед подлежащим. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 20. | General Question | Утвердительное | Общий вопрос. Имеет непрямой порядок | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

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| | | предложени е Отрицание Вопросите льное предложени е Общий вопрос | слов, на первом месте стоит вспомогательный глагол. Подразумевает ответ «Yes» или «No». | | | |
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6 семестр

| № п/ п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов | Ответ | Код компет енции (индик атора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Вре мя вып олне ния (ми н.) |
|--|--|---------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Тип задания: задание комбинированного типа с выбором одного верного ответа из предложенных и переводом | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст, выберите правильный ответ и переводите | | | | | | |
| 1. | Elephants form deep family bonds and live in tight family groups. The herd is led by the oldest and often largest female in the herd, ___ a matriarch. | call / called | called Слоны образуют крепкие семейные узы и живут тесными семейными группами. Стадо возглавляет самая старая и часто самая крупная самка в стаде, называемая матриархом. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 2. | When a calf is born, it ___ and protected by the whole matriarchal herd. | raised / | is raised Когда рождается теленок, его выращивает и охраняет все матриархальное стадо. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 3. | Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) is one of the most famous in the world. This year, MIT jumped from the fourth to the ___ highest globally ranked university in art and design. | second / two | second Массачусетский технологический институт (MIT) — один из самых известных в мире. В этом году MIT переместился с четвертого на второе место в мировом рейтинге университетов в области искусства и дизайна. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 4. | It ___ the top university in the world for architecture some years ago. | was named / names | was named (он был назван лучшим университетом мира) | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 5. | Though it is called the Institute of Technology, the arts are essential to | good / better | better (по построению лучшего общества и решению проблем 21 века) | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|---|----------|----------------|----------|
| | MIT's mission to build a ___ society and meet the challenges of the 21st century. | | | | | |
| 6. | One can say it is an outdoor modern design gallery. Most elements of this outstanding park are free for ___. | visit / visitors | visitors Можно сказать, что это галерея современного дизайна под открытым небом. Большинство элементов этого замечательного парка доступны бесплатно для посетителей . | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 7. | My Snowball is a wonderful cat. I don't know of any other cat that loves to watch Sesame Street. He will also come running up to the TV if he ___ a baby crying or little kids playing. He can't stand TV commercials! | hears / hear | hears Мой Снежок — замечательный кот. Я не знаю другой кошки, которая любит смотреть «Улицу Сезам». Он также подбегает к телевизору, если слышит , как ребенок плачет или играют маленькие дети. Он терпеть не может телерекламу! | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 8. | Anytime a commercial comes on he turns his head to the side and so he ___ to watch the commercial. When the show is back on the air, he will start watching the show again. | do not have / does not have | does not have Каждый раз, когда появляется реклама, он поворачивает голову в сторону, и ему не нужно смотреть рекламу. Когда шоу вернется в эфир, он снова начнет смотреть шоу. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 9. | It was then that I ___ out that when a commercial is on, the volume goes up a bit, and this is his signal to turn away. When the volume goes down then the commercial is over. Smart cat, I started to do the same thing. | found / find | found Именно тогда я узнал , что когда идет реклама, громкость немного увеличивается, и это его сигнал отвернуться. Когда громкость падает, реклама заканчивается. Умный кот, я начал делать то же самое. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 10. | In a sign of things to come, popcorn was what Spencer and ___ colleagues cooked with microwaves. Spencer's creative thinking turned a routine observation into a technological breakthrough. | its / his | His Предметом грядущего стало то, что Спенсер и его коллеги готовили попкорн в микроволновых печах. Творческое мышление Спенсера превратило обычное наблюдение в технологический прорыв. | OK 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |

Тип задания: задание комбинированного типа с выбором нескольких вариантов ответа из предложенных и развернутым обоснованием выбора.

Инструкция: прочитайте текст, выберите правильные ответы и запишите аргументы,

| обосновывающие выбор ответов. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-----|-------------|----------|----------------|---|
| 11. | The names of the subjects are _____ . 1) Science; 2) History; 3) Christmas; 4) Maths; 5) Sport. | 1-5 | 1); 2); 3). | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 12. | Выделите из данных глаголов все модальные: 1) gave; 2) smell; 3) should; 4) play; 5) must. | 1-5 | 3); 5). | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 13. | Выделите из данных слов все указательные местоимения: 1) this; 2) my; 3) myself; 4) those; 5) he. | 1-5 | 1); 4). | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 14. | Выделите из данных слов все глаголы в Past Simple: 1) cut; 2) snow; 3) saw; 4) seem; 5) went. | 1-5 | 1); 3); 5). | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 15. | Выделите из данных слов все притяжательные местоимения: 1) his; 2) her; 3) she 4) its; 5) I. | 1-5 | 1); 2); 4). | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 16. | Выделите из данных слов все предлоги времени: 1) under; 2) at; 3) across; 4) on; 5) behind. | 1-5 | 2); 4). | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 17. | Выделите из данных слов все неправильные глаголы: 1) swim; 2) wash; 3) drive; 4) close; 5) go. | 1-5 | 1); 3); 5). | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 18. | Выделите из данных слов все | 1-5 | 2); 3). | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-------------|----------|----------------|---|
| | неисчисляемые существительные: 1) cake; 2) juice; 3) porridge; 4) biscuit; 5) apple. | | | | | |
| 19. | Выделите из данных слов все исчисляемые существительные: 1) beetroot; 2) flour; 3) egg; 4) sugar; 5) salt. | 1-5 | 1); 3). | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |
| 20. | Выделите из данных слов все существительные в единственном числе: 1) oxen; 2) city; 3) boy; 4) teeth; 5) tooth. | 1-5 | 2); 3); 5). | ОК 01-07 | 31, У1, У2, У3 | 2 |

7 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов | Ответ | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|---|---|--|--|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Тип задания: задание комбинированного типа с выбором одного верного ответа из предложенных и переводом | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст, выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа | | | | | | |
| 1. | He _____ some new shoes last month. | A) bought B) buying C) buy D) buys | Он купил новые туфли в прошлом месяце. A) bought | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 2 мин. |
| 2. | A: _____ did she _____ a job? B: In the car factory. | A) When / get B) Where / got C) Who / get D) Where / get | А: Где она получила работу? Б: На автозаводе. B) Where / got | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 2 мин. |
| 3 | Max didn't _____ yesterday afternoon; he | A) go out / stayed B) go out / stay C) went out / stayed D) went out / stay | Майк не выходил на улицу вчера днем; он остался дома. | ОК 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 2 мин. |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | _____ at home. | | A) go out / stayed | | | |
| 4 | A: _____ you _____ Jane last month? B: No, I _____ . | A) * / saw / didn't B) Did / see / didn't C) Did / saw / didn't D) Did / see / did | A: Ты видел Джейн в прошлом месяце? B: Нет, не видел. B) Did / see / didn't | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 2 МИН. |
| 5 | 5. Geoffrey _____ French before, but he _____ at university now. | A) study didn't / studies B) didn't study / study C) did not study / studies D) didn't studied / studies | Джеффри не учил раньше французский, но он учит его сейчас в университете. C) did not study / studies | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 2 МИН. |
| 6 | I _____ a friend while I _____ the shopping. | A) was meeting / did B) met / was doing C) meet / do D) met / did | Я встретил друга, пока ходил за покупками. B) met / was doing | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 2 МИН. |
| 7 | I _____ for my things when I _____ someone call my name. | A) paid / was hearing B) pay / heard C) was paying / hear D) was paying / heard | Я оплачивал свои покупки, когда услышал, как кто-то позвал меня по имени. D) was paying / heard | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 2 МИН. |
| 8 | While we _____ a drink, a waiter _____ a pile of plates. | A) had / was dropping B) have / dropped C) have / drop D) were having / dropped | Пока мы выпивали, официант уронил груды тарелок. D) were having / dropped | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 2 МИН. |
| 9 | While the waiter _____ up the broken plates, he _____ his finger. | A) picked / was cutting B) was picking / cut C) pick / cut D) picks / cut | Когда официант поднимал разбитые тарелки, он порезал палец. B) was picking / cut | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 2 МИН. |
| 10 | While I _____ this morning, I _____ | A) shopped / lose B) was shopping / lost C) shopped / was | Я потерял кошелек, когда делал покупки этим утром. Я не | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 2 МИН. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | my money. I don't know how. | losing D) shop / lose | знаю, как. B) was shopping / lost | | | |
| Тип задания: задание комбинированного типа с выбором нескольких вариантов ответа из предложенных и развернутым обоснованием выбора | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст, выберите правильные ответы и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответов | | | | | | |
| 11 | Choose the variants with famous chemists: | 1) John Dalton 2) Alfred Nobel 3) Louis Pasteur 4) Albert Einstein | 1-3 Albert Einstein was a physicist. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 МИН. |
| 12 | Choose the variants with famous physicists: | 1) Stephen Hawking 2) Thomas Graham 3) Blaise Pascal 4) Albert Einstein | 1, 3, 4 Thomas Graham was a chemist. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 МИН. |
| 13 | Choose the variants with technical documentation: | 1) a product manual 2) a user guide 3) a CV 4) a repair manual | 1, 2, 4 | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 МИН. |
| 14 | Choose the variants with ergonomic types of workplace hazards: | 1) repetitive movements 2) insects 3) posture 4) poor equipment design | 1, 3, 4 Insects are type of biological hazard. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 МИН. |
| 15 | Choose the variants with psychological types of workplace hazards: | 1) violence 2) stress 3) discrimination 4) loud noises | 1-3 Loud noises are type of physical hazard. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 МИН. |
| 16 | Choose the variants with safety types of workplace hazards: | 1) equipment malfunctions 2) intense workloads 3) slipping hazard 4) inappropriate machine guarding | 1, 3, 4 Intense workloads are types of psychological hazard. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 МИН. |
| 17 | Choose the variants with health and safety specialists: | 1) shop assistant 2) fire inspector 3) safety manager 4) well-being manager | 2-4 | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 МИН. |
| 18 | Choose the variants with dairy farming equipment: | 1) feed grinder 2) pasteurizer 3) combine harvester 4) milking machine | 1, 2, 4 | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 МИН. |
| 19 | Choose the variants with farm machinery: | 1) tractor 2) seeder 3) baler 4) milk pasteurizer | 1-3 Milk pasteurizer is a type of dairy farming equipment. | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, 3 1 - 3 3 | 3 МИН. |

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|----|---|--|---------|----------|-------------------------|--------|
| 20 | Choose the variants with professions related to milk production: | 1) livestock specialist 2) vet 3) agronomist 4) dairy production technologist | 1, 2, 4 | OK 01-07 | У 1 - У 3, З 1 - З 3 | 3 мин. |
|----|---|--|---------|----------|-------------------------|--------|

8 семестр

| № п/п | Текст задания | Варианты ответов | Ответ | Код компетенции (индикатора) | Код планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине | Время выполнения (мин.) |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Тип задания: задание комбинированного типа с выбором одного верного ответа из предложенных и переводом | | | | | | |
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст, выберите правильный ответ и переведите | | | | | | |
| 1. | The ... are in the park. | a) women b) womans c) woman | a) women. (Женщины находятся в парке.) | OK 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 2. | Alice ...not wash the floor yesterday. | a) did b) do c) will | a) did (Алиса не мыла пол вчера.) | OK 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 3 | This text ... very difficult. | a) am b) are c) is | c) is (Этот текст очень трудный.) | OK 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 4 | We ...computer games every evening. | a) played b) play c) will play | b) play (Мы играли в компьютерные игры каждый вечер.) | OK 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 5 | It is 6 o'clock now. The children ... TV. | a) watch b) are watching c) watched | b) are watching (Шесть часов сейчас. Дети смотрят телевизор.) | OK 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 6 | He ... that interesting novel many years ago. | a) write b) wrote c) writes | b) wrote (Он написал эту интересную историю много лет назад.) | OK 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 7 | My mother ... already ... dinner. | a) cooks b) cooked c) has cooked | c) has cooked (Моя мама уже приготовила ужин.) | OK 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 8 | How many lessons ... you have on Mondays? | a) did b) do c) is | b) do (Сколько уроков у вас по понедельникам?) | OK 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 9 | He ... this work tomorrow. | a) did b) do c) will do | c) will do (Он сделает эту работу завтра.) | OK 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |
| 10 | They ... just finished their breakfast. | a) has b) have c) did | b) have (Они только что закончили завтрак.) | OK 01-07 | З1, У1, У2, У3 | 3-5 мин. |

| Тип задания: задание комбинированного типа с выбором нескольких вариантов ответа из предложенных и развернутым обоснованием выбора | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------------|----------|----------------|---|
| Инструкция: прочитайте текст, выберите правильные ответы и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответов | | | | | | |
| 11 | Выберите лексическую единицу из трех предложенных, которая бы соответствовала содержанию предложения. Nick is fond of reading. His ... writer is J. London. | a) famous b) well-known c) favourite | c) favourite | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 12 | Выберите лексическую единицу из трех предложенных, которая бы соответствовала содержанию предложения. People ... for pleasure. | a) wash b) travel c) make | b) travel | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 13 | Выберите правильную ответную реплику из трех предложенных. Where are you from? | a) He doesn't know. b) I study at school. c) I am from Russia. | c) I am from Russia. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 14 | Выберите правильную ответную реплику из трех предложенных. What time is it now? | a) It's 5 o'clock. b) It's time to go. c) I've no time to do this work. | a) It's 5 o'clock. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 15 | Выберите правильную ответную реплику из трех предложенных. How are you? | a) Very well, thank you. b) Yes, it is. c) I don't like it. | a) Very well, thank you. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 16 | Выберите лексическую единицу из трех предложенных, которая бы соответствовала содержанию предложения. I ... a lot of time with my friends. | a) spend b) visit c) meet | a) spend | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 17 | Выберите правильную ответную реплику | a) It is the 2-nd of May. b) Happy | a) It is the 2-nd of May. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---------------------------|----------|----------------|---|
| | из трех предложенных. Today is my birthday. | birthday to you. c) It was a nice day yesterday. | | | | |
| 18 | Выберите правильную ответную реплику из трех предложенных. What are you interested in? | a) I'm interested in art. b) It is interesting. c) It is an interesting book. | a) I'm interested in art. | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 19 | Соотнесите лексические единицы заданной тематики. friends | a) to discover new things b) to become famous c) to get up d) to have much in common e) to pass exams | e) to pass exams | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |
| 20 | Соотнесите лексические единицы заданной тематики. biography | a) to discover new things b) to become famous c) to get up d) to have much in common e) to pass exams | b) to become famous | OK 01-07 | 31, Y1, Y2, Y3 | 2 |