

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

«Курганский государственный университет»
(ФГБОУ ВО «КГУ»)

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«Курганский государственный университет»
(Лесниковский филиал ФГБОУ ВО «КГУ»)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Ректор

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«27» января 2024 г.

Фонд оценочных средств

БД.06 Иностранный язык

Специальность среднего профессионального образования

21.02.19 Землеустройство

Квалификация:

Специалист по землеустройству

Форма обучения

Очная

Лесниково

Разработчик:
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Утверждено на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин «18» января 2024 года, протокол № 1.

Согласовано:

Начальник учебно-методического отдела
Лесниковского филиала
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1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Фонд оценочных средств (далее ФОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебного предмета БД.06 «Иностранный язык» основной профессиональной образовательной программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности 21.02.19 Землеустройство в части достижения личностных результатов, сформированности регулятивных, познавательных, коммуникативных учебных действий, а также метапредметных и предметных результатов обучения..

ФОС представляет собой комплект заданий для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по учебному предмету БД.06 «Иностранный язык» по специальности 21.02.19 Землеустройство.

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

Контролируемые темы дисциплины	Наименование оценочного средства	
	текущий контроль	контроль самостоятельной работы
Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс Тема. Речевые штампы и основы грамматических знаний	проверочная работа	самостоятельная работа
Раздел 2. Повседневная жизнь Тема 2.1 Семья	проверочная работа	самостоятельная работа
Тема 2.2 Мой рабочий день	проверочная работа	самостоятельная работа
Тема 2.3 Хобби	проверочная работа	самостоятельная работа
Раздел 3. Здоровье. Спорт Тема Спорт	проверочная работа	самостоятельная работа
Раздел 4. Страноведение Тема 4.1 Российская Федерация	проверочная работа	-
Тема 4.2 Великобритания	проверочная работа	-
Тема 4.3 США	проверочная работа	-
Раздел 5. Городская и сельская жизнь Тема. Город и село	устный опрос	-
Раздел 6. Научно-технический прогресс Тема. Выдающиеся личности	тестирование	-

2. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ВХОДНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ

Не предусмотрен.

3. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ (по видам контроля)

Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс

Метод контроля: Проверочная работа по теме количественные и порядковые числительные

Вариант 1

1. Напишите по-английски.

39, 45, 56, 192, 567, 999, 1921, 2005, 3478, 5084.

2. Напишите порядковые числительные, соответствующие данным количественным числительным.

twenty-three, thirty-six, two hundred and five, three hundred and sixty-three, one thousand and one, two hundred and twenty-one.

3. Запишите числами.

fifty, one hundred and forty-eight, two thousand two hundred and twenty-two, forty-two, five thousand and thirty.

Вариант 2

1. Напишите по-английски.

25, 37, 58, 254, 689, 1957, 2009, 6547, 6089

2. Напишите порядковые числительные, соответствующие данным количественным числительным.

forty-one, fifty-two, one hundred and two, three hundred and sixty-three, four thousand two hundred and eleven, eight hundred and seventy-six.

3. Запишите числами.

fifteen, six hundred and five, six thousand eight hundred and one, ninety-three, seven hundred and two.

Ключи к ответам

Вариант 1

1. Напишите по-английски.

thirty nine, forty five, fifty six, one hundred and ninety two, five hundred and sixty seven, nine hundred and ninety nine, nineteen twenty one, two thousand and five, three thousand four hundred and seventy eight, five thousand and eighty four.

2. Напишите порядковые числительные, соответствующие данным количественным числительным.

twenty-third, thirty-sixth, two hundred and fifth, three hundred and sixty-third, one thousand and first, two hundred and twenty-first.

3. Запишите числами.

50, 148, 2222, 42, 5030

Вариант 2

1. Напишите по-английски.

twenty five, thirty seven, fifty eight, two hundred and fifty four, six hundred and eighty nine, nineteen fifty seven, two thousand and nine, six thousand five hundred and forty seven, six thousand and eighty nine

2. Напишите порядковые числительные, соответствующие данным количественным числительным.

forty-first, fifty-second, one hundred and second, three hundred and sixty-third, four thousand two hundred and eleventh, eight hundred and seventy-sixth.

3. Запишите числами.

fifteen, six hundred and five, six thousand eight hundred and one, ninety-three, seven hundred and two.
15, 605, 6801, 93, 702

Критерии оценки:

За каждый верный ответ ставится 1 балл.

Оценка

21-16 баллов, оценка – «5».

15-11баллов, оценка – «4».

10- 5 баллов, оценка – «3».

4 и меньше баллов, оценка – «2».

Раздел 2. Повседневная жизнь

Тема 2.1 Семья

Метод контроля: Проверочная работа по теме to be и to have

Вариант 1

I. Fill in: is or are.

- 1) Your trousers _____ in the wardrobe.
- 2) Where _____ his scissors?
- 3) There _____ a lecture on history today.
- 4) The shopping _____ heavy.
- 5) Where _____ my gloves?

II. Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1) Economics (is/are) his favourite subject.
- 2) Physics (was/were) my best subject at school.
- 3) Can I borrow your scissors? Mine (isn't/aren't) sharp enough.
- 4) The news (wasn't/weren't) as bad as we expected.
- 5) Four days (isn't/aren't) long enough for a good holiday.

III. Fill in am/is/are (present), was/were (past) or will be/won't be (future) in the gaps.

- 1) I _____ a pupil. I go to school.
- 2) _____ you in the country last summer?
- 3) It's Tom's birthday next Sunday. He _____ 11.
- 4) I _____ cold. Can you close the window, please?
- 5) You may visit Jane tomorrow. She _____ busy.

IV. Complete the sentences with is/isn't, are/aren't or has/have (got).

- 1) My brother _____ ten years old.
- 2) There _____ any flowers in the garden.
- 3) My sister _____ three children.
- 4) Tom never sees new films because there _____ a cinema in his town.
- 5) He _____ a good job in a bank.

V. Fill in is/are/was/were/have/has.

- 1) Tom _____ lost his note-book.
- 2) This bridge _____ built ten years ago.
- 3) _____ you finished your work yet?
- 4) This town is always clean. The streets _____ cleaned every day.
- 5) Where _____ you born?

VI. Choose.

1. My grandmother ... a teacher.
a) Am b) Is c) Are d) Will
2. You ... nine years old.
a) Am b) Is c) Are d) Will
3. Ann ... got two brothers.
a) Is b) Have c) Has d) Are
4. ... you got a pen?
a) Are b) Have c) Has d) Is
5. It ... very cold yesterday.
a) Is b) Was c) Were d) Will be

VII. to be, to have in Present, Past, Future Simple.

1. Bob – an excellent driver. He – two cars.
2. – you any dictionaries in your library? Yes, of course. We – a lot of different dictionaries.
3. Last year this young girl – a pupil at school, this year she – a student at university, in several years she – an excellent specialist.
4. This famous university – the oldest in Moscow.
5. What - the weather yesterday? It – cool, rainy.

Вариант 2

I. Fill in: is or are.

- 1) Evidence _____ needed before the trial can continue.
- 2) The news _____ very exciting.
- 3) Mumps _____ a common illness among children.
- 4) My glasses _____ on the table.
- 5) Chinese _____ difficult to learn.

II. Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1) All of her belongings (was/were) in a suitcase.
- 2) Athletics (is/are) very popular nowadays.
- 3) Her knowledge of English (is/are) very good.
- 4) Measles, which (is/are) a children's disease, (is/are) dangerous for adults.
- 5) The economics (is/are) very interesting.

III. Fill in am/is/are (present), was/were (past) or will be/won't be (future) in the gaps.

- 1) She travels a lot. Yesterday she _____ in Paris. Today she _____ in London. Tomorrow she _____ in New York.
- 2) _____ you at home yesterday?
- 3) _____ you be at home tomorrow?
- 4) I _____ in Great Britain last week.
- 5) 'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I _____ ready in five minutes.'

IV. Complete the sentences with is/isn't, are/aren't or has/have (got).

- 1) _____ there a stadium near here?
- 2) How much _____ the ice-creams?
- 3) Can I _____ a cup of coffee, please?
- 4) My house _____ a garden and a balcony.
- 5) There _____ lots of good shops in this city.

V. Fill in is/are/was/were/have/has.

- 1) I just _____ made some coffee. Would you like some?
- 2) Cheese _____ made from milk.
- 3) This is a very old photograph. It _____ taken a long time ago.
- 4) Mike _____ bought a new car.
- 5) _____ Ann working today?

VI. Choose.

1. They ... pupils in 1990.
a) Are b) Were c) Will be d) Was
2. ... you be at the party tomorrow?
a) Are b) Did c) Will d) Have
3. We ... very late for the concert.
a) Was b) Will be c) Is d) Did
4. Jane ... a birthday party last Monday.
a) Had b) Will have c) Was d) Has
5. Mary ... her breakfast at seven.
a) Have b) Was c) Has d) Is

VII. to be, to have in Present, Past, Future Simple.

1. Next summer she – in England, she – lessons there.
2. This department store – many departments.
3. – you any good restaurants in your town?
4. Where – your tutor? He – in a hospital
5. Where – you yesterday at this time? We – in the disco club.

Ключи к ответам

Вариант 1

- I. 1) are; 2) are; 3) is; 4) is; 5) are.
- II. 1) is; 2) was; 3) aren't; 4) wasn't; 5) aren't.
- III. 1) am; 2) were; 3) will be; 4) am; 5) won't be.
- IV. 1) is; 2) aren't; 3) has; 4) isn't; 5) has.
- V. 1) has; 2) was; 3) have; 4) are; 5) were.
- VI. 1) b; 2) c; 3) c; 4) b; 5) b.
- VII. 1) is, has; 2) have, have; 3) was, is, will be; 4) is; 5) was, was.

Вариант 2

- I. 1) is; 2) are; 3) is; 4) are; 5) is.
- II. 1) were; 2) is; 3) is; 4) is, is; 5) is.
- III. 1) was, is, will be; 2) were; 3) will; 4) was; 5) will be.
- IV. 1) is; 2) are; 3) have got; 4) has; 5) are.
- V. 1) have; 2) is; 3) was; 4) has; 5) is.
- VI. 1) b; 2) c; 3) b; 4) d; 5) c.
- VII. 1) will be, will have; 2) has; 3) have; 4) is, is; 5) were, were.

Критерии оценки:

Проверочная работа проводится в письменной форме. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Оценка

- «отлично» выставляется обучающему, если получено 32-35 баллов
«хорошо» выставляется обучающему, если получено 24-31 баллов
«удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено 17-23 баллов
«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено ниже 17 баллов

Тема 2.2 Мой рабочий день

Метод контроля: Проверочная работа по теме множественное число существительных

Вариант 1

1. Поставьте множественное число существительных в скобках.
 1. Sara is feeding ... (goose) in the garden.
 2. ... (fish) live in water.
 3. The ... (thief) broke the windows in the bank.
 4. I have 60 ... (sheep) in my flock.
 5. You should clean your ... (tooth) after meals.
 6. My ... (child) hate cabbage soup.
 7. My favourite fairy-tale is about ... (elf).
 8. My ... (foot) always hurt after jogging in the park.
 9. Those ... (person) are waiting for the manager.
2. Образуйте множественное число существительных, обращая внимание на их окончания.
 1. mother (мама)
 2. a toy (игрушка)
 3. a photo (фотография)
 4. a city (город)
 5. a bus (автобус)
 6. a house (дом)
 7. a tattoo (татуировка)
 8. a phenomenon (феномен)
 9. a housewife (домохозяйка)
 10. a family (семья)

Вариант 2

1. Поставьте множественное число существительных в скобках.
 1. Where are the ... (knife)?
 2. Our ... (sportsman) are the best!
 3. How many ... (woman) work in your office?
 4. It's autumn, the ... (leaf) are falling down.
 5. Let's cut this orange into ... (half).
 6. We could hear ... (deer) wandering in the forest.
 7. There are ... (mouse) in the kitchen.
 8. Alice and I are wearing similar ... (dress) today.
 9. I need ... (strawberry) for the cake.
2. Образуйте множественное число существительных, обращая внимание на их окончания.
 1. a life (жизнь)
 2. a potato (картофель)
 3. a bacterium (бактерия)
 4. a church (собор)
 5. a baby (ребенок)

6. a box (коробка)
7. a kiss (поцелуй)
8. a piano (фортепиано)
9. a medium (средство)
10. an oasis (оазис)

Ключи к ответам

Вариант 1

1. Поставьте множественное число существительных в скобках. Переведите предложения.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sara is feeding geese in the garden. | 6. My children hate cabbage soup. |
| 2. Fishes live in water. | 7. My favourite fairy-tale is about elves. |
| 3. The thieves broke the windows in the bank. | 8. My feet always hurt after jogging in the park. |
| 4. I have 60 sheep in my flock. | 9. Those people are waiting for the manager. |
| 5. You should clean your teeth after meals. | |

2. Образуйте множественное число существительных, обращая внимание на их окончания.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. mothers | 6. houses |
| 2. toys | 7. tattoos |
| 3. photos | 8. phenomena |
| 4. cities | 9. housewives |
| 5. buses | 10. families |

Вариант 2

1. Поставьте множественное число существительных в скобках. Переведите предложения.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Where are the knives? | 6. We could hear deer wandering in the forest. |
| 2. Our sportsmen are the best! | 7. There are mice in the kitchen. |
| 3. How many women work in your office? | 8. Alice and I are wearing similar dresses today. |
| 4. It's autumn, the leaves are falling down. | 9. I need strawberries for the cake. |
| 5. Let's cut this orange into halves. | |

2. Образуйте множественное число существительных, обращая внимание на их окончания.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. lives | 6. boxes |
| 2. potatoes | 7. kisses |
| 3. bacteria | 8. pianos |
| 4. churches | 9. media |
| 5. babies | 10. oases |

Критерии оценки:

Проверочная работа проводится в письменной форме. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Оценка

«отлично» выставляется обучающему, если получено 17-19 баллов

«хорошо» выставляется обучающему, если получено 12-16 баллов

«удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено 8-11 баллов

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено ниже 8 баллов

Тема 2.3 Хобби

Метод контроля: Проверочная работа по теме Present Simple

Вариант 1

1. Расположите слова в правильном порядке.

- 1) the, father, My, evening, home, comes, in.
- 2) cat, milk, every, drinks, His, day.
- 3) in, football, John, yard, plays, the.

2. Поставьте глаголы в нужную форму.

- 1) Ann and Susan (to play) in the yard.
- 2) George (to open) the window in the morning.
- 3) My grandfather (to read) newspapers every evening.
- 4) We (to like) to play computer games.
- 5) My cat (to drink) milk every day.

3. Образуйте отрицательную форму этих предложений.

- 1) I like ice-cream.
- 2) Tom reads books every day.
- 3) John and Ann play tennis.
- 4) My sister works at a factory.
- 5) We clean our teeth in the evening

4. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1) He ... fruit very much.
a) like b) don't like c) likes
- 2) We ... football every Saturday.
a) play b) plays c) doesn't play
- 3) Ben and Mike ... to the cinema every weekend.
a) goes b) go c) doesn't go
- 4) My father ... a car.
a) drive b) don't drive c) drives

5. Образуйте вопросительную форму следующих предложений.

- 1) He plays volleyball very well.
- 2) It lives in water.
- 3) You ride a bicycle very often.
- 4) My friends work in the office.
- 5) Sue lives in this house.

Вариант 2

1. Расположите слова в правильном порядке.

- 1) mother, helps, the dishes, to wash, Helen.
- 2) breakfast, Granny, morning, cooks, every.
- 3) tennis, Ann, week, every, plays.

2. Поставьте глаголы в нужную форму.

- 1) His parents (to work) in the shop.
- 2) Ben (to want) to be a football player.
- 3) Her friends (to come) here very often.
- 4) Max (to go) to the swimming pool every week.
- 5) She (to do) the homework.

3. Образуйте отрицательную форму этих предложений.

- 1) I speak English.
- 2) He studies very well.
- 3) You want to be a pilot.
- 4) The child plays in the park.
- 5) They live in Novgorod.

4. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1) Cats ... fish and milk.
a) like b) likes c) doesn't like
- 2) I ... TV every evening.
a) don't watch b) doesn't watch c) watches
- 3) Nancy ... the piano in the afternoon.
a) play b) plays c) don't play
- 4) The children ... in the yard.
a) walks b) doesn't walk c) don't walk

5. Образуйте вопросительную форму следующих предложений.

- 1) They get up early in the morning.
- 2) Nancy swims in the river.
- 3) We play hockey here.
- 4) Ted goes to the country every summer.
- 5) Lesly studies the history of the USA.

Ключи к ответам

Вариант 1

1. Расположите слова в правильном порядке.

- 1) My father comes home in the evening.
- 2) His cat drinks milk every day.
- 3) John plays football in the yard.

2. Поставьте глаголы в нужную форму.

- 1) Ann and Susan play in the yard.
- 2) George opens the window in the morning.
- 3) My grandfather reads newspapers every evening.
- 4) We like to play computer games.
- 5) My cat drinks milk every day.

3. Образуйте отрицательную форму этих предложений.

- 1) I do not like ice-cream.
- 2) Tom does not read books every day.
- 3) John and Ann do not play tennis.
- 4) My sister does not work at a factory.
- 5) We do not clean our teeth in the evening

4. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1) He ... fruit very much.
a) like b) don't like **c) likes**
- 2) We ... football every Saturday.
a) play b) plays c) doesn't play
- 3) Ben and Mike ... to the cinema every weekend.

- a) goes **b) go** c) doesn't go
4) My father ... a car.
a) drive b) don't drive **c) drives**

5. Образуйте вопросительную форму следующих предложений.

- 1) Does he play volleyball very well?
- 2) Does it live in water?
- 3) Do you ride a bicycle very often?
- 4) Do my friends work in the office?
- 5) Does Sue live in this house?

Вариант 2

1. Расположите слова в правильном порядке.

- 1) Helen helps mother to wash the dishes.
- 2) Granny cooks breakfast every morning.
- 3) Ann plays tennis every week.

2. Поставьте глаголы в нужную форму.

- 1) His parents work in the shop.
- 2) Ben wants to be a football player.
- 3) Her friends come here very often.
- 4) Max goes to the swimming pool every week.
- 5) She does the homework.

3. Образуйте отрицательную форму этих предложений.

- 1) I do not speak English.
- 2) He does not study very well.
- 3) You do not want to be a pilot.
- 4) The child does not play in the park.
- 5) They do not live in Novgorod.

4. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1) Cats ... fish and milk.
a) like b) likes c) doesn't like
- 2) I ... TV every evening.
a) don't watch b) doesn't watch c) watches
- 3) Nancy ... the piano in the afternoon.
a) play **b) plays** c) don't play
- 4) The children ... in the yard.
a) walks b) doesn't walk **c) don't walk**

5. Образуйте вопросительную форму следующих предложений.

- 1) Do they get up early in the morning?
- 2) Does Nancy swim in the river?
- 3) Do we play hockey here?
- 4) Does Ted go to the country every summer?
- 5) Does Lesly study the history of the USA?

Критерии оценки:

Проверочная работа проводится в письменной форме. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Оценка

«отлично» выставляется обучающему, если получено 18-22 баллов

- 1) The dog ran very quickly.
The dog did not run very quickly.
Did the dog run very quickly?
- 2) We listened to music together.
We did not listen to music together.
Did we listen to music together?
- 3) The Greens arrived here in 2005.
The Greens did not arrive here in 2005.
Did the Greens arrive here in 2005?
- 4) You danced every day during the holidays.
You did not dance every day during the holidays.
Did you dance every day during the holidays?
- 5) They went to Greece last summer.
They did not go to Greece last summer.
Did they go to Greece last summer?

Критерии оценки:

Проверочная работа проводится в письменной форме. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Оценка

«отлично» выставляется обучающему, если получено 18-22 баллов

«хорошо» выставляется обучающему, если получено 13-17 баллов

«удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено 10-12 баллов

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено ниже 10 баллов

Раздел 4. Страноведение

Тема 4.1 Российская Федерация

Метод контроля: Проверочная работа по Past Continuous

1. Составьте предложения в the Past Continuous Tense.

- 1) I/to go home/at 4 o'clock yesterday.
- 2) We/to play basketball/at 6 o'clock last Sunday.
- 3) She/to talk with her friend/for forty minutes yesterday.
- 4) You/to wash the window/in the afternoon yesterday.
- 5) Nick/to ride his bike/all the evening.
- 6) Sheila and Dora/to wait for a bus/for half an hour.
- 7) They/to prepare for the party/all day yesterday.
- 8) I/to learn the poem/for an hour.
- 9) Dick/to paint the walls in his room/from 2 to 6 o'clock last Wednesday.
- 10) Eve and Tony/to skate/all day last Saturday.

2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

- 1) Alison ... **(to have)** lunch at two o'clock yesterday.
- 2) Edward and Henry ... **(to play)** the guitar all the evening.
- 3) Ben ... **(to run)** in the park in the morning yesterday.
- 4) I ... **(to speak)** to the manager from three to half past five last Thursday.
- 5) My grandparents ... **(to drive)** to Poltava at this time yesterday.

- 6) Lucy ... **(to iron)** clothes from 4 to 6 o'clock last Saturday.
- 7) You ... **(to sleep)** for three hours in the afternoon.
- 8) Julia ... **(to listen)** to news at this time yesterday.
- 9) My mother ... **(to dust)** the furniture when I came home yesterday.
- 10) We ... **(to play)** on the playground all day last Sunday.

Ключи к ответам

Задание 1.

1. I was going home at 4 o'clock yesterday. 2. We were playing basketball at 6 o'clock last Sunday. 3. She was talking with her friend for forty minutes yesterday. 4. You were washing the window in the afternoon yesterday. 5. Nick was riding his bike all the evening. 6. Sheila and Dora were waiting for a bus for half an hour. 7. They were preparing for the party all day yesterday. 8. I was learning the poem for an hour. 9. Dick was painting the walls in his room from 2 to 6 o'clock last Wednesday. 10. Eve and Tony were skating all day last Saturday.

Задание 2.

1. was having; 2. were playing; 3. was running; 4. was speaking; 5. were driving; 6. was ironing; 7. were sleeping; 8. was listening; 9. was dusting; 10. were playing.

Критерии оценки:

Проверочная работа проводится в письменной форме. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Оценка

«отлично» выставляется обучающему, если получено 18-20 баллов

«хорошо» выставляется обучающему, если получено 13-17 баллов

«удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено 10-12 баллов

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено ниже 10 баллов

Тема 4.2 Великобритания

Метод контроля: Проверочная работа по Present Perfect

Вариант 1

1. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в **Present Perfect**.

- 1) Mike (to drink) a glass of milk.
- 2) They (to come) already.
- 3) I (to wash) my socks.
- 4) Mary (to clean) her teeth.
- 5) We (to see) a very interesting film.

2. Составьте предложения, расположив слова в правильном порядке.

- 1) you, phoned, me, have, already.
- 2) been, I, to, America, twice, have.
- 3) have, they, never, to, been, London.
- 4) George, has, come, yet, not.
- 5) you, heard, about, have, ever, him?

3. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в **Present Perfect** или **Past Simple**.

- 1) I (to want) to be a teacher when I was seven.
- 2) He (not to decide) what to do yet.
- 3) Mother (to cook) just dinner.

5) We have already talked about it.

3. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в **Present Perfect** или **Past Simple**.

- 1) I have read many books this summer.
- 2) I read many books last summer.
- 3) Helen has lived in Moscow for five years.
- 4) My parents left the house a minute ago.
- 5) They have never visited St. Petersburg.

4. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1) Jane ... over the phone at present.
a) **is taking** b) talks c) talked
- 2) I ... in the river every day during my summer holidays.
a) **swim** b) am swimming c) swam
- 3) The film ... just and we ... in the park now.
a) **has finished, are walking** b) finished, walk c) finishes, walks
- 4) I ... Peter since Sunday.
a) didn't meet b) don't meet c) **haven't met**
- 5) Eugene ... the house a moment ago.
a) leave b) has left c) **left**

Критерии оценки:

Проверочная работа проводится в письменной форме. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Оценка

«отлично» выставляется обучающему, если получено 17-20 баллов

«хорошо» выставляется обучающему, если получено 14-16 баллов

«удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено 10-13 баллов

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено ниже 10 баллов

Тема 4.3 США

Метод контроля: Проверочная работа по Past Perfect

1. Составьте предложения в the Past Perfect Tense.

- 1) Brian/to return/books to the library/before last Thursday.
- 2) We/to know/the results of the test/before two o'clock yesterday.
- 3) I/to come/to the office/before lunch time.
- 4) You/ to make/the order/before we came into the cafe.
- 5) Sally/to send/the letters/before her boss returned from the bank.
- 6) The ferry/to reach/the port/by three o'clock yesterday.
- 7) The performance/to finish/by eight o'clock in the evening.
- 8) They/ to build/a new hospital/before the end of April.
- 9) Max/to have dinner/by four o'clock.
- 10) The baby/to wake up/before you left home.

2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в the Past Perfect Tense.

- 1) He ... (to watch) this TV programme before his parents came home.
- 2) Sheila and Witty ... (to send) the invitations for the conference before Friday.
- 3) A group of tourists ... (already to visit) this cathedral before the guide told them about its history.
- 4) His nephew ... (to move) to a new flat by the beginning of September.
- 5) The accident ... (to happen) before Henry understood anything.
- 6) It ... (to stop) raining by the evening.

- 7) John and Andrew ... (to get) to the hotel before night.
- 8) You ... (to make) a decision before our talk.
- 9) I ... (to meet) your brother before we both entered university.
- 10) We ... (to make photocopies of the documents by six o'clock yesterday).

Ключи к ответам

Задание 1.

1. Brian had returned books to the library before last Thursday. 2. We had known the results of the test before two o'clock yesterday. 3. I had come to the office before lunch time. 4. You had made the order before we came into the cafe. 5. Sally had sent the letters before her boss returned from the bank. 6. The ferry had reached the port by three o'clock yesterday. 7. The performance had finished by eight o'clock in the evening. 8. They had built a new hospital before the end of April. 9. Max had had dinner by four o'clock. 10. The baby had woken up before you left home.

Задание 2.

1. had watched; 2. had sent; 3. had already visited; 4. had moved; 5. had happened; 6. had stopped; 7. had got; 8. had made; 9. had met; 10. had made.

Раздел 5. Городская и сельская жизнь

Тема. Город и село

Метод контроля: Устный опрос по теме Курган

Дайте полные ответы на вопросы:

1. Where is Kurgan situated?
2. What is the population in Kurgan?
3. When was Tsaryovo Gorodishche established?
4. Who founded Tsaryovo Gorodishche?
5. When was Tsaryovo Gorodische renamed in Kurgan?
6. Where did the name Kurgan come from?
7. When did Kurgan become the administrative centre of Kurgan Oblast?
8. When was Kurgan awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labour?
9. How many Decembrists spent years of exile in Kurgan?
10. What best poems did Kyuchelbecker write in Kurgan?
11. When was the Decembrists' Museum opened in Kurgan?
12. What museums in Kurgan do you know?
13. What theatres in Kurgan do you know?
14. What Kurgan writers do you know?
15. What higher educational institutions are there in Kurgan?
16. What is Kurgan famous for?

Критерии оценки:

Оценка устных ответов обучающийся

Отметка "5" ставится, если обучающийся:

- 1) даёт полный и правильный ответ по заданному вопросу;
- 2) понимает материал, может обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры;

Отметка "4" ставится, если ученик даёт ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для отметки "5", но допускает 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же исправляет, и 1-2 недочёта в последовательности и языковом оформлении излагаемого.

Отметка "3" ставится, если ученик знает и понимает основные положения данной темы, но:

- 1) отвечает на вопросы неполно и допускает ошибки в лексическом и грамматическом материалах;
 - 2) не умеет достаточно глубоко и доказательно обосновать свои суждения и привести свои примеры;
- Отметка "2" ставится**, если ученик не знает большей части изучаемого материала, допускает много ошибок в лексическом и грамматическом материалах, искажает смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал.

Раздел 6. Научно-технический прогресс

Тема. Выдающиеся личности

Метод контроля: Тест по теме

1. Leo Tolstoy is ...
 - a) Russian writer
 - b) Russian painter

2. Peter Tchaikovsky is ...
 - a) great singer
 - b) great composer

3. Valentina Tereshkova is ...
 - a) great singer
 - b) famous cosmonaut

4. Anton Chekhov is ...
 - a) great writer
 - b) great scientist

5. Christina Rossetti is ...
 - a) Russian writer
 - b) English writer

6. Viktor Vasnetsov is ..
 - a) Russian painter
 - b) Russian poet

7. Feodor Shalyapin is ...
 - a) great writer
 - b) great musician

8. Eugene Plushenko is ...
 - a) famous ballet dancer
 - b) famous figure skater

9. Valery Chkalov is ...
 - a) brave pilot
 - b) talented poet

10. Maya Plisetskaya is ...
 - a) famous ballet dancer
 - b) modern singer

Ключи к ответам

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

Критерии оценки:

Проверочная работа проводится в письменной форме. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Оценка

«отлично» выставляется обучающему, если получено 9-10 баллов

«хорошо» выставляется обучающему, если получено 7-8 баллов

«удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено 6-5 баллов

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено ниже 5 баллов

4. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ

Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс

Тема. Речевые штампы и основы грамматических знаний

Метод контроля: Самостоятельная работа по теме личные местоимения

1. _____ am your new teacher.

a) I b) He c) We

2. That is Mr. Smith. Can you see _____ well?

a) us b) him c) me

3. My children are very nice guys. But sometimes _____ are so naughty.

a) they b) you c) she

4. My pupils are so noisy, that I have to keep an eye on _____ .

a) your b) her c) them

5. Do you like beer? – No, I hate _____ .

a) them b) him c) it

6. Our math teacher is very strict. We are afraid of _____ .

a) she b) her c) it

7. My father likes to go fishing. I often join _____ .

a) he b) him c) it

8. Martha and Jane are good friends. People like _____ .

a) her b) she c) them

9. This information is top secret. So, naturally, everybody is interested in _____ .

a) him b) it c) he

10. Our friends are taking a serious exam tomorrow. We wish _____ luck.

a) us b) them c) him

11. Why is this baby crying? Could you do something to calm _____ ?

a) him b) her c) it

12. You have bad teeth. You should clean _____ twice a day.

a) it b) us c) them

13. If the news is bad, I don't want hear _____ right now.

a) them b) it

14. You may count on _____ any time.

a) she b) we c) us

15. Call on our office and _____ shall help you without any delay.

a) we b) she c) us

16. Jenny likes Ted, but don't tell _____ .

a) he b) him

17. Give it to _____, please.
a) I b) we c) me
18. Mary asked not to call _____ after 10 p.m., because the child is asleep.
a) she b) her
19. The Smiths go hiking every weekend. _____ do it with pleasure.
a) they b) them
20. _____ is so nice breathe in fresh mountain air.
a) he b) she c) it

Ключи к ответам

1 a; 2 b; 3 a; 4 c; 5 c; 6 b; 7 b; 8 c; 9 b; 10 b; 11 c; 12 c; 13 b; 14 c; 15 a; 16 b; 17 c; 18 b; 19 a; 20 c

Критерии оценки:

Проверочная работа проводится в письменной форме. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Оценка

«отлично» выставляется обучающему, если получено 18-20 баллов

«хорошо» выставляется обучающему, если получено 17-15 баллов

«удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено 10-14 баллов

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено ниже 10 баллов

Раздел 2. Повседневная жизнь

Тема 2.1 Семья

Метод контроля: Самостоятельная работа по теме степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

Вариант 1

1. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.
hot, clever, silly, nice, strong, high, important, small, little, careful, good.
2. Вставьте сравнительную или превосходную степень прилагательных, данных в скобках.
- 1) I am ... than you. (tall)
 - 2) Agatha Christie is one of ... writers in the world. (famous)
 - 3) John runs ... than me. (fast)
 - 4) Moscow is ... than St. Petersburg. (large)
3. Выберите правильный ответ.
- 1) Mary is a very ... girl.
a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful
 - 2) St. Petersburg is ... than Voronezh.
a) large b) larger c) the largest
 - 3) What is ... mountain in Europe?
a) high b) higher c) the highest
 - 4) These flowers are rather
a) nice b) nicer c) the nicest
 - 5) My coat is ... than yours.
a) warm b) warmer c) the warmest

Вариант 2

1. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

warm, bad, long, interesting, funny, fat, busy, thin, expensive, narrow, big.

2. Вставьте сравнительную или превосходную степень прилагательных, данных в скобках.

- 1) This is ... film of all. (interesting)
- 2) He is my ... friend. (good)
- 3) He has ... money than me. (much)
- 4) Ann is ... than Ben. (helpful)

3. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1) My father is a ... man.
a) tall b) taller c) the tallest
- 2) John's brother is ... in his class.
a) tall b) taller c) the tallest
- 3) In December the nights are
a) short b) shorter c) the shortest
- 4) Great Britain is ... than Canada.
a) small b) smaller c) the smallest
- 5) mark is "five".
a) Good b) Better c) The best

Ключи к ответам

Вариант 1

1. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

hot – hotter – the hottest
clever – cleverer- the cleverest
silly – sillier – the silliest
nice – nicer – the nicest
strong – stronger – the strongest
high – higher – the highest
important – more important – the most important
small – smaller – the smallest
little – less – the least
careful – more careful – the most careful
good – better – the best

2. Вставьте сравнительную или превосходную степень прилагательных, данных в скобках.

- 1) I am taller than you.
- 2) Agatha Christie is one of the most famous writers in the world.
- 3) John runs faster than me.
- 4) Moscow is larger than St. Petersburg.

3. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1) Mary is a very ... girl.
a) **beautiful** b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful
- 2) St. Petersburg is ... than Voronezh.
a) large **b) larger** c) the largest
- 3) What is ... mountain in Europe?
a) high b) higher **c) the highest**
- 4) These flowers are rather
a) **nice** b) nicer c) the nicest

5) My coat is ... than yours.

- a) warm **b) warmer** c) the warmest

Вариант 2

1. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

warm – warmer - the warmest

bad – worse – the worst

long – longer – the longest

interesting – more interesting – the most interesting

funny – funnier – the funniest

fat – fatter – the fattest

busy- busier – the busiest

thin – thinner – the thinnest

expensive – more expensive – the most expensive

narrow – narrower – the narrowest

big – bigger – the biggest

2. Вставьте сравнительную или превосходную степень прилагательных, данных в скобках.

1) This is the most interesting film of all.

2) He is my best friend.

3) He has more money than me.

4) Ann is more helpful than Ben.

3. Выберите правильный ответ.

1) My father is a ... man.

- a) tall** b) taller c) the tallest

2) John's brother is ... in his class.

- a) tall b) taller **c) the tallest**

3) In December the days are

- a) short b) shorter **c) the shortest**

4) Great Britain is ... than Canada.

- a) small **b) smaller** c) the smallest

5) mark is "five".

- a) Good b) Better **c) The best**

Критерии оценки:

Проверочная работа проводится в письменной форме. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Оценка

«отлично» выставляется обучающему, если получено 17-20 баллов

«хорошо» выставляется обучающему, если получено 14-16 баллов

«удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено 10-13 баллов

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено ниже 10 баллов

Тема 2.2 Мой рабочий день

Метод контроля: Самостоятельная работа по неопределенным местоимениям

1. Are there ... new students in your group?

- a) some b) any c) no

2. I didn't buy ... bananas yesterday.

- a) any b) no c) some

3. Is there ... paper on your table?

- a) some b) no c) any
4. It is winter. There are ... leaves on the trees.
a) any b) no c) some
5. Are there ... English text-books on the desks? - Yes, there are some.
a) no b) some c) any
6. There are ... beautiful pictures in the magazine. Look at them.
a) any b) some c) no
7. There are ... pictures in the book.
a) no b) any c) some
8. Are there any maps on the walls? - No, there aren't
a) any b) some c) no
9. Have you got ... English books at home?
a) some b) any c) no
10. There is ... ink in my pen: I cannot write.
a) any b) no c) some

Ключи к ответам

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

Критерии оценки:

Проверочная работа проводится в письменной форме. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Оценка

«отлично» выставляется обучающему, если получено 9-10 баллов

«хорошо» выставляется обучающему, если получено 7-8 баллов

«удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено 6-5 баллов

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено ниже 5 баллов

Тема 2.3 Хобби

Метод контроля: Самостоятельная работа по Present Continuous

Вариант 1

1. Выберите правильный вариант.

- 1) I **am / is / are** dancing.
- 2) They **am / is / are** playing football.
- 3) We **am / is / are** swimming.
- 4) He **am / is / are** doing homework.
- 5) You **am / is / are** riding a bicycle.

2. Образуйте вопросительную и отрицательную формы следующих предложений:

- 1) Susan is sleeping.
- 2) John is cleaning his teeth.
- 3) My sister and I are playing chess.
- 4) The bird is singing.
- 5) I am riding a horse.

3. Выберите правильный вариант краткого ответа.

- 1) Are you playing? – Yes,
a) am I b) I am c) I am not
- 2) Is he dancing? – No,
a) he is b) is he c) he isn't

- 3) Is the dog eating? – Yes,
 a) it isn't b) is it c) it is
 4) Is Susan sunbathing? – Yes,
 a) she is b) she isn't c) is she

4. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1) I usually ... at 8 o'clock.
 a) am getting up b) gets up c) get up
 2) They ... here two months ago.
 a) moved b) move c) are moving
 3) Look! The boys
 a) fight b) are fighting c) fought
 4) Father ... in the garden on Saturdays.
 a) works b) is working c) work
 5) She never ... to bed late.
 a) go b) goes c) is going

Вариант 2

1. Выберите правильный вариант.

- 1) She **am / is / are** making tea.
 2) It **am / is / are** sleeping.
 3) You **am / is / are** crying.
 4) I **am / is / are** singing.
 5) He **am / is / are** drawing a cat.

2. Образуйте вопросительную и отрицательную формы следующих предложений:

- 1) Ann and Fred are swimming.
 2) The girls are talking.
 3) The teacher is writing.
 4) Helen and Nancy are making a cake.
 5) The grandfather is reading.

3. Выберите правильный вариант краткого ответа.

- 1) Are the children riding bicycle? – No,
 a) they are b) are they c) they aren't
 2) Am I sitting? – Yes,
 a) are you b) you aren't c) you are
 3) Are we singing? – No,
 a) we are b) are we c) we aren't
 4) Is Jane doing homework? – Yes,
 a) she is b) she isn't c) is she

4. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1) George ... in the garden at the moment.
 a) digs b) dug c) is digging
 2) She ... us yesterday.
 a) visit b) visited c) is visiting
 3) Where are the girls? They ... in the river.
 a) are swimming b) swam c) swim
 4) They always ... early.
 a) are coming b) came c) come

5) We ... a wonderful time last summer.

a) have

b) had

c) are having

Ключи к ответам

Вариант 1

1. Выберите правильный вариант.

1) I **am** dancing.

2) They **are** playing football.

3) We **are** swimming.

4) He **is** doing homework.

5) You **are** riding a bicycle.

2. Образуйте вопросительную и отрицательную формы следующих предложений:

1) Susan is sleeping.

Susan is not sleeping.

Is Susan sleeping?

2) John is cleaning his teeth.

John is not cleaning his teeth.

Is John cleaning his teeth?

3) My sister and I are playing chess.

My sister and I are not playing chess.

Are my sister and I playing chess?

4) The bird is singing.

The bird is not singing.

Is the bird singing?

5) I am riding a horse.

I am not riding a horse.

Am I riding a horse?

3. Выберите правильный вариант краткого ответа.

1) Are you playing? – Yes,

a) am I

b) I am

c) I am not

2) Is he dancing? – No,

a) he is

b) is he

c) he isn't

3) Is the dog eating? – Yes,

a) it isn't

b) is it

c) it is

4) Is Susan sunbathing? – Yes,

a) she is

b) she isn't

c) is she

4. Выберите правильный ответ.

1) I usually ... at 8 o'clock.

a) am getting up

b) gets up

c) get up

2) They ... here two months ago.

a) moved

b) move

c) are moving

3) Look! The boys

a) fight

b) are fighting

c) fought

4) Father ... in the garden on Saturdays.

- a) **works** b) is working c) work
 5) She never ... to bed late.
 a) go b) **goes** c) is going

Вариант 2

1. Выберите правильный вариант.

- 1) She **is** making tea.
 2) It **is** sleeping.
 3) You **are** crying.
 4) I **am** singing.
 5) He **is** drawing a cat.

2. Образуйте вопросительную и отрицательную формы следующих предложений:

1) Ann and Fred are swimming.
 Ann and Fred are not swimming.
 Are Ann and Fred swimming?

2) The girls are talking.
 The girls are not talking.
 Are the girls talking?

3) The teacher is writing.
 The teacher is not writing.
 Is the teacher writing?

4) Helen and Nancy are making a cake.
 Helen and Nancy are not making a cake.
 Are Helen and Nancy making a cake?

5) The grandfather is reading.
 The grandfather is not reading.
 Is the grandfather reading?

3. Выберите правильный вариант краткого ответа.

- 1) Are the children riding bicycle? – No,
 a) they are b) are they c) **they aren't**
 2) Am I sitting? – Yes,
 a) are you b) you aren't c) **you are**
 3) Are we singing? – No,
 a) we are b) are we c) **we aren't**
 4) Is Jane doing homework? – Yes,
 a) **she is** b) she isn't c) is she

4. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1) George ... in the garden at the moment.
 a) digs b) dug c) **is digging**
 2) She ... us yesterday.
 a) visit b) **visited** c) is visiting
 3) Where are the girls? They ... in the river.
 a) **are swimming** b) swam c) swim
 4) They always ... early.
 a) are coming b) came c) **come**

5) We ... a wonderful time last summer.

a) have

b) **had**

c) are having

Критерии оценки:

Проверочная работа проводится в письменной форме. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Оценка

«отлично» выставляется обучающему, если получено 24-29 баллов

«хорошо» выставляется обучающему, если получено 19-23 баллов

«удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено 15-18 баллов

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено ниже 15 баллов

Раздел 3. Здоровье. Спорт.

Тема. Спорт

Метод контроля: Самостоятельная работа по теме Future Simple

Вариант 1

1. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в **Future Simple**.

- 1) I (to show) you my new dress.
- 2) He (not to write) the composition tomorrow.
- 3) They (to wash) the dishes after the dinner?
- 4) John (to take) a bus.

2. Семья Браунов в Лондоне. Скажите, когда они поедут домой. Составьте предложения, используя времена **Present Simple** и **Future Simple**.

Example: Ted will go home after he visits the British Museum.

- 1) Ann / to visit her friend.
- 2) Fred / to buy return tickets.
- 3) Mr Brown / to finish his business.

3. Поставьте глаголы, находящиеся в скобках, в **Future Simple** образуйте отрицательные и вопросительные предложения.

- 1) I (to give) you a call in the evening.
- 2) They (to come) in a few days.
- 3) The film (to begin) in 5 minutes.
- 4) We (to stay) at our friends'.

Вариант 2

1. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в **Future Simple**.

- 1) Ann (not to drive) us to the country.
- 2) You (to visit) our office next week?
- 3) We (to wait) for you here.
- 4) Mary (not to see) him next Friday.

2. Семья Браунов в Лондоне. Скажите, когда они поедут домой. Составьте предложения, используя времена **Present Simple** и **Future Simple**.

Example: Ted will go home after he visits the British Museum.

- 1) Mrs Brown / to visit the National Gallery.
- 2) The Browns / to see the English Prime Minister.

3) Susie / to speak to the famous English professor.

3. Поставьте глаголы, находящиеся в скобках, в **Future Simple** образуйте отрицательные и вопросительные предложения.

1) They (to do) it themselves.

2) I (to help) you with the cooking.

3) He (to graduate) from the University next year.

4) It (to get) dark in an hour.

Ключи к ответам

Вариант 1

1. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в **Future Simple**.

1) I will (shall) show you my new dress.

2) He will not write the composition tomorrow.

3) Will they wash the dishes after the dinner?

4) John will take a bus.

2. Семья Браунов в Лондоне. Скажите, когда они поедут домой. Составьте предложения, используя времена **Present Simple** и **Future Simple**.

Example: Ted will go home after he visits the British Museum.

1) Ann will go home after she visits her friend.

2) Fred will go home after he buys return tickets.

3) Mr Brown will go home after he finishes his business.

3. Поставьте глаголы, находящиеся в скобках, в **Future Simple** образуйте отрицательные и вопросительные предложения.

1) I will (shall) give you a call in the evening.

I will (shall) not give you a call in the evening.

Will (shall) I give you a call in the evening?

2) They will come in a few days.

They will not come in a few days.

Will they come in a few days?

3) The film will begin in 5 minutes.

The film will not begin in 5 minutes.

Will the film begin in 5 minutes?

4) We will (shall) stay at our friends'.

We will (shall) not stay at our friends'.

Will (shall) we stay at our friends'?

Вариант 2

1. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в **Future Simple**.

1) Ann will not drive us to the country.

2) Will you visit our office next week?

3) We will (shall) wait for you here.

4) Mary will not see him next Friday.

2. Семья Браунов в Лондоне. Скажите, когда они поедут домой. Составьте предложения, используя времена **Present Simple** и **Future Simple**.

Example: Ted will go home after he visits the British Museum.

- 1) Mrs Brown will go home after she visits the National Gallery.
- 2) The Browns will go home after they see the English Prime Minister.
- 3) Susie will go home after she speaks to the famous English professor.

3. Поставьте глаголы, находящиеся в скобках, в **Future Simple** образуйте отрицательные и вопросительные предложения.

1) They will do it themselves.

They will not do it themselves.

Will they do it themselves?

2) I will (shall) help you with the cooking.

I will (shall) not help you with the cooking.

Will (shall) I help you with the cooking?

3) He will graduate from the University next year.

He will not graduate from the University next year.

Will he graduate from the University next year?

4) It will get dark in an hour.

It will not get dark in an hour.

Will it get dark in an hour?

Критерии оценки:

Проверочная работа проводится в письменной форме. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Оценка

«отлично» выставляется обучающему, если получено 17-19 баллов

«хорошо» выставляется обучающему, если получено 14-16 баллов

«удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено 10-13 баллов

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающему, если получено ниже 10 баллов

5. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

5.1 Формой проведения оценочной процедуры является дифференцированный зачет, который проводится в письменной форме.

Задание 1. Установите соответствие между темами А-Н и текстами 1- 7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.

Вариант 1

- A. The Pyramids of Egypt
- B. The hanging gardens of Babylon
- C. The statue of Zeus at Olympia
- D. The mausoleum of Halicarnassus
- E. The Apollo Belvedere in Vatican
- F. The temple of Artemis at Ephesus

G. The Pharos of Alexandria

H. The colossus of Rhodes

1) Seven Wonders of the World are works of art and architecture regarded by ancient Greek and Roman observers as the most extraordinary structures of antiquity. Only one wonder of the seven, the pyramids of Egypt, still stands today.

2) It was carved in the mid-5th century BC by the Greek sculptor Phidias. The colossal statue was the central feature of the Temple at Olympia, where the Olympic Games were held. It was considered to be Phidias's masterpiece. The seated figure of the king of the Greek gods was 12 m in height and made of ivory and gold. An earthquake probably leveled the temple in the 6th century AD, and the statue was later taken to Constantinople, where a fire destroyed it.

3) The lighthouse, built in about 280 BC during the reign of Ptolemy stood more than 134 m tall -about as high as a 40-storey building. A fire was kept burning at its top to welcome sailors coming to the Egyptian land. Storms and an earthquake had damaged the lighthouse by 955 AD; an earthquake completely destroyed it during the 14th century.

4) They consisted of several tiers of platform terraces built upon arches and extending to a great height. Accounts of their height range from about 24 m to a less reliable estimate of more than 90 m. Trees and colourful plants and flowers grew on the terraces, irrigated with water brought up from the Euphrates River.

5) A huge bronze statue of the Greek sun god Helios was erected in about 280 BC to guard the entrance to the harbor at Rhodes, a Greek island off the coast of Asia Minor. The statue stood about 32 m tall and according to legend, it straddled the harbor. An earthquake destroyed it in 224 BC.

6) Queen Artemisia built the tomb in memory of Mausolus, her brother and husband, in what is now southwestern Turkey. It was decorated by the leading sculptor of the age. An earthquake probably toppled the structure, and its materials were later used as building material. Only fragments remain of this tomb from which the word *mausoleum* derives.

7) They were built on the west bank of the Nile River at Giza during the 4th Dynasty (about 2575 to about 2467 BC). The oldest of the seven wonders, they are the only one remaining nearly intact today. Their white stone facing was later removed for use as building material in other places. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, ten years were required to prepare the site and 100,000 labourers worked thereafter for 20 years to complete the largest of them, which contains the king's tomb.

8) An imposing temple in honour of the goddess of the hunt was built in what is now Turkey in the 6th century BC and rebuilt after it burned in 356 BC. Archaeologists estimate that the temple measured 104 m in length and 50 m in width. Its 127 stone columns stood more than 18 m tall. The temple was destroyed by the Goths in 262 AD.

Вариант 2

A. Opera

B. Play

C. Circus

D. Ballet

E. Conservatoire

F. Puppet show

G. Musical

H. Rock music

1) The introduction of wild animals to the performance dates from about 1831, when the French trainer Henri Martin performed with his lions, elephant, and other animals at the Cirque Olympique in Paris. He was soon followed by the American trainer Isaac A. Van Amburgh, reputedly the first man to stick his head into a lion's mouth, who in 1838 took his act to England and so

fascinated the young Queen Victoria that she commissioned the artist Edwin Landseer to paint a portrait of the brave American with his "big cats."

2) It is one of the world's most prestigious dance competitions, open to both male and female dancers of all countries, and much like the Olympic Games in purpose. It was first held in Bulgaria in July 1964. The competitions were organized by the Bulgarian Ministry of Culture to sponsor a dance event of international interest, creating opportunities for dancers choreographers, directors, and teachers to demonstrate and exchange skills. Following the original competitions the next were held in 1965, 1966, 1968, and every two years thereafter.

3) Britain's worldwide influence in music in the second half of the 20th century, especially in the area of popular music, is enormous. Such groups and singers as the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, The Who, Elton John, and Sting are famous all over the world. The British people are of opinion that pop and rock music remain the most popular kinds of music in Britain, although jazz also has a large following.

4) Throughout the world the name *Shakespeare* is associated with the greatest achievements of England in the performing arts. Unfortunately, we have vague facts about Shakespeare's life. He apparently arrived in London about 1588 and by 1592 had attained success as an actor and a playwright.

5) The genre had taken a new turn with the production in 1927 of *Show Boat*; it was the first musical to provide a cohesive plot and initiate the use of music that was integral to the narrative, a practice that took hold until the 1940s. Based on a novel by Edna Ferber, the performance presented a serious drama based on American themes incorporating music that was derived from American folk melodies and spirituals.

6) "Chinese shadows", the European version of the Chinese shadow - puppet show, was introduced in Europe in the mid-18th century by returning travelers. Soon adopted by French and English showmen, the form gained prominence in the shows of the French puppeteer Dominique S6raphin, who presented the first popular performance in Paris in 1776. In 1781 he moved his show to Versailles, where he entertained the French court, and three years later he established a highly successful puppet theatre in Paris.

7) Although stage plays have been set to music since the era of the ancient Greeks, when the dramas of Sophocles and Aeschylus were accompanied by lyres and flutes, the usually accepted date for the beginning of opera as we know it is 1600. As part of the celebration of the marriage of King Henry IV of France to the Italian aristocrat Maria de Medici, the Florentine composer Jacopo Peri produced his famous *Euridice*, generally considered to be the first opera.

Задание 2. Прочитайте утверждения 1-6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста. Отметьте утверждения буквами, Т - если утверждение верное, и F, если утверждение неверное.

Вариант 1

1. Some countries which were not part of the British Empire are affected by the Westminster model.
2. The Westminster model may be referred to as the democratic form of governing.
3. The 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries were marked by the Industrial revolution in Great Britain.
4. Great Britain was a pioneer in urbanization of the nation.
5. The middle class prevailed in Great Britain.
6. Queen Victoria turned the nation into the richest in the world.

The British Empire influenced a lot of countries. Even parts of the world never included in the British Empire have adopted the British system of parliamentary government, often referred to as the Westminster model. Originally a vehicle for royal authority, this system gradually evolved into a representative government and finally became a means through which democracy could be exercised. Today legislative power comes from the lower house of Parliament, known as the House of Commons.

The freely elected members of the House of Commons select the nation's chief executive, the prime minister. He or she in turn appoints members of the House of Commons to the Cabinet, a body of advisers. Because the executive is not separated from the legislature, the government is efficient as well as responsive to the electorate.

Britain was a pioneer in economic matters. The first industrial revolution occurred in Britain in the 18th and early 19th centuries and led to the development of the world's first society dominated by a middle class. Britain was the first nation to have more than half of its population living in urban areas. Rapid economic development and worldwide trade made Britain the richest nation in the world during the reign of Queen Victoria in the 19th century. For a long time before and after the Industrial Revolution, London was the center of world capitalism, and today is still one of the world's most important business and financial centres.

Вариант 2

1. Students generally are required to attend lectures at Oxford.
2. At some colleges students must change clothes to dinner.
3. In a short stroll one can pass the house where Christopher Wren discovered his comet.
4. Tolkien wrote notes for the Hobbit trilogy in one of Oxford's pubs.
5. Mathematician Charles Lutwidge Dodgson wrote a children's book called Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in Oxford.
6. Margaret Thatcher and John Kennedy studied at Oxford.

For 800 years the University of Oxford has been polishing minds and confusing outsiders in roughly equal measure. It is a place where students generally aren't required to attend lectures, don't receive grades, seldom study anything outside their chosen subject, and take just three sets of exams during the course of their college careers — “one to get in and two to get out,” as one alumnus told me.

“There are more rules and traditions than you can imagine,” Owen Sheers, a cheerful but slightly shell-shocked-looking first-year student, told me toward the end of his first week in New College. “At my college you dress one way if you go to the first sitting of dinner, another way if you go to the second. It's very confusing.”

A confusion of tradition is perhaps an inevitable consequence of a place so deeply steeped in history. In a short stroll you can pass the house where Edmund Hailey discovered his comet; the site of Britain's oldest public museum, the Ashmolean; the hall where architect Christopher Wren drew his first plans; the pub where J.R.R. Tolkien wrote notes for the Hobbit trilogy (it stands opposite the pub where Thomas Hardy made similar preparations for *Jude the Obscure*); the track where Roger Bannister ran the first sub-four-minute mile; the meadow where a promising young mathematician named Charles Lutwidge Dodgson refined *The Formulae of Plane Trigonometry, An Elementary Treatise on Determinants* and — oh yes — a children's trifle called *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

Walk down the broad and curving High Street and you follow in the footsteps of Samuel Johnson, Adam Smith, Edward Gibbon, Jonathan Swift, Roger Bacon, Oscar Wilde, Graham Greene, T. S. Eliot, C. S. Lewis, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, and Bill Clinton, to name just a few who have worked and studied here.

Задание 3. Выполните задания для проверки знаний грамматического материала

Вариант 1

1. Употребить глагол *to be* в правильной форме.
 - 1) My father ... a teacher.
 - 2) He ... a pupil twenty years ago.
 - 3) I ... a doctor when I grow up.
 - 4) My sister ... not... at home tomorrow.
 - 5) They ... in Moscow last year.
2. Употребите глагол *to have* в правильной форме.

- 1) I ... an interesting book about Repin.
- 2) My sister ... two little children.
- 3) ... you ... some time in she evening to discuss this question?
- 4) I ... a lot of work yesterday.
- 5) Who ... any questions now?

3. Употребите оборот *there is/are* нужном времени.

- 1) How many rooms ... there in your flat?
- 2) There ... 30 pupils in our class last year.
- 3) There ... no school near our house 5 years ago.
- 4) How many people ... there ... at the party next Sunday?
- 5) There .. a new cinema near my house now.

4. Напишите указанные существительные во множественном числе.

Class, ox, baby, leaf, sheep, advice, shoe, hero, roof, factory

5. Напишите степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Tall, big, grey, angry, carefull, narrow, expensive, cold, clever, difficult, bad.

6. Вставьте *some, any* или *no*.

- 1) Do you want... milk in your coffee?
- 2) There is ... snow in the street because it is warm.
- 3) I can see ... children in the yard. They are playing.
- 4) There were not... flowers on the table.

7. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужном времени.

- 1) My friend (to work) at the factory.
- 2) This group (to go) to the theatre next month.
- 3) We (to get) books from the library last week.
- 4) I (to come) home later than usual yesterday.
- 5) This student (to answer) well at the last lesson

Вариант 2

1. Употребить глагол *to be* в правильной форме.

- 1) ... your father at work yesterday?
- 2) My sisters ... ill last week.
- 3) They ... not ill now.
- 4) Where ... your mother now? – She ... in the kitchen.
- 5) Where ... you yesterday? – I ... at the cinema.

2. Употребите глагол *to have* в правильной форме.

- 1) We ... no garden now.
- 2) He ... a new flat in the center of the town.
- 3) They ... no lessons tomorrow.
- 4) What kind of car ... he got?
- 5) When do you ... your breakfast?

3. Употребите оборот *there is/are* в нужном времени.

- 1) There ... 30 pupils in our class now.
- 2) There ... a new school near our house next year.
- 3) Look, there ... some flowers on the table.
- 4) How many students ... there at the lesson yesterday?
- 5) There ... only one room in his flat now.

4. Напишите указанные существительные во множественном числе.

Dress, news, army, safe, sugar, child, exercise, man, photo, opportunity

5. Напишите степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Yellow, strange, attentive, fat, cheap, pretty, experienced, dry, fast, little, serious

6. Вставьте some, any или no.

1) There is ... bread for dinner. Go and buy it.

2) They brought ... books from the library.

3) There wasn't ... water in the glass.

4) Have you got ... time to talk to me?

7. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужном времени.

1) They (to translate) text two tomorrow.

2) He (to read) the book about Robinson Crusoe in his childhood.

3) We want (to live) in peace.

4) Schoolchildren (to have) the longest holidays in summer.

5) He (to help) me in my work tomorrow.

5.2 Критерии оценки

Процент результативности правильных ответов	Качественная оценка	
	Балл (отметка)	Вербальный аналог
85-100	5	отлично
66-84	4	хорошо
51-65	3	удовлетворительно
менее 51	2	неудовлетворительно