

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ НОВОСИБИРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
«НОВОСИБИРСКИЙ РЕЧНОЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

РАССМОТРЕНО
на заседании ПЦК
Протокол № 9
от «27» мая 2024г.
Председатель ПЦК
_____ /И.Г.Гарейшина/

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Заместитель директора по УПР
_____ Г.Ф. Рамазанова
«03» июня 2024г.

**КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ
ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ**

ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ: ОУД. 03 «Иностранный язык»

ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ: 26.02.03. СУДОВОЖДЕНИЕ

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Новосибирск, 2024 г.

Пояснительная записка.

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по текущему контролю для определения уровня образовательных результатов освоения ОУД.03 «Иностранный язык» обучающимися по специальности 26.02.03. СУДОВОЖДЕНИЕ.

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе рабочей программы по ОУД .03 «Иностранный язык» для специальности 26.02 .03. СУДОВОЖДЕНИЕ.

Содержание КОС соответствует требованиям ФГОС среднего (полного)общего образования - Приказа Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 17 мая 2012 г. № 413 «Об утверждении федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования» с изменениями и дополнениями от: 29 декабря 2014; 31 декабря 2015 г., 29 июня 2017 г., 11 декабря 2020 г., 12 августа 2022 г.

- Приказа Министерства просвещения России от 02.12.2020 № 691 "Об утверждении федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 26.02.03 «Судовождение».

с учетом:

- Приказа Министерства просвещения России «О внесении изменений в федеральные государственные образовательные стандарты среднего профессионального образования» № 796 от 01.09.2022 г.

- Приказа Министерства просвещения России «Об утверждении федеральной образовательной программы среднего общего образования» №371 от 18.05.2023 г, (зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 12.07.2023 №74228).

- Рабочей программы воспитания ГБПОУ НСО «НРК» по специальности 26.02.03 «СУДОВОЖДЕНИЕ».

- Методических материалов по обязательным общеобразовательным дисциплинам ФГБОУ ДПО ИРПО, 29.09.2022 г., (<https://firpo.ru/activities/projects/razrabotka-i-vnedreniye-metodik-prepodavaniya/>)

Для входного контроля

Тестирования

English Placement test (English Unlimited)

- Choose the best answer for each question.
- Stop when the questions become too difficult.
- Spend no more than 40 minutes on the test.

1. Where ___ from? - I'm from Russia.

A you are B you C are you

2. We have ___ house in Moscow.

A any B a C an

3. I have two ___: a boy and a girl.

A sons B daughters C children

4. I work in a ____. I'm a doctor.

A hospital B hotel C supermarket

5. This is my brother. ___ name's Paul.

A Her B His C He's

6. ___ five people in my family.

A They are B There is C There are

7. I get up ___ 7 o'clock in the morning.

A for B at C in

8. I like apples, but I ___ bananas.

A don't like B like C do like

9. Excuse me, ___ speak French?

A do you B you do C you

10. How much are ___ shoes?

A this B these C that

11. Where are my glasses? - They're ___ the table.

A at B on C in

12. My sister ___ tennis very well.

A plays B play C playing

13. I usually go to work ___ train.

A on B with C by

14. I don't see my parents very often ___ they live in South Africa.

A so B but C because

15. Rosie stayed ___ home yesterday afternoon.

A in B at C to

16. Last night I ___ to the cinema.

A went B did go C was

17. The ___ is quite expensive but the food there is excellent.

A film B restaurant C book

18. Do you want to listen to music or ___ TV?

A see B look C watch

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

A When B Where C What

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

A Did B Were C Had

21. Are you ___ English teacher?

A Maria B Marias' C Maria's

22. Bob will meet ___ at the airport.

A us B we C our

23. I'm going to a concert tonight. ___ you like to come?

A Do B Are C Would

24. ___ use your dictionary? - Sure. Here you are.

A Could I B Could you C Do I

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

A money B rent C cost

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

A come B get C arrive

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

A any B many C much

28. Sorry I'm so late. - That's ___.

A OK B great C right

29. I'd like ___ milk in my coffee, please.

A some B any C a

30. ___ a bus stop near my flat.

A It's B Here's C There's

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

A cook B am cooking C cooking

32. I think cycling is more dangerous ___ driving.

A As B like C than

33. We ___ going to the theatre next Saturday.

A will B do C are

34. ___ meet for coffee some time soon.

A Let's B Do you C Shall they

35. Kamal has got a holiday home near ___ sea.

A a B the C some

36. If you've got a headache, you ___ go home.

A should B did C had

37. ___ ever been to New York?

A Have you B Are you C Did you

38. I only get about five hours' sleep a night. - That's not ___.

A enough B lot C too much

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

A finishes B is going to finish C finished

40. Paula ___ loves working with children.

A very B really C much

41. Is Ottawa the capital of Canada? I think ___.

A is B yes C so D right

42. We never ___ a television when I was a child.

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

43. We paid the restaurant bill ___ credit card.

A to B with C on D by

44. The last time I ___ Joanna was in Paris.

A have seen B saw C see D was seeing

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

A borrow B earn C spend D lend

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

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

47. I ___ a lot of sport in my free time.

A do B practise C make D exercise

48. ___ anywhere interesting recently?

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

49. It's Walter's birthday on Friday. He ___ be 30, I think.

A should B can C will D shall

50. Learning the piano isn't as difficult ___ learning the violin.

A like B so C than D as

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

A will be B was C is D would be

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

A is B are C was D were

53. My mum's not very well. – Oh, ____
A it doesn't matter B I do apologise C sorry to hear that D not bad, thanks.
54. Hans isn't here. He ____ to see his grandmother. He'll be back tomorrow.
A has gone B had been C has been D had gone
55. Would you mind changing my appointment? ____ time on Friday is fine.
A Next B All the C Every D Any
56. When I was a child, I ____ climb the wall and jump into our neighbours' garden.
A would B did C have D used
57. Have you finished ____ the wall yet?
A paint B to paint C painting D painted
58. Lena used to find work boring ____ she became a nurse.
A unless B until C if D since
59. Can you help me? I've tried ____ hotel in the city and can't find a room.
A many B any C every D all
60. If I ____ closer to my office, I could walk to work.
A lived B would live C had lived D live
61. I ____ outside the cinema when suddenly a police car arrived.
A stood B was standing C have stood D am standing
62. Shall we go to The Riceboat for dinner? - It ____ be fully booked. They're sometimes busy on Monday.
A will B may C can D must
63. We've ____ come back from a trip to India. It was amazing.
A already B yet C just D only
64. I've got to be at work in five minutes. - Don't worry, I ____ you a lift if you want.
A give B am giving C 'll give D 'm going to give
65. My doctor advised me ____ more exercise.
A take B taking C having taken D to take
66. I couldn't ____ up with the noise in the city, so we moved to the countryside.
A put B live C set D take
67. There's no name on this dictionary. - It ____ be mine then. Mine's got my name on the front.
A might not B mustn't C won't D can't
68. Julia ____ married since she was 20.
A is B was C has been D is being
69. Don't worry if I ____ late tonight. I'm going to the gym after work.
A am B will be C would be D was
70. I've got a terrible headache, and it won't go away. - Have you tried ____ some

aspirin?

A to take B take C took D taking

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

A it B that C what D where

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

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

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

A what B if C that D how

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

A on B with C up D to

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

A for B to C with D about

76. Some married couples seem to get more ___ over time.

A alike B same C like D equal

77. I don't know how much this card costs. The price label's ___ off.

A gone B taken C done D come

78. I've finished this salad and I'm still hungry. I ___ ordered something more filling.

A must have B would have C should have ___ D may have

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

A made B did C put D took

80. Salsa music always ___ me of my trip to Cuba.

A remembers B realises C recognizes D reminds

81. I ___ to be picking Tom up at the station but I've lost my keys.

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

82. How about going to Colours nightclub? - There's no ___ I'm going there. It's awful!

A hope B way C time D opportunity

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

A had decided B decided C have decided D was deciding

84. I'm afraid your car ___ repaired before next week.

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

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

A raised B lifted C increased D built

86. Can you believe it? A woman has been ___ for hacking into the computer of her online virtual husband.
A accused B suspended C arrested D suspected
87. You may borrow my laptop ___ you promise to look after it.
A unless B in case C As long as D Although
88. It's a huge painting. It ___ taken ages to complete.
A must have B can't have C should have D won't have
89. Pierre tends to put ___ dealing with problems, rather than dealing with them immediately.
A down B off C over D away
90. If the taxi hadn't stopped for us, we ___ standing in the rain.
A were still B would still be C are still D will still be
91. My mother's Italian, so ___ the language has been quite easy for me.
A to learn B learn C having learned D learning
92. ___ I had the talent, I still wouldn't want to be a movie star.
A In case B Even if C Provided that D However much
93. The factory workers threatened ___ on strike if they didn't get a pay rise.
A going B to go C that they go D to have gone
94. I was about to go to sleep when it ___ to me where the missing keys might be.
A remembered B happened C appeared D occurred
95. There's going to be a new department at work. They've asked me to ___ it up.
A take B set C put D bring
96. If the film is a ___ success, the director will get most of the credit.
A big B high C large D good
97. By the end of today's seminar I will ___ to each of you individually.
A speak B have spoken C be speaking D have been speaking
98. This is a photo of my little sister ___ ice cream on the beach.
A eat B eating C was eating D having eaten
99. Our students take their responsibilities very _____.
A considerably B thoroughly C seriously D strongly
100. Pia was ___ delighted with the birthday present.
A very B completely C fairly D absolutely

Ответы и интерпретация результатов

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

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

Написание электронного письма "Встреча с работодателем"

A1

You have received an e-mail from the company. They want to meet with you in a cafe next Thursday.

Write an e-mail to Mr Jarris, the manager. In your e-mail write

- 1) how you look (tall/ short, hair, eyes, etc.)
- 2) what you will wear (clothes)
- 3) what personal qualities you have to work in their company (active, clever, etc.)

You need to write 45-60 words.

A2 и выше

You have received an e-mail from the company. They want to meet with you in a cafe next Thursday.

Write an e-mail to Mr Jarris, the manager. In your e-mail thank the company and write

- 1) how you look (tall/ short, hair, eyes, etc.)
- 2) what you will wear (clothes)
- 3) what personal qualities you have to work in their company (active, clever, etc.)

You need to write 80-110 words.

Sample answer

A1

Dear Mr Jarris,

Thank you for your e-mail.

I am short and slim. My hair is blond, my eyes are brown. I have glasses.

I will wear a red T-shirt and blue jeans.

I am active, clever and hard-working. I would like to work in your company.

Kind regards,

Jill Nichols

A2 и выше

Dear Mr Jarris,

Thank you for your e-mail. I would like to work in your company.

I am rather short and slim. I have got blonde shoulder-length hair and dark brown eyes. I usually wear glasses.

I will wear a red T-shirt with a butterfly print on it and light blue wide jeans. I will have a bright scarf on, so you will easily recognise me.

I am quite active, clever and hard-working, and I am sure your company will get higher results if I become a part of it.

I will look forward to meeting you on Thursday.

Kind regards,

Jill Nichols

Тема 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы

Ролевая игра "Моя команда"

You need to make a team to work together. You can have only four people in your group. Who will you take?

Step 1. Write 8 questions to learn about people around you. You can write questions about hobbies, interests, and professional qualities and skills of people around you.

Step 2. Ask as many people around you as possible. You have got about 25 minutes. Write down short notes about your partners' answers.

Step 3. Choose three people you would take in your team. Tell your class who you will work with and why.

Sample answer.

Step 1. (for all levels)

- 1) Do you like music?
- 2) Can you cook?
- 3) Have you ever thought about becoming a(n)... (cook/ engineer/ photographer, etc.)?
- 4) Do you like working with computers?
- 5) Which countries did you visit?
- 6) How often do you do voluntary work?
- 7) Do you like working in a laboratory?
- 8) What transport can you drive?

Step 3.

A1

I take Misha, Pavel and Sonya in my team. Misha and Sonya are good with computers and people. It is helpful in our profession. Pavel and Misha like working in a laboratory and Sonya speaks German and Chinese. We all can work in one team because we can make different things in one project. We all love pop music and we can go to karaoke in our free time.

A2

Misha, Pavel and Sonya are great for my team. Misha and Sonya are helpful because they are interested in computers and people. The boys are fond of doing experiments in a laboratory. On the other hand, Sonya, like me, speaks foreign languages. We can share the tasks on the projects. In our free time, we might go out together because we all love pop music and singing in karaoke.

B1

The most suitable classmates for my team are Misha, Pavel and Sonya. Misha and Sonya can be responsible for technical tasks because they are keen on computers. The boys love

laboratory work, while Sonya and I are good at languages. We all might do various tasks to work effectively. We could get on in our free time as well. Pop music is our favourite, and we might spend free time in a karaoke club, for instance.

Тема 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.

Проект "Мой колледж"

A1

You want to tell your friend about your college. Prepare a short presentation, use some photos.

In your presentation write:

- 1) the name of the college
- 2) where it is located (city, region)
- 3) how old it is
- 4) describe a building (old/modern, big/small etc) and classrooms
- 5) write your opinion about your college.

You need to write 60-80 words.

A2 и выше

You want to tell your friend about your college. Prepare a short presentation, use some photos.

In your presentation write:

- 1) the name of the college
- 2) where it is located (city, region)
- 3) when it was founded
- 4) describe the building, classrooms and equipment
- 5) write 1 interesting fact about your college
- 6) write your opinion about studying at your college

You need to write 100-120 words.

Sample answer:

A1

(I want to tell you about my college.) This is the Teacher-training college. It is in Kolomna, the Moscow region. My college is in the center of the city. It is more than 50 years old. The building is not new, but it is very beautiful. There are 3 floors in it. The classrooms are big and comfortable. We have computers, video projectors and interactive whiteboards in our classrooms. I like my college a lot and I think it is the best college in the world.

A2 и выше

(I would like to tell you about my college.) This is the Teacher-training college. It is located in a beautiful old city Kolomna, the Moscow region. My college is in the central part of the city. It was built more than 50 years ago. The building is not new but it is very beautiful. There are 3 floors in it. The classrooms are big, bright and comfortable. They are all equipped with

computers, video and interactive whiteboards. There are a lot of outstanding people, who studied in our college. Their photos are in the lobby, on the board of honor. I can say that studying in my college is both hard work and pleasure.

Тема 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.

Ролевая игра-диалог между покупателем и продавцом.

A1

You are a customer (Student A) and a shop assistant (Student B). You are in a clothes shop.

Card 1A -Customer

Step 1.

Read the plan and write what you can ask and say.

- greet the shop assistant
- ask for a pair of jeans.
- you like black
- if there aren't any black, ask for a pair of blue jeans.
- you are size 40
- agree to have a look at the blue jeans.
- ask if you can try them on.
- ask about the price
- buy the jeans
- thank the shop assistant for help
- say good-bye

Card 2.

Student B- You are the shop assistant.

Step 1. Read the plan and write what you can ask and say.

- start a talk,
- greet the customer and ask if you can help him/her
- ask what colour the customer wants
- you have only blue and grey jeans in a shop
- offer him/ her blue or grey ones
- ask about his/her size
- say if he/she can try them on
- say how much they cost
- thank a customer,
- say goodbye.

Step 2. Play your roles.

A2 и выше

You are a customer (Student A) and a shop assistant (Student B). You are in a clothes shop.

Card 1.

Student A- You are the customer. You want to buy a pair of trainers.

Step 1. Read the plan and make some notes. You have 2-3 minutes to think.

- greet the shop assistant
- ask for a pair of trainers.
- you are size 38 and you like bright colours
- you don't like the colour the shop assistant has showed you, because it is light green, ask is they have anything else
- ask what material it's made of
- ask if you can try them on
- ask about the price
- buy the trainers
- thank a shop assistant for help
- say good-bye

Card 2.

Student B- You are the shop assistant.

Step 1. Read the plan and make some notes. You have 2 minutes to think.

- start a talk
- greet the customer and ask if you can help him/her
- ask what colour and size the customer is interested in
- offer him/her green trainers
- if the customer doesn't like the colour, offer him other colours.
- say if he/she can try them on
- if the customer asks you, tell him/her that they are made of leather
- if the customer asks you, tell him/her that he looks great in them
- say how much they cost
- thank a customer,
- say goodbye

Step 2. Play your roles.

Sample answer.

(C-customer, SA-shop assistant)

A1

SA: Good morning/ hello, can I help you?

C: Yes, please. I want a pair of jeans. I like black.

SA: I'm sorry. We don't have black jeans. We have blue or grey jeans.

C: Blue please.
SA: What size do you wear?/What size?
C: 40, please
SA: Here you are.
C: Can I try them on?
SA: Yes, of course.
C: How much do they cost?/How much are they?
SA: 1500 roubles, please.
C: Here you are.
SA: Thank you.
C: Thank you very much for help. Good bye.
SA: Good bye.

A2 и выше

SA: Good morning/ hello, can I help you?
C: Yes, please. I'd like a pair of trainers.
SA: What colour would you like to look at?
C: Well, I like bright colours.
SA: We have very nice green trainers. Would you like to look at them?
C: Yes. Sure.
SA: What size do you wear?
C: 38, please
SA: Here you are. Would you like to try them on?
C: Oh, no, thanks. I don't like this light green colour. Can you show anything else, please? (Do you have any other colours?)
SA: I see. Have a look at these yellow ones, please.
C: Oh, they look great. What are they made of?
SA: They are made of leather/ Leather ones.
C: Can I try them on?
SA: Yes, of course.
C: How much do they cost?/How much are they?
SA: 2000 roubles, please.
C: I'd like to buy them./I'll take them.
SA: Good choice. (They look great on you)
C: Thank you very much for help. Good bye.
SA: Good bye. We'll be happy to see you again.

Отзыв на магазин продуктов/одежды/обуви

A1

You have received an sms from your friend, he/she asks you where he/she can do some shopping. Write a shop review.

In your message write:

- what the name of the shop is
- where the shop is
- what things he/she can find in a shop (types of clothes, brands)
- if you like/ dislike this shop; why/why not

Write 30-45 words

A2 и выше

You have received an sms from your friend, he/she asks you where he/she can do some shopping. Write a shop review.

In your message write:

- what the name of the shop is
- where the shop is located
- how often you do the shopping there
- what things he/she can find in a shop (types of clothes, brands)
- if you like/ dislike this shop; why/why not

Write 40-60 words

Sample answer:

A1

Hi! Go to "Familiya". It's next to my house. There are a lot of jeans, trainers, T-shirts and jackets. I like it/I love it because I can buy cheap and modern clothes there.

A2 и выше

Hi! What about "Familiya"? It's next to my house. I don't often do the shopping there. You can find a lot of modern things there such as jeans, jackets, trainers and T-shirts. I love going there when I have some pocket money. I can always find something unusual there.

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

Письмо-инструкция «Профилактика несчастных случаев на работе и порядок их устранения»

A1

Write an instruction for your foreign co-worker "How not to have health problems at work and what to do if you have". Write about:

- where you will work;
- work conditions (wet, dry, cold, hot, rainy, etc);

- what you mustn't do at work because it's dangerous;
- what you can do if you have a temperature/a cut/a burn, etc

Use between 60-70 words.

A2 и выше

Write an instruction for a foreign co-worker "How to avoid emergency situations at work and what to do if you have these". Write about:

- your future job;
- working conditions;
- what emergency situations can occur;
- what to do in each extreme case.

Use between 100-120 words.

Sample answer (A1)

I work as a baker.

It's often very hot.

You mustn't run, jump, roller-skate, throw or hit something in the bakery.

If you have a burn, you can use a plaster.

If you have a cut, use a plaster, too.

If you have a headache, take a pill.

If you have a temperature, go home because you can fall at work.

Sample answer (для A2 и выше)

I work as a builder on a construction site. It can be hot in summer, rainy in autumn and freezing in winter.

Follow the rules:

Don't run!

Don't jump!

Don't throw heavy things!

Don't fall!

Don't use sharp tools and instruments without gloves!

You won't have a headache if you drink water and eat regularly!

If you have a cut or a burn, use a plaster.

If you have a backache, go to a doctor.

If you catch a cold or have a temperature, you can faint and hurt something. That's why stay at home or go to a doctor immediately.

If you have pain in your chest or break a leg, call an ambulance. That's dangerous!

Тема 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха

Тестирование

A1

Match the questions (1-12) with the answers (A-L)

1. What's the best way to get there?	A. No, you have to change in Singapore.
2. How much is that?	B. Two and a half hours.
3. Is it better to fly or go by train?	C. Probably by taxi.
4. Where does the bus leave from?	D. It depends - flying's much faster.
5. Is the flight direct?	E. Yes, sure.
6. What time do we get there?	F. No, it's direct.
7. Do I need to change?	G. £27.50.
8. Could you stop here, please?	H. About 50 miles.
9. How far is it?	I. The central bus station.
10. Is this the bus for London?	J. No, you want the blue one over there.
11. How long is the journey?	K. Just after 11.00.
12. How often do the buses go to the city centre?	L. Every ten minutes or so.

Now listen to these announcements. Can you complete the answers to the questions?

The train to London Paddington is leaving from platform 13) ____, not platform 14) ____.

The train from London King's Cross is 15) ____ minutes late, and is now arriving at 17.15.

Flight BA1462 to Newcastle is now boarding at gate 16) ____.

All British Airways flights leave from terminal 17) ____.

The flight takes 55 minutes, and arrives at 18) ____ local time.

Read the article and choose the correct option for questions below.

The famous Trans-Siberian railway line goes from Moscow to Vladivostok, but there's another railway line about 650 kilometres north of the Trans-Siberian. This is the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM). A special train, the *Matvei Mudrov* medical train, travels along its 4,000 kilometres. There are usually between twelve and fifteen doctors on the train. The train stops for a day at places along the BAM. The people who live in small towns and villages come to the train for medical attention. There are no doctors or hospitals in their towns or villages. For these patients, their health centre is on the train.

The *Matvei Mudrov* was named after a Russian doctor in the nineteenth century. Nowadays, the *Matvei Mudrov* visits each town or village on the BAM twice a year. In the village of Khani (population 742), the patients include a man with two broken ankles and a teenage girl. She had appendicitis a month ago and she was lucky to travel to a town three hours away for an

operation. The *Matvei Mudrov* doesn't have any equipment to do operations. The doctors can diagnose their patients' medical problems and recommend treatment and medicines. The train has a laboratory for blood and urine tests and a number of medical testing machines. The patients like the doctors on the train. They say they are honest and good at their jobs.

Next stop is a town called Berkakit. About 4,000 people live here. There is a queue to see the doctors. Mikhail Zdanovich is waiting for his turn. He's 61 years old and he came to Berkakit in 1976. At the time, only about a hundred young people lived in Berkakit. It was a new town. Zdanovich met a woman who worked at the town bakery. They married and stayed in the town. When Zdanovich walks into the doctor's office she says 'Oh, Mikhail, I recognised your voice.' He has a problem in his shoulder. The doctor writes a letter to say that he can't work, he must have an operation. He leaves, happy, and then he returns a few minutes later. He brings freshly cooked pies and some goat's milk.

For the people who live in this remote part of Russia, the *Matvei Mudrov* is more than a medical train. It's a social connection to the community of their country.

19 What is the BAM?

- a) a part of the Trans-Siberian railway
- b) a railway line that crosses part of Russia
- c) a train for doctors to travel on

20 What main service does the *Matvei Mudrov* train offer?

- a) diagnosing people's health problems
- b) doing operations in emergencies
- c) visiting the doctors in small towns

21 Where does the *Matvei Mudrov* train stop?

- a) in the towns that have health centres
- b) in the villages and towns along the BAM railway line
- c) in villages with under 1,000 people

22 According to the article ...

- a) the BAM is 650 kilometres long.
- b) the BAM is 4,000 kilometres long.
- c) the BAM only has one train service.

23 What happens when the *Matvei Mudrov* train stops in a village?

- a) People come to the train to see the doctors.
- b) The doctors visit people at home.
- c) The doctors visit the local health centre.

24 According to the article ...

- a) *Matvei Mudrov* was the name of a doctor.
- b) the BAM was built as a medical railway.
- c) the train was the idea of a Russian doctor.

25 In Khani ...

- a) a girl needs an operation.
- b) one patient has broken bones.

c) there are two patients.

26 What's the patients' opinion of the train's doctors?

a) bad

b) not good or bad

c) good

27 In Berkakit ...

a) the doctor sees a patient she knows.

b) the doctor treats a man's shoulder.

c) the doctor visits the town bakery.

28 Mikhail Zdanovich ...

a) can go back to work after seeing the doctor.

b) isn't satisfied with the doctor's opinion.

c) offers food to the doctor after the visit.

A2

Read the text. Put the events below in order.

Heat, cold, mountains, deserts, illness, and animals. All of these were possible dangers when Nick Bourne decided to run from one end of Africa to the other - a journey that many people thought was impossible.

Bourne began his run in northern Egypt in October 1997. His adventure nearly ended 500 miles later while he was waiting to cross the Sudanese border - the Egyptian military stopped him and refused to let him leave the country.

Eventually, he flew to Cape Town and started again on 21 January 1998. Every day he got up at 3.30 a.m., ate a breakfast of cereal, and started running. After 20 miles he stopped for a rest and had a pasta lunch, before running another 20 miles. He drank up to 15 litres of liquid a day.

He had some incredible experiences. He was crossing the Kalahari Desert in temperatures of 62°C when he came face to face with a giant cobra. In Zambia his heartbeat went up from 135 a minute to over 190, and his doctor found that he had malaria. He saw lions and ran through a herd of elephants, and a swarm of bees attacked him while he was running through Tanzania. He celebrated his 28th birthday with a chocolate cake in the shadow of Kilimanjaro.

After eleven months and 6,021 miles he arrived at the Pyramids and finished perhaps the most amazing run ever.

20 miles = 32 kilometres

- A. He saw a snake.
- B. He decided to start from South Africa.
- C. He started for the first time.
- D. He arrived at the Pyramids.
- E. He started for the second time.
- F. A swarm of bees attacked him.

- G. He became ill.
- H. He crossed the border into Egypt.
- I. He celebrated his birthday.
- J. He flew to Cape Town.

Complete the questions in this dialogue.

A I got back from my holiday last week.

B Where 11) ___ ?

A Peru.

B Really? What 12) ___?

A It was fantastic, really great.

B How long 13) ___?

A Three weeks altogether - I wanted to stay longer!

B 14) ___ expensive?

A Well, the flight was, but it was cheap when we got there.

B 15) ___

A My sister and her boyfriend.

B 16) ___ any problems?

A Nothing serious. I lost my watch.

B How 17) ___ happen?

A We were staying in a cheap hotel and I left it in the bathroom.

B 18) ___ go back?

A Yes, I'd love to. Maybe next year...

You are going to listen to a podcast recorded by a travel journalist about Manga cafes in Japan.

Decide what you can do in Manga Cafes. Write Y for yes, N for No

- 19. stay overnight
- 20. read comic books
- 21. buy comic books
- 22. meet Manga artists
- 23. watch videos
- 24. eat
- 25. wear your shoes in the room
- 26. drink
- 27. have a shower
- 28. stand in your room

B1

Complete sentences 1 to 10. Use these words.

down of off on onto to

- 1 We checked ___ the flight in good time.
- 2 But we were delayed due ___ engine trouble.

- 3 We got ___ the plane two hours late.
4 And we eventually took ___ at 2.00 p.m.: five hours late.
5 But then we were diverted ___ Delhi.
6 There was a severe lack ___ information.
7 When we landed, we all got ___ the plane.
8 They made sure that no one was ___ board because 9 ___ the danger of fire.
10 We eventually touched ___ in London seven hours late.

Read the text. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

The Hub

Sometimes, you fly not to your destination, but to a 'hub'. In other words, you fly to an airport to catch a plane to fly to another airport. You are in transit. You sit in a big room where all the seats are facing in the same direction, like the seats in a theatre. But there is no show. There is nothing.

You begin to feel ill. You do not know what time it is. In many airports, each terminal is the same as every other terminal. The corridors are the same as each other. But gate 36 may be hundreds of metres from gate 35, in any direction; it's easy to make a mistake.

I was once at Zurich airport. The weather was bad and the plane was delayed. I was drinking coffee at a bar and reading a book. Outside, the weather had got worse. Time passed. When the flight was called, I picked up my bags and moved towards the gate. I went down a corridor, down some steps, along a bit, down a bit. Then, just as I got to the gate, I realized I had left my book in the bar.

I tried to remember the route I had taken so I could do it in reverse. I was successful. The book was still there.

Then I started running back. I ran down staircases, along corridors. I ran past a shop selling magazines. At some point, I knew that I had taken the wrong turn. At another point, I panicked.

11. You land at a 'hub' to catch another plane.
12. It is easy to go to the wrong gate.
13. The man realized he had forgotten his book when he got on the plane.
14. When he went back, he couldn't find the book.
15. He got lost in the airport.

Listen to the track. Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

- 16 The writer's point of view seems to indicate that he or she _____
a works for the Indian government
b doesn't believe the tourist trade can grow in the rainy season
c thinks that the rainy season in India is a great travel opportunity
- 17 Who does *a billion people* refer to at the beginning?
a) the population of India
b) the farm workers in India

c) people in countries affected by the monsoon

18 Sajjan Garh Palace is now a _____

- a) summer home for royalty
- b) luxury hotel for monsoon visitors
- c) wildlife sanctuary

19 Which is NOT true about Alexander Frater's book?

- a) He writes about living in Mumbai for the whole monsoon.
- b) He discusses how people visit India to be "healed" by monsoons.
- c) He speaks to people in India about their views on the monsoon.

20 The phrase *washed streets and fresh leaves* refers to the monsoon as a _____

- a) cleansing and renewing force
- b) blessing for farmland and farm workers
- c) time for honor and tradition

Read the following sentences. Listen to the track again and check whether they are true (T) or false (F).

- 21 The number of tourists to India drops significantly during the monsoon.
- 22 The government is trying to increase tourist numbers during the monsoon.
- 23 Visiting India during the rainy season is more expensive than other times of the year.
- 24 Most festivals are held before the monsoon begins.
- 25 The Rath Yatra festival is famous for its boat races.
- 26 Many hotels have open areas for guests to enjoy the rain.

Answer Key

A1	A2	B1
1) C	1. C	1. onto
2) G	2. B	2. to
3) D	3. J	3. on
4) I	4. E	4. off
5) A	5. A	5. to
6) K	6. G	6. of
7) F	7. F	7. off
8) E	8. I	8. on
9) H	9. H	9. of
10) J	10. D	10. down
11) B	11. did you go	11. T
12) L	12. was it like	12. T
13) 5/five	13. was it/was the trip	13. F
14) 7/seven	14. was it	14. F
15) 35/ thirty-five	15. who did you go with/who	15. T
16) A34	did you travel with	16. c

17) 4/four	16. did it	17. b
18) 2.30	17. did you have	18. c
19) b	18. would you like to	19. a
20) a	19. Y	20. a
21) b	20. Y	21. T
22) b	21. Y	22. T
23) a	22. Y	23. F
24) a	23. Y	24. F
25) b	24. Y	25. F
26) c	25. N	26. T
27) a	26. Y	
28) c	27. N	
	28. N	

Тема 1.8 Россия

A1

Устный опрос

Answer the following questions about the geographical position of Russia, its nature and climate.

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. How large is Russia compared to other countries?
3. What countries does it border on?
4. What are Russia's main regions?
5. What seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
6. What are the most important rivers in Russia?
7. What is the deepest lake in Russia?
8. What types of climates are there on the territory of Russia? Which is the prevailing one?
9. Is Russia rich in natural resources?

ANSWER KEY

1. Russia is situated in the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.
2. It covers almost twice the territory of either the United States or China.
3. Russia borders on 12 countries on land. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.
4. The main areas of Russia are the European part, Siberia and the Far East. The Ural Mountains separate Europe from Asia.
5. Russia is washed by 12 seas and 2 oceans. Russia is connected with the Atlantic

Ocean through the Baltic Sea in the west and the Black Sea in the south. The Arctic Ocean and its seas including the White, Barents, Kara, Laptev, and East-Siberian Seas wash Russia in the north. The Pacific Ocean and its seas the Bering, Okhotsk and Japanese Seas wash Russia in the east.

6. Russia's greatest rivers are the Don and the Volga in its European part, and the Ob and the Yenisey in West Siberia. The largest river in Asian part of Russia is the Lena. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena, flow from south to north. The Ob is the longest river in Russia, but the Volga is the most important one. Many Russian towns are located on the Volga River: Vladimir, Tver, Yaroslavl, Kazan, and Nizhny Novgorod. Altogether there are over two million rivers in our country.
7. Lake Baikal is the largest freshwater lake in the world, one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World, the pearl of Siberia. It's 636 kilometers long and 80 kilometers wide and is surrounded by forests and mountain peaks; the waters of the lake are transparent to a depth of 40 metres in summer. The lake has more than 2000 rare plants and animals – bears, elk, lynx, sables, freshwater seal, trout, salmon and sturgeon.
8. The climate of Russia differs from one part to another, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. But the prevailing one is temperate. Winters are cold and windy with a lot of snow. Summers are hot and dry.
9. Russia is rich in mineral resources such as coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, copper, zinc and others. Natural resources determine the development of the Russian economy.

A2

Task 1. Read the texts and say what place it is.

1. A museum of art and culture situated in Saint Petersburg. It is one of the largest and oldest museums of the world. There are 3 million works of art in this museum and the largest collection of paintings in the world.
2. A television and radio tower in Moscow. This construction has 45 levels. Standing 540 meters tall, it is the highest building in Europe.
3. The deepest and one of the clearest lakes in the world, which is 25 million years old. It contains 20 per cent of the world's fresh water.
4. The highest mountain in the Caucasus and the highest mountain in Europe. Its height is 5642 metres.
5. A summer residence of the Russian monarchs located not far from St. Petersburg. It is a brilliant palace and park ensemble with 150 fountains. It is sometimes called the Russian Versailles.
6. The heart of Russia and the central square of Moscow, one of the most beautiful and famous places in the world. It used to be Moscow's main market place, now it is used for festivals and public ceremonies.
7. A historic theatre in Moscow, with one of the oldest and greatest opera and ballet companies in the world. It was opened in 1825.

8. The official residence of the President of Russia, the symbol of our capital.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps A – F with the correct words 1 – 8. There are two odd words.

1) clear, 2) colour, 3) dark, 4) enjoy, 5) exist, 6) popular, 7) see, 8) snow

Lake Baikal is the world's oldest and deepest freshwater lake. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, the tops of which are covered with A _____. Its water is so B _____ that any object can be seen well at the depth of 40 meters. It contains more water than the Great lakes in North America. The C _____ of Baikal's water is close to that of the sea. It is similar to dark blue or blue green. In winter this lake is almost completely covered in ice. By the end of winter, the ice is 1 metre thick. Two-thirds of its 1,700 species of plants and animals don't D _____ anywhere else in the world.

The Baikal is one of the most beautiful lakes of the planet and one of the few that is still growing. Lake Baikal is a E _____ tourist attraction. Millions of people come to F _____ their vacations there.

ANSWER KEY

Task 1. The State Hermitage; 2. Ostankino Tower; 3. Lake Baikal; 4. Mount Elbrus; 5. Peterhof; 6. Red Square; 7. The Bolshoi Theatre; 8 The Kremlin.

Task 2. A8, B1, C2, D5, E6, F4

B1

Match the titles 1 – 8 with the texts A – G. There is one odd title.

1. Local legends

2. Special in many ways

3. Tourist attraction

4. Diverse wildlife

5. Protection of the ecosystem

6. Extinct species

7. Scientific expeditions

8. Harsh climate

A. The world's deepest lake, the Baikal, is in Siberia. It is also the largest freshwater lake in Eurasia and the oldest lake on the Earth. At least 1,500 unique species live there - they cannot be found anywhere else on the planet! The water in the lake is so clear that if you drop a coin, it can be clearly seen a hundred feet below the water.

B. People who live in the Baikal region believe that it's a unique and mysterious place. According to them, the water from Lake Baikal can cure different illnesses, gives you strength and clears your mind. They also say that the lake was formed millions of years ago when a huge, hot rock fell to earth. It melted the ice around and that was how Lake Baikal appeared. The story about the meteorite has, however, never been proved by scientists.

C. The lake has also become famous for its unique fish and birds that are not found in other waters. The lake is home to more than 1000 animal species. Among them there are the world's only freshwater seals. There's no evidence of how the seals got to the lake, but they obviously enjoy their life there. Huge brown bears often come to the lake out of the forest to hunt and

fish.

D. Though Lake Baikal is located in a very remote place, and is difficult to reach in autumn and winter, it attracts thousands of visitors every year. A chance to see this unique place is worth the long journey! On the banks of Lake Baikal, you can stay in a modern, comfortable hotel, take part in hiking tours and enjoy the untouched natural beauty. People who have visited Lake Baikal once want to return to the place again and again.

E. However, the growing popularity of the lake and the industrial development of the region have caused ecological problems. The safety of this unique natural ecosystem has been discussed at an international level. Now Lake Baikal is on the list of heritage sites protected by UNESCO. A federal state law about the conservation of the lake was also supported in Russia.

F. The lake attracts not only tourists but also many wildlife researchers, biologists and even archaeologists. The world-famous explorer and scientist, Jacques Cousteau, and his team spent lots of time studying the deep waters of Lake Baikal. They also shot a film about their research that was broadcast by major TV channels all over the world.

G. Everyone considers the Siberian climate very severe, which is perfectly true for the Baikal region. The winters there are really freezing - the average temperature is as low as -25 degrees Celsius. Due to its location in the middle of the continent, the place is characterized by a sharp contrast between winter and summer temperatures. The summers are generally cool, with a few hot days. The sun shines brightly above the lake till late autumn.

ANSWER KEY

1B, 2A, 3D, 4C, 5E, 7F, 8G

Тема 2.2 Промышленные технологии (для технологического профиля)

Перевод профессионально ориентированного текста

Выполните письменный перевод отрывка. В вашем распоряжении 45 минут. Можно пользоваться словарем

The fires can be divided into two categories. One category is fire incidents which involve only one vehicle without any involvement or influence from other vehicles at ignition. The list of tunnel incidents shows that these kinds of fires develop relatively slowly if there is no other special factor which may accelerate the progress, such as fuel leakage or explosion of cargo. They are initially small and show some sign of fire, such as smoke and flames, so neighbouring vehicles can see what is happening and prepare for the emergency within a reasonable time. The other category is fire incidents which involve more than one vehicle at the start of the fire and occur as a result of traffic incidents such as a collision between vehicles or between a vehicle and the wall of the tunnel. (для A1) These kinds of fires are expected to occur suddenly without any previous signs so they may cause panic in tunnel users and have the potential to develop into a catastrophic fire. In this study, the former category is named "Single fires" and the latter "Collision fires". Among the 69 fires in road tunnels that were analysed, 48 (69.6 %) were single fires and 21 (30.4 %) cases were collision fires. (для A2)

The two categories can be divided into sub-categories depending on whether the fire spreads

or not. In this study, fire spread means that the fires propagated to another vehicle which is not engaged in the initial fire.

The reason for focusing on the fire spread is that it is one of the key factors determining the consequences of fires. The spread of fire increases the intensity and size of the fire and hampers the operations of the fire brigade. It also involves more vehicles and tunnel users so it can potentially claim many casualties and economic losses. (для В1)

Sample Answer

Пожары можно разделить на две категории. Одна категория – это пожары, в которых участвует только одно транспортное средство без какого-либо участия или влияния других транспортных средств при возгорании. Перечень происшествий в туннелях показывает, что эти виды пожаров развиваются относительно медленно, если нет других особых факторов, которые могут ускорить развитие, таких как утечка топлива или взрыв груза. Первоначально они небольшие и имеют некоторые признаки пожара, такие как дым и пламя, поэтому соседние автомобили могут видеть, что происходит, и подготовиться к чрезвычайной ситуации в разумные сроки. Другая категория — это пожары, в которых задействовано более одного транспортного средства в начале пожара и которые происходят в результате дорожно-транспортных происшествий, таких как столкновение между транспортными средствами или между транспортным средством и стеной туннеля. (для А1) Ожидается, что такие пожары возникнут внезапно без каких-либо предшествующих признаков, поэтому они могут вызвать панику у пользователей туннеля и могут перерасти в катастрофический пожар. В данном исследовании первая категория называется «Одиночные пожары», а вторая — «Встречные пожары». Из 69 проанализированных пожаров в автодорожных туннелях 48 (69,6 %) были одиночными, а 21 (30,4 %) — встречными. (для А2)

Две категории можно разделить на подкатегории в зависимости от того, распространяется ли огонь или нет. В этом исследовании распространение огня означает, что огонь распространился на другое транспортное средство, которое не участвовало в первоначальном возгорании.

Причина сосредоточения внимания на распространении огня заключается в том, что он является одним из ключевых факторов, определяющих последствия пожаров. Распространение огня увеличивает интенсивность и размер пожара и затрудняет работу пожарной команды. В нем также задействовано больше транспортных средств и пользователей туннелей, поэтому потенциально он может привести к многочисленным жертвам и экономическим потерям. (для В1)

Формы текущего контроля

Текущий контроль результатов освоения УД в соответствии с рабочей программой :

-устный опрос и письменный словарный диктант профессионально-направленной лексики;

-устный перевод профессиональных текстов

- проверка выполнения самостоятельной работы студентов,

- проверка выполнения тестовых работ по темам отдельных занятий

-проверка выполнения коммуникативных заданий

Проверка выполнения самостоятельной работы.

Самостоятельная подготовка студентов по УД предполагает следующие виды и формы работы:

- *выполнение грамматических упражнений*
- *перевод текстов профессиональной направленности*
- *реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности*
- *составление резюме о приеме на работу*

Задания для выполнения самостоятельной работы, методические рекомендации по выполнению и критерии их оценивания представлены в Методических рекомендациях по организации и проведению самостоятельной работы студентов.

Сводная таблица по применяемым формам и методам текущего контроля и оценки результатов обучения

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
Освоенные умения:	
У1-общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	Составление диалогов на предложенные повседневные темы общения в каждом разделе программы.
У2-переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности	Групповая, индивидуальная работа по переводу текстов профессиональной направленности. Самостоятельная внеаудиторная работа по каждой теме программы.
У3- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	Работа с техническими словарями, Интернетом по переводу, реферированию профессионально ориентированной информации. (Самостоятельная внеаудиторная работа по каждой теме)
Усвоенные знания:	
З1- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	Лексико-грамматические тесты по каждой теме программы. Устный опрос и письменные словарные диктанты по профессиональной лексике.

4. Система оценивания комплекта ОС текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

Система оценивания каждого вида работ описана в соответствующих методических рекомендациях и в спецификации к тестовым работам и итоговой аттестации.

К каждому виду работы (тест, коммуникативное задание, перевод текста, реферирование текста) даются критерии и шкала оценивания.

При оценивании грамматического теста стоимость правильного ответа определяется установленным количеством баллов. За неверный ответ или его отсутствие баллы не начисляются.

При оценивании знаний профессиональной лексики (устно) используем следующую шкалу перевода.

Оценка «5» соответствует 86% – 100% правильных ответов.

Оценка «4» соответствует 75% – 85% правильных ответов.

Оценка «3» соответствует 55% – 74% правильных ответов.

Оценка «2» соответствует 0% – 54% правильных ответов.

Диапазон оценки в баллах	Описание оценок
55 - 60	Отлично- «5» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному.
35-40	Хорошо-«4» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками.
25-30	Удовлетворительно-«3» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки.
Менее 25	неудовлетворительно-«2» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.