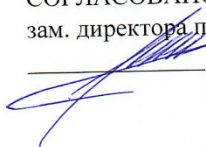


**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
НОВОСИБИРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**
Государственное бюджетное профессиональное
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«Новосибирский колледж транспорта и логистики»

СОГЛАСОВАНО:
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**КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬНЫХ
МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

ОД. 06 Иностранный язык

Специальность: 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике

Комплект контрольно-измерительных материалов по учебной дисциплине ОД.6 Иностранный язык разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (далее – ФГОС СПО) в соответствии с рабочей и примерной программой общеобразовательного предмета для специальности 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике

Организация-разработчик: ГБПОУ НСО «НКТЛ»

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1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Комплект контрольно-измерительных материалов по общеобразовательной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» разработан на основе требований ФГОС СОО и Приказа от 12 августа 2022 г. № 732 «О внесении изменений в федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт среднего общего образования, утвержденный приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 17 мая 2012 г. № 413», а также с учетом профессиональной направленности ФГОС СПО по специальности 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике.

Целью создания фонда оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» является установление соответствия подготовки студентов требованиям к результатам освоения программы учебной дисциплины.

Задачи ФОС по дисциплине:

- контроль и управление процессом приобретения обучающимися необходимых знаний, умений, а также уровня сформированности общих и профессионально значимых компетенций, определенных во ФГОС СПО по специальности;
- оценка достижений обучающихся в процессе изучения учебной дисциплины с выделением результатов обучения и планирование предупреждающих, корректирующих мероприятий;
- обеспечение соответствия результатов обучения задачам будущей профессиональной деятельности через совершенствование традиционных и внедрение инновационных методов обучения в образовательный процесс.

ФОС по дисциплине содержит примеры заданий:

- КОС для текущего контроля;
- КОС для рубежного контроля;
- КОС для промежуточной аттестации.

По каждому оценочному средству приведены критерии оценивания, а также эталоны ответов к заданиям или пояснения к планируемому предметному результату.

КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ, ФОРМИРУЕМЫЕ В РЕЗУЛЬТАТЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ И ИНДИКАТОРЫ ИХ ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ

1.1. Общие компетенции и индикаторы их достижения

Категория (группа) общих компетенций	Код и наименование общих компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения общей компетенции
ОК 09.	ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.	Умения: понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы. Знания: правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.

Контрольно-оценочные средства для текущего контроля содержат самостоятельные работы направлены на закрепление студентами грамматического материала.

Цель – закрепить основы грамматических навыков и практически отработать их на грамматических упражнениях. Все упражнения способствуют отработке ранее изученного грамматического материала, а также активизации мыслительной деятельности обучающихся, формированию умений грамотной коммуникации в профессиональной деятельности будущего логиста.

1.Самостоятельная работа «Времена группы Simple» состоит из 3 заданий:

- 1 задание 17 баллов
- 2 задание 24 балла
- 3 задание 10 баллов

Оценка «5» – 45-51 баллов;
Оценка «4» – 39-44 баллов;
Оценка «3» – 25-38 баллов;
Оценка «2» – 24 балла и менее

2. Самостоятельная работа «Употребление слов MUCH/ MANY состоит из 4 заданий:

1 задание 10 баллов
2 задание 7 баллов
3 задание 5 баллов
4 задание 8 баллов

Оценка «5» – 28-30 баллов;
Оценка «4» – 23-27 баллов;
Оценка «3» – 15-22 баллов;
Оценка «2» – 14 баллов и менее

3. Самостоятельная работа по теме «Множественное число существительных» состоит из 3 заданий:

1 задание 5 баллов
2 задание 19 баллов (2 слова 1 балл)
3 задание 22 балла (2 словосочетания 1 балл)

Оценка «5» – 45-50 баллов;
Оценка «4» – 39-44 баллов;
Оценка «3» – 25-38 баллов;
Оценка «2» – 24 балла и менее

4. Самостоятельная работа по теме «Страны изучаемого языка» состоит из 2 частей:

1 часть – 15 баллов
2 часть – 16 баллов

Оценка «5» – 28-31 баллов;
Оценка «4» – 23-27 баллов;
Оценка «3» – 15-22 баллов;
Оценка «2» – 14 баллов и менее

2. Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств для текущего контроля

Тема № 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

1.Самостоятельная работа «Времена группы Simple»

1. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Simple.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 4. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 5. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 6. We (not to rest) yesterday. 7. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 8. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 9. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? - Yes, I But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 10. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - - No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 11. Your sister (to go) to school every day? - - Yes, she

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.

Ответы:

1. On Monday we had five lessons. The first lesson was Russian. At this lesson we wrote a dictation and did some exercises. Nick went to the blackboard. He answered well and got a "five". Pete did not get a "five" because he did not know his lesson. After the second lesson I went to the canteen. I ate a sandwich and drank a cup of tea. I did not drink milk. After school I did not go home at once. I went to the library and took a book. Then I went home.

2.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. go | 7. didn't drink |
| 2. went | 8. takes, didn't take, walked |
| 3. washes | 9. Do you talk, do, didn't talk, was |
| 4. washed | 10. Did you come, didn't, came, |
| 5. don't have | was, had, was, drank, rest |
| 6. didn't rest | 11. Does...go, does |

3.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. will have | 6. will be |
| 2. will be | 7. will do |
| 3. will be | 8. will have |
| 4. will get up | 9. will go |
| 5. will go | 10. will take |
1. I've lost my way! Isn't there anyone / someone who could direct me to Victory Square?
 2. There is hardly anybody / somebody to be seen on the streets of the centre after dusk.

Тема № 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы

Today's youth is very different from the previous generation. What opportunities have appeared for today's youth, and how is it different?

Today's youth, unlike other generations, leads a consumer lifestyle. At other times, young people had to make a lot of efforts to achieve something. No one could sit idle, and those who allowed themselves to do this received universal condemnation. Now most of the young people live for their own pleasure: some walk around clubs and bars, the second play games for hours, the third have huge opportunities because they have rich parents. Many have everything they want: fashionable clothes and accessories, gadgets and so on. Previously, young people lived modestly, but now everything is done for show. Everyone wants to be the best. Few people think about others and their problems. The generation of egoists. Today's youth has everything, but many young people have lost their moral and moral qualities, the ability to be compassionate and the desire to come to the rescue.

Unfortunately, the younger generation is far from what they would like to see. There are a lot of lazy, egoists and majors. But then the question arises: «Who brought them up like that?». After all, other generations did not have similar problems. The conclusion is that the parents of young people did not have the necessary knowledge to raise their own children or did not do it at all.

Тема № 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности **Прочитайте текст и переведите.**

There are plenty of opinions on the choice of lifestyle nowadays. City life and country life have both pros and cons but my choice is the city. I am sure the city is the place where everything is happening. You have lots of job and rest opportunities and you will never get bored with a big variety of cultural activities and events.

It goes without saying that city life offers more work and education opportunities. In spite of high cost of urban living, there are more chances to find a well-paid job and make a successful career. Besides, compared to country life city life is more varied in many aspects: housing, shopping, medicine, entertainment, eating out, playing sports. City life offers more convenience as everything can be easily reached thanks to extensive public transport system.

Yet some people can't stand crowded streets and heavy traffic. They prefer countryside where you are closer to nature, beautiful landscapes and enjoy peace and quiet. In fact, country life has many advantages compared to living in a city. There is less transport and no industry. You can grow and eat organic food. The village community is small but friendly and tight-knit. People help each other.

Still, not many people love such life, that's why they move to large cities looking for new opportunities. In addition, country life usually means getting up early and doing manual labour outdoors in any weather which is not suitable for everyone. Lack of conveniences and facilities also plays a big part in choosing where to live: in urban or rural areas.

To my mind, city life appeals to energetic people who like excitement and don't mind stress and rush. The city is where new things, events and social activities take place daily and you have everything close at hand, so I would definitely prefer city life to country life.

Перевод:

Сегодня существует множество мнений насчет выбора образа жизни. Городская жизнь и деревенская жизнь имеют как свои плюсы, так и минусы, но моим выбором является город. Я уверен, что город – это то место, где всё происходит. У тебя много возможностей с работой и отдыхом, и тебе никогда не станет скучно от разнообразия культурных мероприятий и событий.

Разумеется, город предлагает больше возможностей в работе и образовании. Несмотря на высокую стоимость городской жизни, существует больше возможностей найти хорошо оплачиваемую работу и сделать успешную карьеру. Кроме того, в сравнении с деревенской жизнью жизнь в городе более разнообразна во многих отношениях: в жилье, покупках,

медицине, развлечениях, походах в рестораны, занятиях спортом. Городская жизнь предлагает больше удобств, поскольку всё может быть легко доступно благодаря развитой системе общественного транспорта.

И всё же, некоторые люди не выносят многолюдные улицы и оживленное дорожное движение. Они предпочитают сельскую местность, чтобы быть ближе к природе, красивым пейзажам и наслаждаться миром и спокойствием. На самом деле, жизнь в деревне имеет много преимуществ, если сравнивать с жизнью в городе. Здесь меньше транспорта и отсутствует промышленность. Ты можешь выращивать и есть органическую еду. Количество жителей деревни невелико, но они дружелюбны и сплоченны. Люди друг другу помогают.

Тем не менее, немногим людям нравится такая жизнь, поэтому они переезжают в большие города в поисках новых возможностей. К тому же, жить в деревне – это, как правило, означает рано вставать и заниматься физическим трудом на улице в любую погоду, что не каждому подходит. Недостаток удобств и условий также играют большую роль при выборе места для проживания: городская или сельская местность.

На мой взгляд, городская жизнь привлекает энергичных людей, которым нравится состояние возбуждения и тех, кто не возражает против напряжения и спешки. В городе ежедневно происходит что-то новое, события и общественные мероприятия, здесь у тебя всё находится поблизости, поэтому я бы точно предпочел городскую жизнь деревенской.

Тема № 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.

2.Самостоятельная работа «Употребление слов *MUCH/MANY*»

1. Поставьте «+» при правильном использовании «much» или «many», поставьте «-» - при неверном.
 1. We don't have many food in the house.
 2. I can't give you many information about the company.
 3. I need much apples for the pie.
 4. How many people are there in your office?
 5. She doesn't have many luggage.
 6. My son earns much money now.
 7. They saw many snow in the mountains.
 8. I have tried diving many times in my life.
 9. John will have much exams next year.
2. Используйте «much» или «many» для выражения «Сколько...?».
 1. How ... days?
 2. How ... sugar?
 3. How ... work?
 4. How ... petrol?
 5. How ... children?
 6. How ... theatres?

7. How ... juice?

3. Поставьте «a lot of» (много) в необходимом месте в предложении. Переведите.

1. We met interesting people at the party.
2. I ate fish for lunch.
3. She bought nice shoes for the next summer.
4. They have problems in their business.
5. There is water in the bath.

4. Перепишите вопросы, заменив some на a little или a few.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Would you like some cheese? | 5. Can I offer you some bread? |
| 2. Would you like some mineral water? | 6. Shall I bring you some biscuits? |
| 3. Would you like some strawberries? | 7. Shall I bring you some plums? |
| 4. Can I offer you some black coffee? | 8. Would you like some meat? |

Ответы:

1.

1. – (У нас немного еды в доме.)
2. – (Я не могу предоставить вам много информации об этой компании.)
3. – (Мне нужно много яблок для пирога.)
4. + (Сколько людей в вашем офисе?)
5. – (У нее немного багажа.)
6. + (Мой сын сейчас зарабатывает много денег.)
7. – (Они увидели много снега в горах.)
8. + (Я пробовал нырять много раз в своей жизни.)
9. – (У Джона будет много экзаменов в следующем году.)

2.

1. How many days? (Сколько дней?)
2. How much sugar? (Сколько сахара?)
3. How much work? (Сколько работы?)
4. How much petrol? (Сколько бензина?)
5. How many children? (Сколько детей?)
6. How many theatres? (Сколько театров?)
7. How much juice? (Сколько сока?)

3.

1. We met a lot of interesting people at the party. (Мы встретили много интересных людей на вечеринке.)
2. I ate a lot of fish for lunch. (Я съел много рыбы на обед.)

3. She bought a lot of nice shoes for the next summer. (Она купила много красивой обуви на следующее лето.)
 4. They have a lot of problems in their business. (У них много проблем с бизнесом.)
 5. There is a lot of water in the bath. (В ванной много воды.)
- 4.
1. a little (Вы будете немного сыра?)
 2. a little (Вы будете немного минеральной воды?)
 3. a few (Вы будете немного клубники?)
 4. a little (Могу я предложить вам немного черного кофе?)
 5. a little (Могу я предложить вам немного хлеба?)
 6. a few (Я принесу вам немного печенья?)
 7. a few (Я принесу вам немного слив?)
 8. a little (Вы будете немного мяса?)

Тема № 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача.

3. Самостоятельная работа по теме «Множественное число существительных»

1. Поставьте во множественное число.

1. There is a bicycle near the tree.
2. There is a book on the table.
3. There is a sweet in the box.
4. There is a bird in the cage.
5. There is a pear on the dish.

2. Поставьте предложенные существительные в форму множественного числа.

Computer, lion, glove, lady, bus, knife, potato, desk, boat, child, boy, sheep, leg, watch, tooth, flower, play, umbrella, foot, phone, person, armchair, tomato, theatre, wolf, ox, woman, subway, deer, elephant, monkey, fox, family, goose, butterfly, tram, daddy, man.

3. Переделайте словосочетания, поставив существительные в форму множественного числа.

A fallen leave, the German guest, a difficult subject, the broken window, the good mark, an interesting example, a modern plane, the old coin, a beautiful glass, the driving license, a fresh tomato, a white ceiling, the biggest river, an interesting

proposal, a standing person, the important addition, a tasty supper, the endless day, the recorded talk, an angry goose, a bitter drink, the new teapot.

ОТВЕТЫ:

1.

1. There are bicycles near the trees.
2. There are books on the tables.
3. There are sweets in the boxes.
4. There are birds in the cages.
5. There are pears on the dishes.

2. Computers, lions, gloves, ladies, buses, knives, potatoes, desks, boats, children, boys, sheep, legs, watches, teeth, flowers, plays, umbrellas, feet, phones, people, armchairs, tomatoes, theatres, wolves, oxen, women, subways, deer, elephants, monkeys, foxes, families, geese, butterflies, trams, daddies, men.

3. Fallen leaves, the German guests, difficult subjects, the broken windows, the good marks, interesting examples, modern planes, the old coins, beautiful glasses, the driving licenses, fresh tomatoes, white ceilings, the biggest rivers, interesting proposals, standing people, the important additions, tasty suppers, the endless days, the recorded talks, angry geese, bitter drinks, the new teapots.

Тема № 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха.

Задание: прочитать и перевести текст “Tourism”, составить план пересказа текста.

People on our planet can't live without travelling now. People travel from the very beginning of their civilization. Thousands years ago all people were nomads and collectors. They roamed all their lives looking for food and better life.

So, travelling and visiting other places are the part of our consciousness. Not so long years ago many people travelled overseas for their holidays. The majority of people stayed to have holidays in their country. Today the situation is different and the world seems much smaller. If you like travelling, you have got to have some money, because it is not a cheap hobby indeed.

Tourism has become a highly developed business. The economy of some countries is mainly based on tourism industry. It is possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world. Staying at home, you can book it through the Internet or by phone. The plane takes you straight there and within some hours of leaving your country, you can be on a tropical beach, breathing a super clean air and swimming in crystal warm water of tropical sea.

There are trains, cars and air jet liners, buses, ships that provide us with comfortable and secure travelling.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. People have to go to other countries for taking part in different negotiations, for signing some very important documents, for participating in different exhibitions, in order to exhibit the goods of own firm or company. Travelling on business helps people to get more information about achievements of other companies, which will help making own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: travelling by ship, by plane, by car, walking. It depends on a person to decide which means of travelling one would prefer. Tourism has become a highly developed business.

That is why tourism and travelling are so popular.

Задание: перепишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания по теме:

overseas — заграница

majority — большинство

to seem — казаться

to book — заказывать

resort — курорт

a tropical beach — тропический пляж

to breathe — дышать

to hitchhiking — путешествовать автостопом

advantage — преимущество

to explore — исследовать

to climb — взбираться, карабкаться

restriction — ограничение

indeed — действительно

curious — любопытный

inquisitive — любознательный

leisure — досуг

jet-air liner — реактивный самолет

security — безопасность

variety — разнообразие

city-dweller — городской житель

to take pictures — фотографировать

castle — крепость, замок

waterfall — водопад

to remind — напоминать

picturesque — живописный

to broaden one's mind — расширить кругозор

take part in negotiations — принимать участие в переговорах

exhibition — выставка

in order to — для того чтобы

to push the goods — рекламировать товары

achievement — достижение

successful — успешный

advantages and disadvantages — преимущества и недостатки

according to — согласно

Задание: ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту:

1. Did the majority of people leave their country to spend holidays twenty years ago?
2. Can we book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world today?
3. Is it possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world from home?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What countries depend mainly on tourism?
6. Why does tourism prosper?
7. Where do people like going on vacation?
8. What is the most interesting means of travelling for you? Why?
9. Why do most travelers carry a camera with them?
10. What does travelling give us?
11. How does travelling on business help you?
12. What are the means of travelling?

Тема № 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка.

4. Самостоятельная работа

1. Умение работать с текстом.

Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции, крупные города, достопримечательности).

Прочитайте текст про Соединенное королевство.

New Words:

- an island state – островное государство
- the white chalk cliffs of Dover – меловые утесы Дувра

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is the official name of the state, which is situated on the British Isles. This state is also called Great Britain after the main island with the same name. The UK consists of four countries, which are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The UK is an island state. The two main islands are Great Britain (where England, Scotland and Wales are situated) and Ireland (where Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic are situated). The two islands are separated by the Irish Sea. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and the North Sea in the east.

The UK is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The Strait of Dover is the narrowest part of English Channel. The nearest point to Europe is Dover which is only thirty-two miles from France. Dover is one of the most ancient ports. If you cross the English Channel by ferry you can see the white chalk cliffs of Dover and Dover Castle.

Everyone who was born in Britain is British. People from England are English. People from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are not English. They are Scottish or the Scots, Welsh and Irish.

More than 56 million people live in Britain. Many of them live in big industrial cities like London. The biggest cities of England are Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool (England); Edinburg, Glasgow, (Scotland).

The climate in Great Britain is very mild. The winter temperature is between +3° and +7°. Snow does not cover the ground very long, except on the mountains. The summer temperature is between +15° and +18°. It often rains.

The English weather is very changeable. So when English people make plans for holidays they usually begin, "If the weather..."

The flag of the United Kingdom is known as the Union Jack. It is made up of three crosses: the cross of St. George (the patron saint of England), the cross of St. Andrew (the patron saint of Scotland) and the cross of St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland).

Упражнения к тексту «Great Britain»

Упражнение 1. *Read the text and complete the following sentences:*

1. ... is the official name of the state which is situated on the British Isles.
2. The capital of UK is ...
3. The capital of Scotland is ...
4. The capital of Northern Ireland is ...
5. The capital of Wales is ...
6. Ireland and Great Britain are separated by ...
7. The UK is separated from the continent by ...
8. The UK is washed by... in the north.
9. The UK is washed by ... in the east.

Упражнение 2. *Complete the following sentences making the right choice.*

1. The Union Jack is ...
 1. the flag of the UK
 2. the flag of the USA
2. English is spoken ...
 1. all over Britain
 2. only in England

3. The UK is the official name of the country situated ...
 1. on the island which is called Great Britain
 2. on the British Isles
4. Edinburgh is the capital of ...
 1. Wales
 2. Scotland
5. Great Britain and Ireland are separated by ...
 1. the North Sea
 2. the Irish Sea
6. The nearest point to Europe is ...
 1. the Strait of Dover
 2. Dover
7. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in ...
 1. the north
 2. the east

2. Грамматика:

Артикли с географическими названиями

Упражнение 1. *Fill in articles where necessary.*

(1) _____ United Kingdom is situated on (2) _____ British Isles which are separated from (3) _____ continent by (4) _____ English Channel and (5) _____ Strait of Dover. (6) _____ two main islands of (7) _____ British Isles are (8) _____ Great Britain and (9) _____ Ireland. (10) _____ England is situated in (11) _____ south of (12) _____ Great Britain and (13) _____ Scotland in its (14) _____ north. (15) _____ two big islands are separated by (16) _____ Irish Sea.

Ответы:

1. Умение работать с текстом.

Упражнение 1. *Read the text and complete the following sentences:*

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK)
2. London
3. Edinburgh
4. Belfast
5. Cardiff
6. The Irish sea
7. the English Channel and the Strait of Dover
8. The Atlantic ocean
9. The North sea

Упражнение 2.

- 1.1
- 2.1
- 3.2
- 4.2

5.2

6.2

7.1

2. *Грамматика:*

Упражнение 1.

1. The 2. The 3. The 4. The 5. The 6. – 7. The 8. – 9. – 10. – 11. The 12. – 13. – 14. The 15. – 16. The

Тема № 1.8 Россия

Прочитай и переведи текст на русский.

Russia is the world's largest country, covering almost a seventh part of dry land. It occupies the territory of 17 million square kilometers both in Europe and Asia. In the north and in the east the country is washed by 12 seas which belong to the Pacific and the Arctic oceans. In the west and in the south Russia borders on 14 countries including the former Soviet republics.

The surface of the country is various. It contains the East European plain, the West Siberian plain, the Ural mountains, the Central Siberian plateau and the Far East. As the territory of Russia is vast, there are various types of climate and vegetation here, depending on latitude. We have zones of treeless tundra, taiga, deciduous forests and grass-covered steppe.

Russia is also a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga is the longest river in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob are the longest ones in Asia. Baikal and Ladoga are the deepest Russian lakes.

The population of Russia is nearly 150 million people. The European part of the state is more populated than the rest of it. People of many nationalities live in our country. But Russians constitute four-fifths of the total population.

Russian culture abounds in names of outstanding people: scientists, writers, composers, sportsmen. Everybody knows the names of Pushkin, Gagarin, Mendeleev, Lomonosov or Tchaikovsky. Our villages are world-famous for their national crafts: Dymkovo toys, Palekh painted boxes, Khokhloma wooden tableware.

The Russian Federation is a parliamentary republic. President is the head of state. Moscow is its capital. Today Russia cuts a great figure in the world. It is rich in natural resources (coal, iron, gold, nickel, copper and aluminium) and is known as one of the world's largest exporters of oil, gas and grain. A lot of serious political and economical changes have happened in Russia recently but I do believe in the bright future of our country.

Тема 2.1 Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии.

Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии

Чтение учащимися текста с извлечением информации.

T: As you know the English language has become the lingua franca of the century. Read the short text «It is an Ordinary Language but ...» Read the passage and be ready to answer what the author's purpose in this passage is. Учащиеся получают тексты с тестовым заданием

It is an Ordinary Language but ...

Britain's influence on the world has been great. Take for example the influence of the English language around the world. The English language has become the lingua franca of the century. At present English is supposed to be better suited to play the role of a world language than other languages on earth. Unlike, for example, German, Russian, or Chinese, the simple structure and grammar of English, along with its tendency to use shorter, less abstract words and more-concise sentences, are all advantageous for the composers of song lyrics, ad slogans, cartoon captions, newspaper headlines, and movie and TV dialogue. English has become the standard language of international communication and mass culture.

Choose the best answer according to the text.

The author's purpose in this passage is to explain ...

- a) why Britain's influence on the world has been great;
- b) why English is well-suited to become the standard language of international communication and mass culture;
- c) that mass culture has a tendency to use shorter, less abstract words and more-concise sentences.

Read the text where you'll find some more reasons for learning English.

"Do you speak English?" - with this phrase begins the conversation between two people, that speak different languages and want to find common language. It's very good when you hear "Yes, I do", and start talking. People of different countries and nations have to get along well with the progress in world trade and technology as well as with each other.

So it's very useful to learn foreign languages. Knowledge of foreign languages helps us to develop friendship and understanding among people.

English is very popular. It's the language of computers, science, business, sport and politics. It's spoken all over the world. It's the official language of the United Kingdom, Ireland, the USA, Canada, Australia. There are more than 750 million speakers of English in the world.

Speaking of foreign language you can read papers, magazines and original books by great writers, watch satellite TV programs. If you like travelling you can go anywhere without being afraid that other people will not understand you. English is very important to find a new job and studying abroad.

Учащиеся читают и переводят текст.

Тема 2.2 Государственные учреждения, бизнес и услуги

Изучите следующие английские слова:

Wordlist

1. Public service - государственные службы
2. Petrol station - заправочная станция
3. Fire station - пожарное депо
4. Railway station - железнодорожный вокзал

5. Townhall - здание администрации, мэрии
6. Open a savings account - открыть сберегательный счет
7. Pay in some money - положить деньги на счет
8. Withdraw some money - снять деньги со счета
9. Report a crime/ a fire - сообщить о преступлении/ пожаре
10. Buy a stamp/ a ticket - купить марку/билет
11. Send a parcel/ a letter - отправить посылку/ письмо
12. Visit a friend who is ill - навестить больного друга
13. Borrow books - взять книги в библиотеке
14. Return books - вернуть книги в библиотеку
15. Meet the mayor - встретить мэра
16. Have the car washed - помыли машину
17. Attendant - обслуживающий персонал
18. Cashier - кассир
19. Nurse - медсестра
20. Forensic scientist - судмедэксперт
21. Fire officer - пожарный
22. Fill up the car - заправить машину

Приложение 2 What place is it?

1. ... is a place where we can open a savings account.
2. ... is a place where we can borrow books.
3. ... is a place where we can meet the mayor.
4. ... is a place where we can report a fire.
5. ... is a place where we can buy a stamp and send a parcel.
6. ... is a place where we can report a crime.
7. ... is a place where we can buy a train ticket.
8. ... is a place where we can fill up our car and have our car washed.
9. ... is a place where we can visit a friend who is ill.

Приложение 3 Соотнесите тексты с заголовками.

- A. At the railway station
- B. At the petrol station
- C. At the bank
- D. In the airplane

1 A: Hello! What can I help you?

B: Hello. Something's wrong with my card. I couldn't withdraw money yesterday. The ATM said that my card is not supported.

A: Are you sure that you're using a correct card PIN?

B: Yes, absolutely.

A: Your card may be declined because the bank of the ATM has certain withdrawal limits. Give me your card, please. We'll see what can be done.

2 Dear passengers, the train on platform 1 to Amsterdam is delayed for technical reasons. Sorry for any inconveniences.

3 Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the crew I ask that you please direct your attention to the monitors above as we review the emergency procedures. There are six emergency exits on this aircraft. Oxygen masks will drop down from above your seat. Place the mask over your mouth and nose, like this. We ask that you make sure that all carry-on luggage is stowed away safely during the flight. While we wait for take off, please take a moment to review the safety data card in the seat pocket in front of you.

4 A What is your pump?

B: Pump 5.

A: And is that going to be all for you?

B: No, I also have a coffee and a bun.

A: Alright then, petrol and coffee with a bun? Your total is \$37.32.

B: Would you like cash back today?

A: No, thank you.

B: Here's your card and your receipt. Have a nice day.

A: Thank you, you too.

Приложение 4

Прочитайте:

Nurse- looks after sick people

Attendant of the petrol station- fills fuel tanks with fuel

Surgeon- does difficult surgeries (операции)

Doctor- deals with health problems

Mayor- controls municipality workers and provides basic necessities for people

Secretary- answers phone calls and takes messages

Police officer- puts criminals behind bars (сажает преступников за решетку)

Forensic scientist- collects and analyses evidence (улики)

Detective- helps solve the crime

Cashier- works with money

Postal worker/ postman- delivers letters

Fire officer- fights fires

Тема 2.3 Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия.

Современные средства связи

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The Digital Revolution is considered to be the Third Industrial Revolution that, according to scientists, started in the 1940s but was widely accepted only thirty years later in the 1970s. Nowadays, this Revolution has achieved great results and has affected our lifestyle, habits and even mentality.

It goes without saying that the technological progress has also exerted a significant impact on interpersonal communication. However, it is not always clear whether the progress is a positive or a negative thing.

On the one hand, there are many advantages of the progress which allow us to consider it as an opportunity. Firstly, it helps to develop human relations by means of the internet and electronic devices, such as PC, smartphone, and tablet. We have become

closer not only to those people who live nearby but to those who live in other countries as well.

Secondly, the technological progress has an impact on interpersonal communication from a more global point of view. Technology can work as a driver in the process of collaborative consumption in which people learn to share, thanks to the Web.

On the other hand, the Digital Revolution does not consist only of positive aspects. First of all, in some cases, the interpersonal communication becomes more primitive and people forget how to communicate with others personally. This leads to a more serious one that is about fear of in-person meetings.

Finally, in the Digital Age, we rely more on technology and less on each other. As a result, we become more independent of other people and may feel more confident; however, it is only an illusion as we actually become more helpless.

Перевод:

Цифровая Революция считается третьей индустриальной революцией, которая, согласно ученым, началась в 1940-х годах, но широко распространилась лишь 30 лет спустя в 1970-е годы. Сегодня эта революция достигла великолепных результатов и повлияла на наш стиль жизни, привычки и даже менталитет.

Само собой разумеется, что технологический прогресс также значительно повлиял на межличностное общение. Однако не всегда понятно, является ли прогресс положительным явлением или нет.

С одной стороны, прогресс обладает множеством достоинств, которые позволяют нам судить о нем как о благоприятном явлении. Прежде всего, он помогает развивать человеческие отношения с помощью интернета и электронных устройств, таких как компьютер, смартфон и планшет. Мы стали ближе не только к тем, кто живет неподалеку, но и к тем, кто живет в других странах тоже.

Во-вторых, технологический прогресс воздействует на межличностные отношения еще и с более глобальной точки зрения. Технология может служить оператором процесса совместного потребления, в котором люди учатся делиться, благодаря интернету.

С другой стороны, Цифровая Революция не состоит лишь из положительных аспектов. Прежде всего, в некоторых случаях межличностная коммуникация становится более примитивной, и люди забывают, как общаться с другими лично. Это приводит к более серьезной проблеме, связанной со страхом перед личным общением.

Наконец, в эпоху цифровых технологий мы больше полагаемся на технологии, чем друг на друга. В результате мы становимся менее зависимыми от других людей и можем чувствовать себя увереннее. Однако это лишь иллюзия, ведь на деле мы становимся еще более беззащитными.

Тема 2.4 Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру

1. Translate the following words and expressions. Try to remember them.

1. successful	6. unemployed	11. education
2. power of will	7. scientists	12. the gold rush
3. poor	8. the turning point	13. gripping
4. sailor	9. imprisonment	14. diseases
5. tramp	10. decide	15. struggle

2. Read and translate the text:

American writer

Jack London was born in 1876 in San Francisco. His real name was John Griffit. He was the most successful writer in America in the early 20th century, whose life symbolized the power of will.

Background

London's family was very poor, so he began to work at the age of eight. He sold newspapers, worked on ships and in factories. Jack travelled across the ocean as a sailor, tramped from San Francisco to New York with an army of unemployed and back through Canada to Vancouver. London studied the great masters of literature and read the works of great scientists and philosophers.

Imprisonment

The turning point of Jack's life was a thirty-day imprisonment, which made him decide to turn to education and pursue a career in writing.

His best short stories

In 1897 Jack London joined the gold rush to the Klondike. He didn't bring any gold back with him but those years left their mark in his best short stories; among them *The Call of the Wild*, *White Fang*, *The Son of the Wolf*, and *The white silence*. They are gripping narratives of a man's struggle with nature. His novel *The Sea Wolf* was based on his experiences at sea.

The problems of the individual and society as well as some of the difficulties London himself met during the first years of his literary work are described in *The Iron Heel* and *Martin Eden*.

The last year of life

During the sixteen years of his literary career Jack London published about fifty books: short stories, novels and essays. In 1910 London settled near Glen Ellen in California, where he intended to build his dream home. After the house burned down before completion in 1913, London was a broken and sick man. Jack London died from various diseases and drug treatments at the age of forty in 1916.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is Jack London?
2. What is his real name?
3. When and where was Jack London born?
4. What do you know about John Griffith's family?
5. What was the turning point of Jack's life?
6. What works of Jack London do you know?
7. When did Jack London die?

4. Complete the following sentences:

1. Jack London was the most
2. Jack London's life symbolised
3. Jack London began to work
4. Jack travelled across the ocean
5. The novel *The Sea Wolf* was based on
6. The problems of the individual and society are described in
7. During the sixteen years of his literary career Jack London published
8. Jack London's dream home was intended to build in

5. Make a plan with reference phrases for retelling the biography of Jack London.

3. Комплект оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации

Контрольно-оценочные средства предназначены для проверки усвоения студентами изученного материала.

КОС для проведения рубежного контроля представлены в форме контрольной работы, которая формируется из соответствующих изученным темам.

Для проведения контрольной работы № 1 и контрольной работы № 2 разработано по 2 варианта.

Время проведения – 2 академических часа (90 минут).

Задания для контрольной работы № 1 соответствуют изученным темам:
№ 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи, № 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача, № 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка.

Задания включают несколько частей разного уровня:

1. Артикли: неопределенный, определенный, нулевой.
 2. Времена группы Simple.
 3. Степени сравнения прилагательных.
 4. Образование множественного числа существительных.
 5. Работа с текстом. Задания на понимание прочитанного текста.
- 1 задание – 8 баллов
2 задание – 8 баллов
3 задание – 5 баллов
4 задание – 12 баллов
5.1 задание – 7 баллов
5.2 задание – 3 балла

Критерии оценки контрольной работы № 1

Количество баллов (правильных ответов)	Перевод баллов в отметку
40-43	«5» отлично
34-39	«4» хорошо
21-33	«3» удовлетворительно
0-20	«2» неудовлетворительно

Задания для контрольной работы № 2 соответствуют изученным темам:

№ 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы, № 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха, № 1.9 Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру, № 2.1 Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в современном мире

1. Страдательный залог.
2. Косвенная речь.

3. Степени сравнения прилагательных.

4–5. Задания на понимание прочитанного текста.

6. Порядок слов в предложении

1 задание – 5 баллов

2 задание – 5 баллов

3 задание – 5 баллов

5 задание – 10 баллов

6 задание – 6 баллов

Критерии оценки

Количество правильных ответов	Оценка знаний
29-31	«5» отлично
23-28	«4» хорошо
17-22	«3» удовлетворительно
0-16	«2» неудовлетворительно

Контрольная работа № 1

Вариант 1

1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. ... Neva flows into ... Gulf of ... Finland.
2. ...Pacific Ocean is very deep.
3. ... Europe and ... America are separated by ... Atlantic Ocean.
4. ...Baltic Sea is stormy in winter.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в одном из следующих времен: *Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple.*

1. It's cold today. I don't think I *(to go)* out.
2. You *(to skate)* last Sunday? — Yes, we did.
3. I'm hungry. I think I *(to have)* something to eat.
4. My brother can skate very well. He *(to skate)* every Sunday.
5. When I was a child, I *(to want)* to be a doctor.
6. I like sport. I *(to watch)* a lot of sport on TV.
7. The accident *(to happen)* last Saturday afternoon.
8. Yesterday the boss *(to enter)* the office at half past nine.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. This man is *(tall)* than that one.
2. The Volga is *(short)* than the Mississippi.
3. This garden is *(beautiful)* in our town.
4. Chinese is *(difficult)* than English.
5. Mary is a *(good)* student than Lucy.

4. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. a table | 7. a chair |
| 2. a plate | 8. a bus |
| 3. a fox | 9. a match |
| 4. a room | 10. a way |
| 5. a lady | 11. a house |
| 6. a knife | 12. a family |

5. Прочитайте текст, выполните задания к нему.

TEXT

Johnny was three when he ran away from home for the first time. Somebody left the garden gate open. Johnny wandered out, crossed some fields, and two hours later, arrived in the next village. He was just able to give his name and address. By the time he was seven, Johnny used to vanish from home two or three times a year. Sometimes he covered quite long distances on foot. On other occasions, he got on a bus or even a train.

“Why do you do it?” the police asked him. “You aren’t unhappy at home, are you?” “Of course not,” Johnny replied. “Then why?” “I just like seeing places,” Johnny told them.

Johnny continued to “see places” although everyone tried to stop him. His parents used to watch him closely, and so did his teachers; but sooner or later Johnny managed to slip away. As he grew older, his favourite trick was to hide on a long distance lorry. Sometimes he used to travel hundreds of miles before anyone discovered him. It is hardly surprising that eventually Johnny managed to get on board a plane. He was twelve at the time. It was a cargo plane and, a few hours later, Johnny found himself in Cairo. How did he get on board? No one knows! According to Johnny himself, it was easy: he just went into the airport, walked along some corridors and got on board the nearest plane.

In spite of all this, Johnny did well at school. He enjoyed maths and languages and, perhaps not surprisingly, he was especially good at geography.

“What do you want to be when you grow up?” his teacher asked him. “An explorer!” he answered. “But it’s difficult to become an explorer in this modern age,” they tried to tell him, “unless you go into space!”

Just before he left school, Johnny saw a notice in one of the daily papers. An expedition was about to go to Brazil to travel up the Amazon. There were vacancies for three young people “willing to work hard and with a sense of adventure.” Johnny applied... and, two months later, he was on his way to Brazil.

5.1. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (True), какие не соответствуют (False).

1. When Johnny was three he used to vanish from home two or three times a year.
2. Johnny ran away from home because he was unhappy at home.
3. Johnny ran away from home because he liked seeing places
4. Johnny managed to get on board of a cargo plane when he was 7.
5. Johnny enjoyed maths and languages, and he was especially good at geography.
6. Just before he left school, Johnny went on an expedition to Brazil.
7. Johnny went on an expedition to Brazil after he’d graduated from the Harvard University.

5.2. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. As he grew older Johnny began...
 - a) to feel unhappy at home.
 - b) to travel further.
 - c) to hide from his parents.
2. Johnny went to Cairo because...
 - a) he liked geography
 - b) he liked flying
 - c) a plane was going there
3. Johnny wanted to become an explorer, but his teachers said ...

- a) “You are too young”.
- b) “Go into space instead”.
- c) “It isn’t easy these days”.

Контрольная работа № 1
Вариант 2

1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. ...Urals are not very high.
2. ... Paris is the capital of ...France.
3. ... Russia is washed by...Arctic Ocean in the north.
4. ... Washington is the capital of...United States of ...America.

**2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в одном из следующих времен:
Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple.**

1. Every day the boss (*to enter*) the office at nine o'clock.
2. Where your brother (*to work*)?
3. I feel very tired. I don't think I (*to play*) tennis.
4. When the secretary (*to come*) yesterday?
5. My friend (*to phone*) me at eight o'clock yesterday.
6. I (*to phone*) you tomorrow, ok? – Ok, bye.
7. Kate (*not to write*) letters every day.
8. What you usually (*to have*) for lunch?

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Asia is (*large*) than Australia.
2. The Alps are (*high*) than the Urals.
3. January is (*cold*) month of the year.
4. Spanish is (*easy*) than German.
5. Nick has a (*interesting*) book than John.

4. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. a flag | 7. a play |
| 2. a town | 8. a man |
| 3. a wolf | 9. a shelf |
| 4. a country | 10. a box |
| 5. a lion | 11. a mouse |
| 6. a park | 12. a dress |

5. Прочитайте текст, выполните задания к нему.

TEXT

Sam was an old farmer. He was born on his farm and had lived on it all his life. He had married his neighbour's daughter, and they grew fruit and vegetables.

Sam got up at five o'clock every morning to gather them and take a load off to market in his old truck. There were very few vehicles on the country roads at that time of the morning, and Sam knew how to get to market very well, so as he was going along, he

was always thinking about everything except his driving.

One morning he was thinking about what crops to plant for the next year's harvest, and whether to try something else. A lot of other farmers were planting the same things which he produced, so the prices in the market were coming down and he was getting less money.

After a few kilometers, Sam came to a place where the small road, which went in the direction of the market, crossed a bigger one, and he continued over it without stopping. He always crossed the big road like that, because there was never any traffic on it at that time of the morning, so there was no fear of having an accident, and anyway he was always in a hurry, because he wanted to get to the market in time for its opening. But this morning a young policeman whom he had never seen before signaled to him to stop a hundred meters beyond the crossroad. Sam stopped beside the policeman, and the policeman said to him, "Didn't you know that there was a sign telling you to stop at the crossroads before going over the main road?" "Oh, yes," answered Sam, "I knew that there was a sign at that point, because I go to market along this road every morning. But what I unfortunately didn't know, was that you were here."

5.1. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (True), какие не соответствуют (False).

1. Sam had lived on the farm all his life.
2. Sam got up at 12 o'clock every morning.
3. He was always thinking about his driving.
4. This morning a young policeman stopped Sam.
5. Sam didn't know about the sign telling to stop at the crossroads
6. Sam didn't know that the policeman was standing near the sign.
7. Sam didn't know the traffic rules.

5.2. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Sam was never thinking about his driving...
 - a) because the roads were nearly empty.
 - b) because the market was only a few kilometers away.
 - c) because he knew his truck very well.
2. At the crossroads Sam usually...
 - a) turned and went over the main road.
 - b) continued over the small road.
 - c) turned in the direction of the market.
3. Sam didn't stop at the crossroads that morning...
 - a) because there were no signs.
 - b) because there was no fear of an accident.
 - c) because he thought the policeman wouldn't notice it.

Таблица правильных ответов

Вариант 1		Вариант 2	
№1		№1	
1	The, the, -	1	The
2	The	2	-, -
3	-, -, the	3	-, the
4	The	4	-, the, -
№2		№2	
1	Go	1	Enters
2	Did you skate...?	2	Where does your brother work?
3	have	3	play
4	skates	4	When did the secretary come...?
5	wanted	5	phoned
6	watch	6	Will/shall I phone...?
7	happened	7	does not write
8	entered	8	What do you usually have...?
№3		№3	
1	taller	1	larger
2	shorter	2	higher
3	the most beautiful	3	the coldest
4	more difficult	4	easier
5	better	5	more interesting
№4		№4	
1	tables	1	flags
2	plates	2	towns

3	foxes	3	wolves
4	rooms	4	countries
5	ladies	5	lions
6	knives	6	parks
7	chairs	7	plays
8	buses	8	men
9	matches	9	shelves
10	ways	10	boxes
11	houses	11	mice
12	families	12	dressess
№ 5.1		№ 5.1	
1	F	1	T
2	F	2	F
3	T	3	F
4	F	4	T
5	T	5	F
6	T	6	T
7	F	7	F
№ 5.2		№ 5.2	
1	b)	1	a)
2	c)	2	c)
3	c)	3	b)

Контрольная работа № 2

Вариант 1

1. Употребите страдательный залог в следующих предложениях.

1. Somebody wants you on the phone.
2. This news shocked me.
3. They planted a lot of flowers in the park.
4. A passer-by showed me the way to the metro station.
5. Some children taught my little son a few bad words.

2. Употребите косвенную речь в предложениях.

1. She said: "Our children are playing in the yard".
2. Mike said: "Her friend will come to see me".
3. Mom said: "Father has repaired his bicycle".
4. Mr. Bell said: "Her new picture will be a masterpiece".
5. Julian said: "Helen danced better than anybody else".

3. Употребите правильную форму степеней сравнения прилагательных.

1. Today people seldom write letters. It's (*easy*) to phone.
2. He is (*smart*) man in the world and she is (*kind*) woman of all.
3. Who is (*important*) person in your life?
4. This actor looks much (*young*) in life than on TV.
5. What is (*good*) film you've ever seen?

4. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

ENGLISH TODAY

The modern world is becoming smaller all the time. Every day distances between different countries seem less. For this reason, it is becoming more and more important to know foreign languages, especially English.

English is very popular nowadays. It is the language of computers, science, business, politics, sports, arts and music. It is spoken all over the world. It is the official language of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the United States of America, and Australia. It is one of the official languages of Canada, the Irish Republic, and the Republic of South Africa.

Many English words were borrowed from the language of Angles and Saxons. Hundreds of French words came into English.

Some new words were brought by traders and travellers. These words came from all parts of the world: “umbrella” – from Italian, “tea” – from Chinese, “cigar” – from Spanish.

Many of the new English words – especially new scientific ones – have been made from Latin and Greek words instead of English ones. “Telephone” for instance, was made from Greek words “far” and “talk”.

To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. But learning the language is not easy. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But it is worth doing.

English is taught throughout the world and a lot of people speak it quite well. In Russia English is very popular, it is studied at schools, colleges and universities.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях.

1. English is very _____ nowadays.
2. It is the official language of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, _____, _____.
3. Many English words were borrowed from the language of _____ and _____.
4. Some new words were brought by _____ and _____.
5. “Telephone” for instance, was made from Greek words _____ and _____.
6. To know English today is absolutely _____ for every educated person.

6. Составьте предложения из данных слов.

1. it is, the world, spoken, all over.
2. the, world, modern, is becoming, all the time, smaller.
3. the, language, is not easy, learning.
4. in, English, is, Russia, very, popular.
5. it, a lot of, takes, time, and, patience.
6. know, to, English, is, for, necessary, a good, specialist.

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 2

1. Употребите страдательный залог в следующих предложениях.

1. My boss offered me a day-off.
2. He sends us messages every day.
3. She'll change her furniture soon.
4. The manager explained the office rules to the staff.
5. My Granny read wonderful tales to me in my childhood.

2. Употребите косвенную речь в предложениях.

1. The other team said: "Our sportsmen will win the game".
2. Kate said: "I made no mistakes in my dictation".
3. Peter said: "My friend has never been to Washington".
4. My aunt wrote: "Lina came to stay with us".
5. My cousin said: "I have received a very interesting offer from his firm".

3. Употребите правильную форму степеней сравнения прилагательных.

1. France is (*big*) than England.
2. — Do you feel (*good*) now than yesterday? — No, I am feeling much (*bad*).
3. It was (*difficult*) exam I had ever taken.
4. She is (*clever*) than her sister.
5. This computer is (*expensive*) than that one.

4. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

ENGLISH TODAY

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English is taught throughout the world and a lot of people speak it quite well. In Russia English is very popular, it is studied at schools, colleges and universities.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях.

1. English is very _____ nowadays.
2. It is the official language of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, _____, _____.
3. Many English words were borrowed from the language of _____ and _____.
4. Some new words were brought by _____ and _____.
5. “Telephone” for instance, was made from Greek words _____ and _____.
6. To know English today is absolutely _____ for every educated person.

6. Составьте предложения из данных слов.

1. it is, the world, spoken, all over.
2. the, world, modern, is becoming, all the time, smaller.
3. the, language, is not easy, learning.
4. in, English, is, Russia, very, popular.
5. it, a lot of, takes, time, and, patience.
6. know, to, English, is, for, necessary, a good, specialist.

Таблица правильных ответов

Вариант 1		Вариант 2	
№1		№1	
1	You are wanted on the phone by somebody.	1	I was offered a day off by my boss.
2	I was shocked by this news.	2	We are sent messages every day.
3	A lot of flowers were planted in the park by them.	3	Her furniture will be changed soon.
4	I was shown the way to the metro station by a passer-by./ The way to the metro station was shown to me by a passer-by.	4	The office rules were explained to the staff by the manager./ The staff was explained the office rules by the manager.
5	My little son was taught a few bad words by some children.	5	I was read wonderful tales by my Granny in my childhood.
№2		№2	
1	She said that their children were playing in the yard.	1	The other team said that their sportsmen would win the game.
2	Mike said that her friend would come to see him.	2	Kate said that she had made no mistakes in her dictation.
3	Mom said that father had repaired his bicycle.	3	Peter said that his friend had never been to Washington.
4	Mr. Bell said that her new picture would be a masterpiece.	4	My aunt wrote that Lina had come to stay with them.
5	Julian said that Helen had danced better than anybody else.	5	My cousin said that he had received a very interesting offer from his firm.
№3		№3	
1	easier	1	bigger
2	the smartest; the kindest	2	better; worse
3	the most important	3	the most difficult
4	younger	4	cleverer
5	the best	5	more expensive
№5		№5	
1	popular	1	popular
2	the United States of America, and Australia	2	the United States of America, and Australia
3	Angles and Saxons	3	Angles and Saxons
4	traders and travellers	4	traders and travellers
5	“far” and “talk”	5	“far” and “talk”
6	necessary	6	necessary
№6		№6	

1	It is spoken all over the world.	1	It is spoken all over the world.
2	The modern world is becoming smaller all the time.	2	The modern world is becoming smaller all the time.
3	Learning the language is not easy.	3	Learning the language is not easy.
4	In Russia English is very popular.	4	In Russia English is very popular.
5	It takes a lot of time and patience.	5	It takes a lot of time and patience.
6	To know English is necessary for a good specialist.	6	To know English is necessary for a good specialist.

Контрольно-оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации (к дифференцированному зачету)

Контрольно-оценочные средства предназначены для проведения промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине Иностранный язык во 2 семестре для студентов, обучающихся по специальности 38.02.03 «Операционная деятельность в логистике». Цель - выявление степени сформированности общих компетенций и профессиональных компетенций, которыми должен овладеть студент на 1 курсе.

Дифференцированный зачет проводится в устной форме

Для проведения зачета разработано 16 билетов, соответствующих изученным темам:

1. Тема № 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

Текст: Introducing people (Как представить человека)

2. Тема № 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

Текст: Describing Appearance (Описание внешности человека)

3. Тема № 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы.

Текст: Friendship (Дружба)

4. Тема № 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.

Текст: The House of my Dream (Дом моей мечты)

5. Тема № 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.

Текст: Shopping (Покупки)

6. Тема № 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача.

Текст: Healthy Way of Life (Здоровый образ жизни)

7. Тема № 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача.

Текст: Smoking (Курение)

8. Тема № 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха.

Текст: Travelling (Путешествия)

9. Тема № 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка.

Текст: Great Britain (Великобритания)

10. Тема № 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка.

Текст: Places of Interest in London (Достопримечательности Лондона)

11. Тема № 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка.

Текст: The USA (США)

12. Тема № 1.8 Россия.

Текст: Moscow (Москва)

Текст: Political System of Russia (Политический строй России)

13. Тема № 2.1 Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в логистике

Текст: I am going to become a logistician / Я собираюсь стать логистом

14. Тема 2.2 Государственные учреждения, бизнес и услуги

Текст: Public services

15. Тема 2.3 Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия.

Текст: Technological Progress (Технический прогресс)

16. Тема № 2.4 Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру.

Текст: Famous scientists (Известные ученые)

Время проведения – 2 академических часа (90 минут).

Критерии оценки

Для определения уровня знаний учитываются следующие критерии оценивания:

- 1) полнота и правильность – это правильный, точный ответ;
- 2) правильный, но неполный или неточный ответ;
- 3) неправильный ответ;
- 4) нет ответа.

При выставлении отметок учитывается классификация ошибок и их качество:

- 1) грубые ошибки;
- 2) однотипные ошибки;
- 3) негрубые ошибки;

4) недочеты.

Успешность освоения обучающихся оценивается по 5-бальной системе: «5»-отлично, «4»-хорошо, «3»-удовлетворительно, «2»-неудовлетворительно.

Оценка «5» - устный ответ в полном объеме соответствует учебной программе, допускается один недочет. По содержанию - правильный полный ответ, представляющий собой связное, логически последовательный ответ, умение обосновывать свои суждения, применять знания на практике, приводить собственные примеры.

Оценка «4» - устный ответ в общем соответствует требованиям учебной программы, но имеются одна или две негрубые ошибки, или три недочета.

Оценка «3» - устный ответ в основном соответствует требованиям программы, однако имеется одна грубая ошибка и два недочета, или одна грубая ошибка и одна негрубая, или 2-3 грубых ошибки, или одна негрубая ошибка и три недочета, или 4-5 недочетов. По содержанию ответ правильный, но не полный, допускаются неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил, недостаточно глубоко и доказательно обоснованы суждения, не приводятся примеры, материал излагается непоследовательно.

Оценка «2» - устный ответ, частично соответствует требованиям программы, имеются существенные недостатки и грубые ошибки. По содержанию ответ неправильный, допускаются неточности в определении понятий или формулировке, не приводятся примеры, материал излагается непоследовательно.

Билет 1. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Introducing people

There are some main rules of introduction which are useful to remember:

Men are introduced to women, young people to older ones, old friends to newcomers, and young girls to married. Usually, women are not presented to a man unless he is the Head of State or a member of the Royal family. When introducing one says something like: "Mrs. Johnson, may I introduce Mr. Blake?"

and then turning to Mrs. Johnson simply says "Mrs. Johnson".

That is all that's necessary, but one can say a bit of information which will help the introduced people to start the conversation.

The usual response to the introduction is "How do you do?" which is a kind of greetings and not a question, and the best answer to it is "How do you do?".

Sometimes one may say less formally "I am glad to meet you", "Happy to have met you" or just "Hello".

It is very good to add the name of the person introduced — "I am very glad to meet you, Mr. Sparks".

Билет 2. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Describing Appearance

When we speak about somebody's figure, face, hands, feet we mean his or her appearance. A person may be tall, middle-sized or short, thin or plump. A face may be round, oval or square. In summer, some people may have freckles on their faces. Old people have wrinkled faces.

People's hair may be long or short, thin or thick, good or bad, straight or curly. If it is long it is often plaited. Its colour may be black or fair, chestnut or red. Old people have grey hair. Women usually have their hair done at the hairdresser's.

Eyes may be large or small. They may be of different colour, grey, green, black, or hazel (brown).

How important is it for you to be attractive? Although everyone wants to be good-looking, do you think beautiful people are always happy?

I don't think so. For example, it must be a problem to be a very beautiful woman, because some men may be more interested in looking at this woman than talking to her. They think of her like a picture rather than a person. Some people think that very pretty women and handsome men are stupid, as a rule. These people are thought to be only interested in their appearance.

Билет 3. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Friendship

What is friendship? Some people will say that it is a feeling of mutual liking between two or more people, other will add that it is a state when one person understands and supports the other one.

To my mind friendship can be compared to a tree. Its seed should find good soil and under good conditions it will grow into a tree. As the years go by the tree stands firmer and firmer on the ground. And if it is strong enough, it will survive all the storms and winds. But to help it, we should take care of it and love it.

The most important feeling that exists between friends is trust. It never appears by itself, it's the result of a long friendship and this feeling is very valuable. Respect and tolerance are also very important; it means that you don't criticize your friend's way of living, but try to understand him, discuss problems with him and explain to him what you think is good and what is bad. A friend is a person who can help you in time, lend you any sum of money for a long period of time without any percent, whom you can wake up in the middle of the night just to say you feel worried or who is eager to do everything for you waiting nothing in return, who supports you in all your beginnings and who will never betray you.

Билет 4. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

The House of my Dream

Every person has his own idea of a perfect house.

Since the time immemorial people always wanted to make their dwelling a place, where one feels comfortable and cosy, where one always wants to come back to.

A dwelling of my dream is not a flat but a two-storeyed mansion. And as a real hostess I'd like to arrange everything in the house according to my taste. Now, let me tell you about my house. When you come to me, you push a big wooden front door, wiping your feet on the door-mat, and enter the hall. The floor is covered with a fitted carpet, the wallpaper is light and has a small pattern. There is a seat and a small table near the wall and a huge mirror above it.

Then you enter the living-room. The bright full-length curtains are drawn back, and sunshine fills the room. The living-room suite, consisting of a sideboard, a bookcase, a sofa, an elegant coffee table and three armchairs, is arranged around three walls. There is a video system near the window.

On the ground floor there's also a kitchen and a bathroom. The kitchen is a very large room with a big window. There is a gas cooker with a hood, two wall-cupboards and a sink unit there. Near the opposite wall, there is a dishwasher, a refrigerator and a table.

Билет 5. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Shopping

I go shopping several times per week. Nowadays there are so many types of shops — the shopping center, the hypermarket, the supermarket, the bakery, butchery and grocery.

I adore shopping centers. I usually do the shopping with my mother or with my friends. We go to the shopping centers where we can spend hours in different shops. You can buy any type of clothes there: from underwear to shoes and coat.

The supermarkets and hypermarkets are very convenient as you can buy whatever you need at once. There is no more need to go to three different shops to buy bread, meat and vegetables. It's all here.

But still there are those who prefer buying some goods at the specialized places. For example, they buy fresh bread at the bakery across the street, and then go to the butcher's to buy some fresh meat, and then spend 20 minutes to get to the grocery to buy fresh fruits and vegetables. Modern technologies allow doing the shopping without need not only to get out of the house, but even get out of bed. It concerns not only the clothing, but also the food. The delivery service is a part of almost all modern shops and that is extremely convenient. You can spend half an hour on choosing and ordering the products and then do some other things and then just receive all that you need. Isn't that convenient?

Билет 6. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Healthy Way of Life

Scientists say that in the future people will live longer. With healthier lifestyles and better medical care the average person will live to 90 or 100 instead of 70 and 75 like today. When the human genome is decoded, we'll probably live up to 150. Incurable diseases will be cured and "bad" genes replaced.

But that's tomorrow. And today, we continue to stuff ourselves with fast food — chips and pizzas, hamburgers and hot dogs. We are always in a hurry. We have no time to enjoy a home-cooked dinner with family and friends. We want to eat now and we want to eat fast. What is tasty is not always healthy. Doctors say that chips and pizzas are fattening, cola spoils our teeth and coffee shortens our lives.

If we eat too much, we'll become obese, and obesity leads to heart disease, diabetes and other serious illnesses. But the world today is getting fatter and fatter. America is the world's leader in obesity, but Europe is quickly catching up.

Lack of exercise is another serious problem. We spend hours in front of our computers and TV-sets. Few of us do morning exercises. We walk less, because we prefer to use cars or public transport. Research shows, however, that young people who don't take enough exercise often suffer from heart attacks.

Билет 7. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Smoking

Smoking is the best way to bad health. Today half the men and a quarter of the women in the world smoke on the average.

Some people think that there is not much sense in refraining from smoking, since the inhabitants of many cities and even villages breathe air contaminated with industrial and automobile wastes. They are very wrong. Vehicle exhaust gases are harmful in themselves, but a smoking driver is subjected to something far more dangerous.

Take another example: according to WHO (World Health Organisation) figures, the sick rate is higher among smoking workers of the heavy engineering, chemical, ceramic, mining, building, cement and rubber industries.

The harm of tobacco smoke on women should be especially emphasized. In particular, smoking may affect the course of pregnancy. Smoking women may bring into the world crippled or abnormal children.

The evidence that exposure to other people's smoke is dangerous to health is now incontrovertible. The exposure to secondhand smoke is a serious health risk to non-smokers, increasing their chance of contracting lung cancer and heart disease.

Билет 8. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Travelling

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

Билет 9. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water, which is called the English Channel.

The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales,

is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital.

Great Britain is a country of forests and plains. There are no high mountains in this country. Scotland is the most mountainous region with the highest peak, Ben Nevis. The rivers of Great Britain are not long. The longest rivers are the Thames and the Severn. The capital of the United Kingdom, London, stands on the banks of the Thames.

Билет 10. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Places of Interest in London

There are a lot of places of interest in London. Among them there are: Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London.

London stands on the river Thames. Crossing the river by the Tower Bridge, you can see the Tower of London. It is one of the oldest buildings of the city. Many centuries ago it was a fortress, a royal palace and then a prison. Now it is a museum of arms.

On the bank of the Thames, not far from the Tower of London, you can see Westminster Palace, or the Houses of Parliament. It is the seat of the British government and it is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. In one of its towers, there is famous Big Ben, the largest clock of England. It strikes every quarter of an hour.

Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official London residence. Tourists always go to see the ceremony of changing the Guard there.

London has many fine squares. Some of them are quiet, others are busy like Trafalgar Square. Trafalgar Square is the central square of the city.

Билет 11. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

The USA

The United States of America is one of the greatest countries in the world.

It is situated on the North American continent and is washed by three oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic.

The USA borders only on two countries — Canada and Mexico.

This great country has a lot of mountains, rivers, lakes. The main mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras. The longest rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri.

The climate of the country is varied. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather in winter.

America has fifty states and one federal District of Columbia where the capital of the country is situated.

The capital of the USA is Washington. It stands on the Potomac River in the eastern part of the country.

The main cities are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country. Other large cities are San-Francisco, Los-Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Phoenix and Dallas.

The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. The main industrial centers are Chicago and Detroit, with their greatest automobile company "General Motors".

Билет 12. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural center. It was founded 8 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history.

Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 13th century Moscow was the center of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tartar yoke. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack. Three-quarters of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's occupation, but by the mid-19th century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. Its total area is about nine hundred square kilometers. The population of the city is over 9 million.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. It has more historic associations than any other place in Moscow. The Kremlin and St Basil's Cathedral (Vasily Blazheny) are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture.

Билет 13. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Political System of Russia

Russia is a democratic federative state based on rule of law and a republican form of government. State power in Russia is exercised by the President, the Federal Assembly, the Government and the courts.

One of the basic principles of constitutional government is the division of powers. In accordance with this principle, power must not be concentrated in the hands of one person or one institution, but must be divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches of power. The division of powers requires that there be a clear delineation of responsibilities and a system of checks and balances so that each branch of power can offset the others.

The President is at the summit of the system of state power. He ensures that all the state institutions are able to carry out their responsibilities and keeps watching over them to ensure that no institution can encroach on another's prerogatives, attempt to usurp power in the country or take over another's powers.

Билет 13. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Scientific and Technological Progress

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our co-operation with nature. Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people.

Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the trivial things created by the scientific progress that we use in our everyday life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radiotelephones, what not. They would seem miracle to them that made our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century, I mean radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them.

A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, as it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations, the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made.

Билет 14. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Famous scientists

The names of numerous Russian researchers and innovators are known in all parts of the world. The contribution that numerous Russian researchers, physicists, scientific experts, physiologists, and others made to the advancement of worldwide science is invaluable. The names of Lomonosov, Mendeleev, Sechenov, Popov, Tsiolkovski, Korolev, Pavlov, Sakharov are globally acclaimed. There are a lot of subdisciplines of science in which the Russian innovators and researchers have made incredible revelations leading humanity to the unheard improvements and achievements.

Lomonosov who was a pioneer in Russian philosophy of nature, a student of history and a painter founded the first university in Russia. He composed numerous scientific works on various subjects: on history, astronomy, physics, geography, philology, biology, and others. He played a significant role as a statesman as well.

Mendeleev is famous for discovering and ordering the Periodic Table of the Elements. It turned into the fundamental law for future disclosures in science.

The Russian scientist Tsiolkovski worked out the scientific hypothesis of space flights. He is also known as the creator of a new field – astronautic science.

For Russian people space became real earlier than in other countries. Gagarin, the Russian astronaut, was the first human who circled our planet in 1961.

Билет 15. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

I am going to become a logistician

We are used to see plenty of goods on supermarket shelves. People rarely think about how these commodities, produced in different areas, get there. This process might be pretty complicated and it is managed by logisticians.

Logisticians are responsible for timely delivery of the goods. Besides, they should choose the least expensive method of delivery. To this end, many factors should be taken into consideration: fares of transport companies, cargo storage conditions, warehouse operations, etc.

Marking, bar codes, and in some cases chips are used for correct accounting of goods. All movements of goods are to be recorded in the relevant documents. So logisticians have to keep in mind many details.

Logisticians work in trade or transport companies. They should have analytical skills. They also communicate with colleagues and partners. I think it's a very interesting job.

Logistics specialists are in demand. With the development of online trading, the process of purchase has become easier for the buyer, but more difficult for the company. As each order should be delivered to the address specified by the client. And the unbought goods have to come back.

I study logistics in college now. I am looking forward to apply my knowledge in practice.

Билет 16. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык и перескажите на английском языке.

Technological Progress

Since the first automobile was introduced to our life, we can notice that there are a lot of changes happened around us. As a modern transportation, it not only brings convenience to our daily life, but also enhances the efficiency.

One of advantages of using automobiles is that it can give the users much more convenience compared with other transportations, such as bikes or buss. For me, I like to go to the supermarket once per week and normally buy many foods at one time. Can you imagine that I need to carry a lot of foodstuff and maybe take a crowded bus to reach home? How inconvenient it is! Suppose that I have a car, and then I will feel very easy because what I need to do is to put all my stuff at the back of the car.

On the other hand, automobiles can save our time and energy. Driving the automobile, we can go wherever we want to go. We can reach the destination faster than other transportation means. We can use the saved hours to enjoy the views or do anything that we want. After all, time means a lot to modern people. It can mean money to businessmen, knowledge to school students and profit to companies. By means of cutting time with the help of automobiles, we can increase the efficiency of our society.