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Приложение к ППССЗ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Российский государственный аграрный университет –
МСХА имени К.А. Тимирязева»
(ФГБОУ ВО РГАУ-МСХА имени К.А. Тимирязева)
ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ

КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

по дисциплине «ОУД.03 Иностранный язык»

специальность: 21.02.05 Земельно-имущественные отношения

форма обучения: очная

Москва, 2022

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1. Общие положения

1.1. Цели и задачи контроля

Целью промежуточной аттестации обучающихся является установление соответствия результата освоения обучающимися личностных, метапредметных, предметных результатов освоения программы дисциплины требованиям к результатам освоения основной образовательной программы ФГОС среднего общего образования, сформированности общих компетенций требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 21.02.05 Земельно-имущественные отношения рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОУД.03 Иностранный язык.

Главной задачей промежуточной аттестации обучающихся является проверка и оценка уровня освоения обучающимися предметных результатов освоения программы, сформированности общих компетенций учебной дисциплины ОУД.03 Иностранный язык.

Предметные результаты:

П1 сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;

П2 владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;

П3 достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

П4 сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

1.2. Форма промежуточной аттестации

Контрольно работы (1 семестр); Экзамен (2 семестр)

Дифференцированный зачет по ОУД. 03. Иностранный язык проводится в форме итоговой письменной работы. Фонд оценочных средств включает в себя комплект контрольно-оценочных средств необходимых для оценки программы ОУД. 03. Иностранный язык.

1.3. Система оценивания результатов выполнения заданий

Оценивание результатов выполнения заданий текущего контроля осуществляется на основе следующих принципов:

достоверности оценки – оценивается уровень сформированности знаний, умений, практического опыта и общих и профессиональных компетенций, продемонстрированных обучающимися в ходе выполнения задания;

адекватности оценки – оценка выполнения заданий должна проводиться в отношении тех компетенций, которые необходимы для эффективного выполнения задания;

надежности оценки – система оценивания выполнения заданий должна обладать высокой степенью устойчивости при неоднократных оценках уровня сформированности знаний, умений, практического опыта и общих и профессиональных компетенций обучающихся;

комплексности оценки – система оценивания выполнения заданий должна позволять интегративно оценивать общие и профессиональные компетенции обучающихся;

объективности оценки – оценка выполнения конкурсных заданий должна быть независимой от особенностей профессиональной ориентации или предпочтений преподавателей, осуществляющих контроль или аттестацию.

При выполнении процедур оценки заданий используются следующие основные методы:

- метод расчета первичных баллов;
- метод расчета сводных баллов.

Результаты выполнения заданий оцениваются в соответствии с разработанными критериями оценки.

Используются следующие шкалы для оценивания результатов обучения:

- пяти бальная шкала оценки.

Перевод пяти бальной шкалы учета результатов в пяти бальную оценочную шкалу:

Оценка	Количество баллов, набранных за выполнение теоретического и практического задания, средний балл по итогам аттестации
Оценка 5 «отлично»	4,6-5
Оценка 4 «хорошо»	3,6-4,5
Оценка 3 «удовлетворительно»	3-3,5
Оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно»	≤ 2,9

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Объекты оценивания

П1 сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;

П2 владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;

П3 достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

П4 сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

Метод проведения аттестации: выполнение итоговой письменной работы.

Задание:

1. Прочитать и письменно перевести текст на русский язык
2. Письменно ответить на вопросы по содержанию прочитанного текста

Условия выполнения задания:

1. для выполнения задачи студент использует электронные словари;
 2. текст перевода должен быть расположен только на одной стороне стандартного нелинованного листа с полями, с правильно составленной титульной частью (название текста на английском языке, перевод названия на русский язык, выходные данные, если они указаны), с нумерацией страниц, с датой и подписью студента в конце работы;
 3. ответы на вопросы по содержанию прочитанного текста составляются на английском языке в письменном виде и содержат не более 5 предложений;
 4. время на подготовку 50 мин;
 5. максимальный балл за задание - 5 баллов, в том числе:
полный письменный перевод – 3 балла;
ответы на вопросы по прочитанному тексту - 2 балла.
- Практические задачи (Приложение 1)

3. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

3.1 Задания для текущего контроля

Вариант I

Выберете правильный артикль.

1. Winter is ... coldest season of a year.
a) a **b) the** c) -
2. My father is ... engineer.
a) the **b) an** c) –
3. She is my ... best friend.

a) a **b) – c) the**

Выберете правильную форму множественного числа существительного.

4. She likes to eat

a) **apples** b) applies c) appls

5. There were many ... on the floor.

a) box **b) boxes** c) boxies

6. He caught three ... in the river.

a) fishes **b) fish** c) fishs

7. There were many ... in the yard.

a) goose **b) geese** c) geoses

Выберете правильный перевод предложений с конструкцией there is/are.

8. Вчера был концерт.

a) A concert was yesterday. b) There were a concert yesterday.

c) There was a concert yesterday.

9. На столе лежат книги.

a) There is books on the table. b) There were books on the table **c) There are books on the table.**

10. В нашем будущем доме будет лифт.

a) There was a lift in our future house. **b) There will be a lift in our future house.** c) There be a lift in our future house.

11. Вчера было три занятия.

a) Three lessons was there yesterday. **b) There were three lessons yesterday.**

c) There will be three lessons yesterday.

Выберете правильный вариант.

12. В стакане мало воды.

There is ... water in the glass.

a) a little **b) little** c) a few d) few

13. На улице много снега.

There is ... snow outside.

a) many **b) much** c) little d) few

Выберете правильную степень сравнения прилагательного.

14. Summer is ... than spring.

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

15. This book is than that one.

a) interesting b) intrestinger **c) more interesting**

16. It is ... today.

a) hoter **b) hotter** c) more hot

17. This task is ... than that one.

a) easy b) easir **c) easier**

Выберете правильное местоимение.

18. Is there ... here?

a) somebody b) something c) **anybody**

19. Give me ... to read, please.

a) anything **b) something** c) somebody

Выберете правильный вариант перевода предложения.

20. Ты его знаешь?

a) You know him? b) Does you know him? c) **Do you know him?**

21. Где ты учишься?

a) When do you study? **b) Where do you study?** c) Where you study?

Выберете слово с открытым слогом:

22. **a. take** b. put c. curl d. better

Выберете слово с закрытым слогом:

23. a) care b) nice c) **big** d) cure
24. Выберите правильный вариант чтения слова nice
a) [nais] b) [neis] c) [ni:s]

Вариант II

Выберете правильный артикль.

1. We like to go to ... our friends.

a) the b) a c) –

2. Put this ... book on the table.

a) a b) the c) –

3. There are ... three pens on his desk.

a) a b) the c) –

Выберете правильную форму множественного числа существительного.

4. Put these ... on the table, please.

a) **cup** b) cups c) cupes

5. Her ... are very fashion.

a) cloth b) **clothes** c) cloths

6. The were eating the grass.

a) calfs b) calves c) **calves**

7. There were many around his house.

a) bush b) **bushes** c) bushies

Выберете правильный перевод предложений с конструкцией there is/are.

8. Что у тебя в сумке?

a) **What is there in your bag?** b) What are there in your bag? c) What there be in your bag?

9. Вчера были какие-нибудь занятия?

a) Is there any lessons yesterday? b) Are there any lessons yesterday? c) **Were there any lessons yesterday?**

10. В вашей группе много студентов?

a) There are many students in your group? b) **Is there are many students in your group?**

c) Are there many students in your group?

11. В этой коробке есть что-нибудь?

a) There are something in this box? b) **Is there anything in this box?** c) Are there anything in this box?

Выберете правильный вариант.

12. Я знаю немецкий немного.

I know German

a) **a little** b) little c) a few d) few

13. На тарелке немного бутербродов.

There are ... sandwiches on the plate.

a) a little b) much c) little d) **a few**

Выберете правильную степень сравнения прилагательного.

14. The weather is ... today.

a) **better** b) gooder c) weller

15. This is ... building in our city.

a) higher b) the most highest c) **the highest**

16. This is ... method of learning English.

a) effectivest b) more effective c) **the most effective**

17. This task is ... than that one.

a) difficult b) **more difficult** c) the most difficult

Выберете правильное местоимение.

18. Is there ... on the wall?

a) **anything** b) something c) somewhere

19. There was ... in the fridge.

a) anything b) some c) **something**

Выберете правильный вариант перевода предложения.

20. Она студентка?

a) **Is she a student?** b) Does she a student? c) She is a student?

21. Что ты думаешь?

a) When do you think? b) **What do you think?** c) Where do you think?

Выберете слово с открытым слогом:

22. a. sample b. **deep** c. curl d. butter

Выберете слово с закрытым слогом:

23. a) deal b) **tap** c) lure d) side

24. Выберите правильный вариант чтения слова sky

a) [skai] b) [ski] c) [sku]

Вариант III

Выберете правильный артикль.

1. I usually go by ... bus when the weather is not good.

a) the b) - c) a

2. ... Russian Federation is one of the largest countries in the world.

a) – b) A c) **The**

3. We wrote a test last ... week.

a) the b) a c) –

Выберете правильную форму множественного числа существительного.

4. There are many ... in his bookcase.

a) thing b) things c) **things**

5. The ... are little animals.

a) mouses b) mices c) **mice**

6. There was much ... in the bottle.

a) **water** b) waters c) wateries

7. This text contains many new

a) word b) wordes c) **words**

Выберете правильный перевод предложений с конструкцией there is/are.

8. Что в этой коробке?

a) **What is there in this box?** b) What are there in this box? c) What there be in this box?

9. Завтра будут занятия?

a) Is there any lessons tomorrow? b) Any lessons are tomorrow? b) **Will there be any lessons tomorrow?**

10. В библиотеке много книг?

a) There will many books in the library? b) Is there are many books in the library?

c) **Are there many books in the library?**

11. В бутылке было мало воды.

a) Is there be little water in the bottle. b) There were little water in the bottle.

c) **There was little water in the bottle.**

Выберете правильный вариант.

12. Положи в кофе немного сахара.

Put ...sugar into the coffee.

a) **a little** b) little c) a few d) few

13. Мне бы хотелось сказать немного слов о нем.

I'd like to say ... words about him.

a) many b) much c) little d) **a few**

Выберете правильную степень сравнения прилагательного.

14. Your answer is ... today.
a) badder b) worser c) **worse**
15. He lives ... than you.
a) far b) farthest c) **farther**
16. He answered ... last lesson.
a) gooder b) betterer c) **better**
17. He is ... student in our group.
a) better b) good c) **the best**
- Выберите правильное местоимение.
18. Can you find this book ... ?
a) somebody b) somewhere c) **anywhere**
19. There isn't ... in the fridge.
a) **anything** b) something c) nothing
- Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения.
20. Ты можешь перевести этот текст?
a) You can translate this text? b) Do you can translate this text? c) **Can you translate this text?**
21. Где ты живешь?
a) Where you live? b) **Where do you live?** c) You where live?
- Выберите слово с открытым слогом:
22. a. **lazy** b. black c. curly d. best
- Выберите слово с закрытым слогом:
23. a) **cat** b) Kate c) while d) same
24. Выберите правильный вариант чтения слова deep
a) [**di:p**] b) [dep] c) [deep]

Вариант IV

- Выберите правильный артикль.
1. We live on ... second floor.
a) – b) **the** c) a
2. We like to go to ... theatre with my parents.
a) a b) **the** c) –
3. My father is ... engineer.
a) the b) **an** c) –
- Выберите правильную форму множественного числа существительного.
4. He has a little ... in his pocket.
a) moneys b) **money** c) monies
5. These ... are his sisters.
a) ladis b) ladys c) **ladies**
6. Put these ... into the table.
a) knifs b) knivs c) **knives**
7. There were many ... on the floor.
a) box b) **boxes** c) boxies
- Выберите правильный перевод предложений с конструкцией there is/are.
8. В прошлом году было много снега.
a) There were much snow last year. b) There is much snow last year. c) **There was much snow last year.**
9. В нашей группе будет больше студентов в будущем году.
a) There were more students in our group next year. b) There is more students in our group next year.
c) **There will be more students in our group next year.**

10. На следующей неделе будет больше занятий?
a) There were more lessons next week? b) Is there more lessons next week?
c) **Will there be more lessons next week?**
11. Сегодня три занятия.
There ... three lessons today.
a) is b) **are** c) will d) have
Выберете правильный вариант.
12. В этой книге много интересных историй?
Are there... interesting stories in this book?
a) a little b) little c) **many** d) much
13. Я не кладу много сахара в чай.
I don't put ... sugar into the tea.
a) many b) **much** c) little d) a few
Выберете правильную степень сравнения прилагательного.
14. This film is ... than that one.
a) interestinger b) **more interesting** c) the most interesting
15. This car is ... one.
a) **the most expensive** b) expensiver c) the expensivest
16. It is ... today than it was yesterday.
a) hot b) **hotter** c) the hottest
17. He is ... student in his group.
a) the activist b) activist c) **the most active**
Выберете правильное местоимение.
18. She couldn't find him
a) nowhere b) somewhere c) **anywhere**
19. I don't want to listen to
a) nothing b) something c) **anything**
Выберете правильный вариант перевода предложения.
20. Вы говорите по-английски?
a) You speak English? b) **Do you speak English?** c) Are you speak English?
21. Куда вы ходили вчера?
a) **Where did you go yesterday?** b) Where you go yesterday? c) When did you go yesterday?
Выберете слово с открытым слогом:
22. a. **feel** b. felt c. curl d. bat
Выберете слово с закрытым слогом:
23. a) cart b) nice c) **bigger** d) curly
24. Выберите правильный вариант чтения слова fame
a) [feim] b) [fam] c) [faim]

Критерии оценки (экзамен)

	Критерии оценки к практическому заданию	Баллы за критерии оценки
1	2	3
1	Полный письменный перевод	Максимальный балл – 3 балла
	Полный перевод, адекватный смысловому содержанию текста на русском языке. Текст грамматически корректен, все синтаксические структуры и лексические единицы, включая профессиональные термины, переведены адекватно. Переведено 100% объема текста.	3
	Полный перевод. Встречаются лексические, грамматические и стилистические неточности, которые не препятствуют общему пониманию текста, однако не согласуются с нормами языка перевода и стилем. Переведено 100%-90% объема текста.	2
	Полный перевод текста с большим количеством лексических, грамматических и стилистических ошибок, которые препятствуют общему пониманию текста. Переведено 90%-50% объема текста.	1
	Непонимание содержания текста, большое количество смысловых и грамматических ошибок. Переведено менее 50% объема текста.	0
2	Ответы на вопросы по прочитанному тексту	Максимальный балл – 2 балла
	Письменный ответ грамматически корректен, лексические единицы и синтаксические структуры переведены адекватно, правильно используются лексико-грамматические конструкции, если допускаются ошибки, то тут же исправляются студентом самостоятельно. Объем высказывания соответствует требованиям. Студент понимает и адекватно отвечает на вопросы.	2
	При письменном ответе встречаются грамматические ошибки, в том числе серьезные. Объем ответа составляет не более 50% необходимого объема. Студент испытывает затруднения при ответах на вопросы преподавателя.	1
	При письменном ответе встречаются грамматические и лексические ошибки, в том числе очень серьезные. Объем высказывания составляет менее 50% необходимого объема. Студент испытывает серьезные затруднения при ответах на вопросы преподавателя.	0
	Итого	5

Приложение 1
Практические задачи (экзамен)

Вариант 1

1. *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык*
2. *Ответьте письменно на вопросы по прочитанному тексту.*

About Myself

Hello, friends. Let me first introduce myself. My name is Kate or Katya for my friends. My surname or last name is Petrova. I was born on the 1st of June in Sochi, Krasnodarsky Krai. This is the most beautiful city in Russia situated on the Black Sea coast. Now I am a first-year student at the Technical Academy. In five years I'll be an engineer.

Now let me describe my appearance. I am tall and slim and have dark hair and blue eyes. My friends say that I am pretty. I think I am just good-looking. I love sports and music. I was very serious about a career in figure skating when I was in the 6th form. But then I broke my arm and doctors didn't let me go in for figure skating. I love to listen to modern music and dance. I dance a lot and I hope I am good at it. I also love swimming. I always swim in the Black sea when I visit my parents, my dear family.

I would like to tell you about my family. There are five people in our family. My father's name is Victor Andreyevich. He is a physicist by education and businessman by profession. My mother's name is Nadezhda Ivanovna. She is a housewife. She has much work about the house because I have a younger brother. He is a pupil. My brother Aleksey is in the seventh form. My grandmother, my father's mother, lives with us. She is very kind and helps us a lot.

Our family is very friendly, we have many friends. In summer many relatives come to visit us. And, of course, they use a chance to spend several weeks in beautiful Sochi.

In May I have finished school No 25 in Sochi. I did well in all the subjects but my favourite subjects at school were Physics and Computer Science. I also enjoyed English lessons.

I am very interested in learning English because I always wanted to become a programmer or maybe a businesswoman. I also think that the knowledge of foreign languages helps in everyday life and career.

Two years ago I travelled much around Europe. I have visited France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. There the knowledge of English helped me a lot.

1. *When and where was Kate born?*
2. *Where does she study?*
3. *What is she fond of?*
4. *Does her mother have much to do about the house? Why?*
5. *What were Kate's favorite subjects at school?*

Вариант 2

1. *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык*
2. *Ответьте письменно на вопросы по прочитанному тексту.*

My Working Day

My name is Ann. My day on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday begins in the early morning. I do not like to get up early, but I have to, because I have a lot of work to do during the day.

My mother wakes me up at 7. Then she goes to the kitchen to cook breakfast. If I prepare my breakfast for my own, I should have to get up earlier. I do not like big breakfasts; I prefer a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

I make my bed, do my morning exercises — that gives me energy and vivacity for the day. Then I go to the bathroom, clean my teeth and wash my face, comb my hair. After that I dress up. It takes me 10 minutes to get dressed. Then I put my books into my bag.

At 7:30 o'clock I have my breakfast and usually listen to the news on TV or on the radio. Then I put my coat or jacket on and rush to college. It takes me about 15 minutes to get to the place because I live not far from it. Usually I meet my friends on my way and we go on together.

My everyday classes begin at 8:00 a.m. and last till 12.50 a.m. As a rule I have three lessons each day.

When all classes are over, I come home and have dinner. I eat soup, potatoes and salad. Often I also have a dessert – some fruit or ice cream.

After my dinner, I have a rest for a couple of hours. I attend the volleyball group three times a week. So on Monday, Wednesday and Friday after having dinner, I go to the training. If I don't have training, still I try to spend quality time. I read interesting books or help my parents about the house. I sweep the floor, dust the furniture and clean the carpets with the vacuum-cleaner. Sometimes my mother asks me to go shopping. Then I have free time. I go for a walk with my friends or watch TV, or read books or play my favourite computer games.

At 6:00 p.m. we usually have family supper. After that we drink tea with sweets. I like evenings very much, all members of our family get together after work and study and have the opportunity to talk and to discuss our family affairs.

At seven o'clock I begin to do my homework. It takes me one or two hours to do it. I go to bed at 10:30 so if I have time after doing my homework I watch interesting films before fall asleep.

1. *When does usually Ann's working day begin?*
2. *Does she like to get up early?*
3. *Does she get up herself or does her mother wake her up?*
4. *Is Ann's college far from her house?*
5. *How many lessons does Ann have a day?*

Вариант 3

1. *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык*
2. *Ответьте письменно на вопросы по прочитанному тексту.*

My Flat

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves.

At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cozy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-

table with a big mirror. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not large but very cozy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat.

But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think — the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

1. *What floor is the flat on?*
2. *What modern conveniences are there in this flat?*
3. *What rooms are there in this flat?*
4. *What is the largest room in this flat?*
5. *Do you agree with the English proverb: "My home is my castle"?*

Вариант 4

1. *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык*
2. *Ответьте письменно на вопросы по прочитанному тексту.*

Hobbies

A "hobby" is a special interest or activity that you do in your time off. Some people keep pets as hobby. They keep rabbits, or fishes. They train dogs to do tricks, or keep pigeons to race and carry messages. Some are crazy about plants. They try to grow cacti or rare tropical flowers in their kitchens and sitting rooms.

Others are mad about their car or their motorbike. They spend their Saturdays and Sundays washing them, painting them, or buying new bits and pieces to make them go even faster.

Children and teenagers are great collectors. They collect stamps, or postcards or matchboxes, or pictures of a favourite footballer or pop star.

Many people make things as a hobby. Some teach themselves at home, but a lot of people go to evening classes at their local college. Just look under letter B in a list of London or New York evening classes and you'll find: Ballet, Batik, Bengali, Body building, Breadmaking and Byzantium.

But not everyone goes to evening classes to learn about his special interest. No one helped these people to do what they did.

A "hobby" is usually something that a person does alone. But American (and British) families sometimes like to do things together, too.

American families often have quite a lot of money to spend on their recreation. They can all enjoy their holiday home or their boot somewhere in the country away from home.

Americans love to get out of town into the wild and many go for holidays or long weekends into the thirty-five fabulous national parks. These magnificent areas of countryside include tropical forests, high mountains, dry deserts, long sandy coasts, grassy prairies and wooded mountains full of wild animals. The idea of these parks, which cover 1% of the whole area of the USA is to make "a great breathing place for the national lungs", and to keep different parts of the land as they were before men arrived. There are camping places in the national parks as well as museums, boat trips and evening campfire meetings.

Americans really enjoy new "gadgets", especially new ways of travelling. In the winter, the woods are full of "snowmobiles" (cars with skis in the front). In the summer they ride their "dune buggies" across the sands or take to the sky in hang gliders.

But Americans do not only spend their free time having fun. They are very interested in culture too. Millions take part-time courses in writing, painting and music, and at weekends the museums, art galleries and concert halls are full.

1. *What is a hobby?*
2. *What do children and teenagers collect?*
3. *What evening classes can one attend in London or New York?*
4. *How do American families like to spend their free time?*
5. *What do you like to do during your free time?*

Вариант 5

1. *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык*
2. *Ответьте письменно на вопросы по прочитанному тексту.*

Shopping

Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They also sell their goods on credit.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationary, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish — carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel — can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

Going shopping is a wonderful and instant way of participating in everyday life here. Most shops usually open at 9 a. m. and close at 8 p.m., they are opened from Monday to Sunday. Most grocery shops are opened also on Sunday. Actually, there are many big and small shops in every city. If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things. These are the main rules of shopping. Knowing the rules helps to get real bargains.

1. *How do shops attract customers?*
2. *What departments are there in the department stores?*
3. *What can one choose in the ladies' clothing department?*
4. *What can one buy in the men's clothing department?*
5. *What rules should one know doing shopping?*

Вариант 6

1. *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык*
2. *Ответьте письменно на вопросы по прочитанному тексту.*

British Holidays

There are a number of holidays, which are celebrated in Great Britain every year. One of them is, of course, the New Year's Day on the first of January. It is not so popular in England as in our country, but it is rather popular in Scotland. On that day people usually visit their friends and there is a lot of dancing and eating. In Scotland people bring a piece of coal for good luck in the New Year.

The next holiday of the year is St. Valentine's Day. It is on the 14th of February. People buy or make Valentine cards and send them to the people they love.

In March there is Mother's Day. All the children and adults, come to their mothers on that day to express their love and gratitude.

In April there is Easter. At Easter children eat chocolate Easter eggs. Sometimes parents hide them in the house or in the garden and children have to look for them.

In June there is Father's Day. On Father's Day children give or send their fathers and grandfathers cards and presents.

On the 31st of October there is a Halloween. They say ghosts and witches come out on Halloween. People make lanterns out of pumpkins. Some people have Halloween parties and dress as witches and ghosts.

The 25th of December is Christmas Day. It is one of the people's favourite holidays. People put Christmas trees in their houses and decorate them. There are beautiful Christmas decorations in the streets. On Christmas Eve everybody puts the presents under the Christmas tree. People say that at night Father Christmas puts presents into the stockings which children usually hang above their beds. The traditional Christmas meal is roasted turkey and Christmas pudding.

- 1. What holidays are there in Great Britain?*
- 2. Which holiday is celebrated on the first of January?*
- 2. What do people usually do on this day?*
- 3. Which holiday is one of the most favourite in Great Britain?*
- 4. When is Christmas celebrated?*
- 5. Who is Father Christmas?*

Вариант 7

- 1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык*
- 2. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по прочитанному тексту.*

London is the capital of Great Britain

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Big Ben is really the bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It's a very beautiful church built over 900 years ago. The tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers are there.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Picadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. In the West End there are wide streets with beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares. To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital. There are no parks or gardens in the East End and you can't see many fine houses there. Most of the plants

and factories are situated there. London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain. The last place of interest I should like to mention, is the British Museum, the biggest museum in London. The museum is famous for its library -one of the richest in the world.

All London's long-past history is told by its streets. There are many streets in London which are known all over the world. Among them Oxford Street, Downing Street and a lot of others can be mentioned. And tourists are usually attracted not only by the places of interest but by the streets too. In conclusion I should say if you are lucky enough to find yourself in London some day you will have a lot to see and enjoy there.

1. Where is London situated?
2. When was it founded?
3. What is the heart of the City?
4. What is there in West End?
5. What are the English proud of? Why?

Вариант 8

1. *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык*
2. *Ответьте письменно на вопросы по прочитанному тексту.*

The USA

The United States of America is an English-speaking country. It consists of fifty different states and the District of Columbia joined together under one government. The USA covers an area of almost 9400000 square kilometres and is twice as large as all the countries of Europe combined. It is placed in the middle of the North American continent and is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and the Pacific Ocean in the west. Placed between two oceans, the USA has a free access to the trade routes of the world. The USA is divided into three areas: Eastern area — a highland. Central area — a plain, and the Western area which is mountainous. The north-western part of the USA includes five lakes. The whole central plain constitutes the basin of the Mississippi River. The Mississippi is one of the longest rivers in the world. On the whole the USA has a continental climate. It is at the same time one of the coldest and one of the hottest countries, one of the wettest and one on the driest.

The flag of the United States is called "Stars and Stripes". The 50 stars represent the 50 states and the 13 stripes represent 13 original English colonies, which in 1776 became free and independent of England. The USA is governed by Congress and by the President. Congress consists of the Senate (100 senators — 2 from each state) and the House of Representatives (435 Congressmen). The President, who is also the head of the government and the commander-in-chief of all the armed forces, is elected every four years. The capital of the United States is Washington. It is situated on the Potomac River not far from the Atlantic coast. Washington is not a very large city. Such cities as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Houston, Dallas, Philadelphia, Detroit, New Orleans and some others are more larger. The USA is one of the most developed country in the world. It is a country of great contrasts. There are a lot of unsolved problems in the country such as unemployment and inflation, but nevertheless it is one of the greatest countries in the world.

1. *How many states are there in the USA?*
2. *What do the stars and stripes symbolize on the American flag?*
3. *Who is the head of the government in the USA?*
4. *What is the capital of the USA?*
5. *The USA is a country of great contrasts, isn't it? Why?*

Вариант 9

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык
2. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по прочитанному тексту.

Sports in Great Britain

The British are known to be great sports-lovers, so when they are neither playing, nor watching games, they like to talk about them. Many of the games we play now have come from Britain. One of the most favorite British games is cricket. It is often played in schools, colleges, universities and by club teams all over the country. Summer isn't summer without cricket. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behaviour. When they consider anything unfair, they sometimes say: "That isn't cricket. But as almost everywhere else in the world, the game which attracts the greatest attention is Association football, or soccer. Every Saturday from late August till the beginning of May, large crowds of people support their favourite sides in football grounds. True fans will travel from one end of the country to the other to see their team play. There are plenty of professional and amateur soccer clubs all over Britain. International football matches and the Cup Finals take place at Wembley. Rugby football is also very popular, but it is played mainly by amateurs. Next to football, the chief spectator sport in British life is horse-racing. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse which they think will win. The Derby is perhaps the most famous single sporting event in the whole world. Britain is also famous for motor-car racing, dog-racing, boat-racing, and even races for donkeys. The famous boat-race between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge attracts large crowds of people. A great number of people play and watch tennis. Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon are known all over the world. The innumerable tennis courts of Britain are occupied by people between the ages of 16 and 60 who show every degree of skill — from practically helpless to the extremely able. The British also like to play golf, baseball, hockey, grass-hockey. Various forms of athletics, such as running, jumping, swimming, boxing are also popular. You can sometimes hear that there are no winter sports in England. Of course the English weather is not always cold enough to ski, skate, or toboggan, but winter is a good season for hunting and fishing. Indeed, sport in one form or another is an essential part of daily life in Britain.

1. *What are the British known to be?*
2. *What are typical British games?*
3. *Where do International football matches and the Cup Finals take place?*
4. *What is the chief spectator sport in British life?*
5. *What sports do also like the British?*

Вариант 10

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык
2. Ответьте письменно на вопросы по прочитанному тексту.

Environmental Protection

Economists have long thought of the environment as an unlimited source of resources. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment but with the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of steaming, polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. There are many consequences of damaging the environment. One of them is "acid rain". Cars with their engines and factories have become the main source of air pollution in industrial areas. When factories send gases and chemicals into the air, they mix and the mixture is carried for hundreds of miles by the wind and finally, it falls back to earth. This "acid rain" kills fish and trees and slowly it kills everything. Another consequence is destroying the ozone

layer of the Earth. The third problem is damage to wildlife. Vast forests are cut down in Africa, South America and Asia for the needs of industries in Europe and in the USA. As a result, some species of animals, birds, fish and plants have disappeared and keep disappearing. Another problem is damage to water and soils. Dumping wastes into lakes, rivers, seas and oceans causes water pollution.

There is another aspect of the environmental problem, the importance and urgency of which steadily grow. How a country disposes of its waste may have a major effect on its future and the future of the world, too. Recycling waste and rubbish receives ever-greater care in Europe. Cans, paper and empty bottles and other things we call rubbish are accumulated in every home. Recycling process has double effect, the other part of it being - saving energy, which would have been necessary for producing new things.

One of the most serious environmental problems in large cities in Britain is sick fog, which the British so often have in autumn and in winter. In London the fog is sometimes so thick that cars run into one another. The protection of the environment is a universal concern. Many people belong to Green organizations in countries all over the world. Groups like "Green Peace" have already helped to stop some animals hunting but there are so many things to be done on our planet and our life on the Earth depends only on ourselves.

- 1. What do plants and factories pollute?*
- 2. What has become the main source of air pollution in industrial areas?*
- 3. Are "acid rains" harmful or useful for living things?*
- 4. Why did many wild animals disappear?*
- 5. How can people solve the problem of environmental pollution?*