

Приложение ППССЗ по специальности 10.02.05 Обеспечение информационной безопасности автоматизированных систем 2024-2025 уч.г.: Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ БЕЛГОРОДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
ОБЛАСТНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«АЛЕКСЕЕВСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»**

**Комплект
контрольно-оценочных средств**

по учебной дисциплине

**ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности**

**для специальности
10.02.05 Обеспечение информационной безопасности
автоматизированных систем**

Алексеевка – 2024

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе
Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего
профессионального образования по специальности 09.02.07
Информационные системы и программирование

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1. Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств

1.1 Область применения комплекта оценочных средств

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности. КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета.

КОС разработан на основании рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

1.2 Цели и задачи учебной дисциплины – требования к результатам освоения учебной дисциплины:

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

- У1 понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые);
- У2 понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;
- У3 участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы
- У4 строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
- У5 кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые);
- У6 писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

- З1 правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- З2 основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);
- З3 лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
- З4 особенности произношения;
- З5 правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.

Профессиональные (ПК) и общие (ОК) **компетенции**, которые актуализируются при изучении учебной дисциплины:

ОК 1. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам

ОК 4. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.

ОК 6. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей.

ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Планируемые личностные результаты освоения рабочей программы

ЛР 1. Осознающий себя гражданином и защитником великой страны.

ЛР 4. Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение к людям труда, осознающий ценность собственного труда. Стремящийся к формированию в сетевой среде лично и профессионального конструктивного «цифрового следа».

ЛР 5. Демонстрирующий приверженность к родной культуре, исторической памяти на основе любви к Родине, родному народу, малой родине, принятию традиционных ценностей многонационального народа России.

ЛР 7. Осознающий приоритетную ценность личности человека; уважающий собственную и чужую уникальность в различных ситуациях, во всех формах и видах деятельности.

ЛР 8. Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение к представителям различных этнокультурных, социальных, конфессиональных и иных групп. Сопричастный к сохранению, преумножению и трансляции культурных традиций и ценностей многонационального российского государства.

ЛР 10. Заботящийся о защите окружающей среды, собственной и чужой безопасности, в том числе цифровой.

ЛР 11. Проявляющий уважение к эстетическим ценностям, обладающий основами эстетической культуры.

1.3 Результаты освоения учебного предмета, подлежащие проверке

Наименование тем	Коды личностных результатов (ЛР), метапредметных (МР), предметных (ПРБ), формированию которых способствует элемент программы	Средства контроля и оценки результатов обучения в рамках текущей аттестации (номер задания)	Средства контроля и оценки результатов обучения в рамках промежуточной аттестации (номер задания/контрольного вопроса/ экзаменационного билета)
Раздел 1	<i>V1; V2; V4 ; 31;</i>	Текст	Тест №1

Лингвострановедческие реалии изучаемого языка	32; 33; 34; ЛР8	ПЗ №3	Тест №2
Раздел 2 Речевые штампы	У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 3 Описание внешности, характера	У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 4 Страноведение	У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 5 Образование в России и за рубежом	У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 6 Цифры и числа	У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 7 Спорт	У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 8 Природа и экология	У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 ПЗ №2
Раздел 9 Культура. Этикет.	У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 10 Общение в транспорте, в магазине, в больнице, на выставке	У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 11 Путешествие. Поездка за границу	У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 12 Экономика. Рынок. Промышленность	У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2

Раздел 13 Профессия. Карьера	<i>У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8</i>	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 14 Роль технического прогресса в науке и технике	<i>У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8</i>	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 15 Информационные системы. Информационные технологии	<i>У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8</i>	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 16 СМИ	<i>У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8</i>	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 17 Терминология в области информационной безопасности	<i>У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8</i>	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 18 Оборудование и его работа в сфере защиты информации	<i>У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8</i>	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 19 Нормативные документы в области информационной безопасности	<i>У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8</i>	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 20 Деловая переписка	<i>У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8</i>	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 21 Планирование времени	<i>У1; У2; У4 ; 31; 32; 33; 34; ЛР8</i>	Текст ПЗ №3	Тест №1 Тест №2

2. Комплект оценочных средств для текущей аттестации

2.1. Текстовые задания

- прочтите текст
- сделайте перевод выделенной части
- ответьте на вопросы.

Текст №1

Greg's Daily Routine

Greg is an American boy. He lives in Arlington, Texas. He lives with his family in a modern house. He is eleven years old and he has got an older brother, Alex, and a younger sister, Emma.

He starts his day at about half past six. He gets up, goes to the bathroom, takes a shower, brushes his teeth and get dressed. Then he has breakfast and at a quarter to seven he leaves home and catches the bus to school.

Classes begin at half past seven. He usually has lunch at the school canteen at half past twelve. After school, at a quarter past five, he goes home. There he does his school homework and when he finishes it he helps his Mum laying the table. At half past seven the family dines together.

Greg is a very helpful boy, so he helps his mother cleaning up everything after dinner.

He usually watches TV for a while after dinner and at about ten o'clock the most he brushes his teeth again, puts on his Spider Man pajamas and goes to bed. His parents always kiss him good night before he gets asleep. Greg is a very happy boy!

Answer the questions

1. Where does Greg live?
2. What's his sister's name?
3. What time does he wake up?
4. Does he have breakfast at home?
5. What time does he leave home?
6. Where does he have lunch?
7. When does he return home?
8. Does he do his homework at school or at home?
9. Is he a helpful boy?

Текст №2

Healthy lifestyle

Health is very important in life of every person. It depends on our lifestyle, products we eat and habits we have. Health is much more precious than money, gold or some other stuff. So what things help us to stay healthy?!

Health and nutritious food. *Eating fast food with high level of calories from salt, sugar and fats lead to such diseases as obesity, diabetes and others. Food is a key element of our good health. Eating healthy, nutritious and vitamin-rich products can improve your health. Fruit and vegetables are natural resources of vitamins A, B, C and E and other useful substances. Bread, dairy products, nuts and low-fat meat give you a large amount of energy and nutritious elements.*

Bad habits. A person with bad habits risks to get a lot of illnesses. Smoking cigarettes shortens your life and can cause cancer. Drinking alcohol ruins your organism, destroys your nervous system and leads to liver dysfunction. Taking drugs causes addiction and a large number of such illnesses as cancer, AIDS and tuberculosis. If you want to live a long and healthy life you should give up all your bad habits.

An active life with lots of physical exercises. Doing simple exercises every day can increase your health level and improve your immune system. Physical training strengthens your organism and allows effective fighting with illnesses. So if you are active, breathe fresh air and don't stay too much time indoors you will not have problems with your health.

Good and healthy sleep. Sleep is one of the main factors that influences our health. Every person needs to sleep about 8 hours to stay active during weekdays. Bad sleep can decrease your mental and physical abilities, and become a reason for illnesses and stress.

Positive thinking: A lot of people do not consider their emotions as a health factor. Being an optimist allows you to live more happily and easily cope with difficulties and problems. Positive emotions, smiling and laughing prolong your life and let you avoid stress.

At the end I'd like to conclude that without health our life is miserable. People should be more careful of their health. If your health is great you will easily achieve everything you want.

Answer the questions:

1. What does our health depend on?
2. What are the main components of healthy well-being?
3. Do you agree that food is a key element of our good health? Why?
4. How can bad habits influence our life and health?
5. Are physical exercises and healthy sleep important for our health?
6. Do you consider your emotions as a health factor?

Текст №3

Life of young people

Problems with parents. *Personal problems can look silly and unimportant to the eyes of grown-ups, who have already passed this period. These problems are caused by **generation gap**. Every generation is unique in its experience. It has its own ideals and a system of values. Adults always **complain** that the young are not always what they were. These words are repeated from*

*generation to generation. That's correct. In fact today the young are better educated. They grow up more quickly. They have more freedom. At present the young do not blindly **accept** the ideals of their parents. They don't believe that they are right only because they are older. But the adults don't want their values to be questioned. All these differences generate a generation gap when the young and adults don't understand one another.*

As a rule, the adults dissatisfied with their own life, teach the young how to live. Unfortunately they apply old standards to the new way of life. But the young people don't want to live in the past. They have their own ideas. They want to make their own mistakes rather than to listen to the warnings of the adults and repeat the mistakes of the older generation. They want to overcome their own difficulties. But grown-ups try to keep teenagers away from all the "dangers", which makes up life.

Problems with teachers. The same misunderstanding we face sometimes from the side of the teachers. They think that youth is given for studying. However, school takes all teenagers' time but the person who only studies is dull.

Another problem is bad marks. Bad marks don't encourage weak students, they simply can't do better. Also bad marks can cause problems with parents as they don't want to understand that their child does his (her) best.

Answer the questions.

1. Do you often quarrel with your parents?
2. Do you have much in common with your parents?
3. Do you always understand your parents? Do they understand you? What are the reasons of misunderstanding?
4. Do your parents help you to solve your problems?

Текст №4

Space Exploration

People often think that the age of space exploration began with the first spaceships in the 1950's and 1960's, though in fact, astronomers had been exploring the universe long before the beginning of space flights. Galileo made the first optical telescope used for astronomy in 1609. Later scientists got a lot more information about the solar system and its planets with the help of interplanetary probes, space capsules that carry special equipment and send information back to Earth.

From the beginning of the space age, both the Soviet Union and the United States were active in the exploration of the solar system. Both countries had their own space programmes, competing with each other. Both countries sent their probes to the Moon, to Venus, Mars and, Later, to Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Anyhow a real breakthrough in space exploration was the beginning of manned space flights. The first manned flight took place on April 12, 1961 when Yuri Gagarin went into orbit in the Soviet Vostok 1 spaceship and proved that man could survive in space.

The second-generation Soviet spaceship Voskhod were made for a whole crew of astronauts. In 1965 Voskhod 2 made a flight which was really memorable

because the copilot, Alexei Leonov, left the ship for the first time and became a space walker. He spent 10 minutes outside the spaceship in a special spacesuit. The Soviet third-generation manned spaceship Soyuz was able of maneuvering and spending almost unlimited time in space. The next stage of space exploration was connected with the use of orbital stations. The first of them called Mir was launched in 1986.

At the same time the USA carried on its programme of the Moon exploration and in 1969 Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the Moon. In 1975 the Ussr and the USA made the first space experiment together.

The future of space exploration seems to be connected with cooperation work in space. People's desire to know more about the world around us will never be satisfied and we can get the best results if we do his hard work together.

Answer the questions:

1. When did Galileo make the first telescope?
2. When did the first flight take place?
3. What was the name of the spaceship?
4. Who was the first cosmonaut becoming a space walker?
5. What was the name of orbital station?
6. Who was the first man to walk on the Moon?

Текст №5

English meals

Traditional English food has been greatly influenced by other national cuisines in recent years. Despite this fact, if you travel to Britain, you can still be served up traditional English dishes in a restaurant or at a hotel.

A typical English breakfast is usually quite big and substantial. It includes pork sausages, bacon and eggs, tomatoes, baked beans, mushrooms and a toast. Some people enjoy porridge, fruit and yogurt in the morning, followed by a toast and jam, or orange marmalade. A traditional breakfast drink is tea, which British people prefer having with cold milk. Another popular morning drink is orange juice.

For many Englishmen lunch is a fast meal. In big cities there are a lot of sandwich bars where office clerks can choose all sorts of sandwiches with meat, fish, chicken, ham, prawns, eggs, cheese, vegetables and lettuce. English pubs also serve good food for lunch, hot and cold. Quite a lot of workers go to famous "fish and chips shops" and buy their favourite deep fried cod or haddock with French fries.

A lot of Englishmen drink their 5 o'clock tea. It's a traditional light meal after work. People enjoy their favorite tea with cookies, cakes, freshly baked sweet buns, scones and other pastries.

British people eat their evening meal at about 7 o'clock, when all members of the family are at home together. As a rule, a typical dinner is meat and vegetables. It can be roast chicken or lamb with potatoes, or steamed vegetables with meat gravy. For dessert, English wives cook various puddings and serve them with ice-cream or jam.

On Sundays British families like to sit together at the table enjoying roast beef, lamb or chicken, served with Yorkshire pudding and dressed with English mustard, apple sauce, cranberry sauce or mint sauce.

English food is simple but very delicious. Today it continues to merge in national cuisines from all over the world.

Answer the questions:

1. What does a typical English breakfast consist of?
2. What is the most popular English drink?
3. When do the English drink tea?
4. What do they drink tea with?
5. When do they have dinner?
6. What do they have for lunch?

Текст №6

Shopping

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

Big department stores and supermarkets sell various goods under one roof. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc.

In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Answer the questions :

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?

Текст №7

The Olympic Games

The Olympics have a very long history. They began in 776 B.C., and took place for nearly 1,200 years at Olympia, Greece. The citizens of all the Greek states were invited to take part in the games. The prizes were wreaths made of branches of olive trees. Ancient Olympic Games were a great athletic festival and included many different kinds of sport: running, boxing, discus throwing, wrestling, the pentathlon (five different sports) and others. In 394 A.D. the games were stopped by the Roman Emperor Theodosius. In 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, managed to persuade people from fifteen countries to start the Olympic Games again. *The International Olympic Committee was set up in 1894, and the first of the modern series of the Games took place in Athens two years later, in 1896. There were competitions in many kinds of sports: running, jumping, boxing. All the nations of the world were invited to send their athletic teams.*

From then the Olympic Games have been international and the number of events on the program have increased. In these games only amateurs, or non-professional athletes can take part. Each country sends teams for as many different events as possible. The winners of each event are given a certain number of points. The International Olympic Committee decides where each Olympics will take place. They ask a city (not a country) to be the host. The Olympic games are attended by thousands and thousands of people every time they are held. They provide an opportunity for lovers of sports of all the nations to meet together.

Answer the questions:

1. How often and where did the ancient Olympic Games take place?
2. What kinds of sports did they include?
3. How did the modern Olympic Games begin?
4. What athletes can take part in the modern Olympic Games?
5. What are the winners in each event given?
6. Why are the Olympic Games so important?

Текст № 8

Travelling

The best way to break the monotony of our life and learn a lot about different places and cultures in the world is travelling. I think that our modern life is impossible without travelling. People get tired of their daily routine, they need to change the surroundings. So they go to a travel agency, buy tickets to some nice place, pack their suitcases and set off on a journey.

Travelling has a great educational value because it is a chance to meet new people, visit museums and ancient sights, discover different ways of life, taste national cuisines and practice foreign languages. It makes us more appreciative of other cultures. The best way to study geography is to go to distant countries and cities.

We can travel by different means of transport: by plane, by ship, by train, by car and even on foot. It depends on our plans and preferences. Plane is the fastest but the most expensive means of transport. Travelling in a modern train can be very comfortable and enjoyable. We can admire picturesque landscapes from the window and communicate with our companions. When we travel by car we don't have to buy any tickets or book a hotel, we can stop wherever we want and stay there as long as we like. Travelling on foot (or hiking) is quite popular among young people. It's really exciting to walk in the countryside enjoying the beauty of hills and valleys, lakes and forests.

My parents spend their holidays travelling too. I was only 4 years old when they first took me to Turkey. That was an unforgettable holiday by the sea. We swam and sunbathed, went sailing and fishing. And we took plenty of beautiful pictures there.

Travelling is great! It can give you a great deal of pleasant emotions and memories. It's the time for relaxation and thinking. People often return home with a fresh outlook on life and a fantastic zeal to do something good. And they usually say: "East or West – home is best."

Answer the questions :

1. Why is travelling so popular nowadays?
2. What opportunities do you have while travelling?
3. What means of travelling do you know?
4. Why travelling on foot is so popular among young people?
5. What is the fastest but the most expensive means of transport?
6. What are the advantages of travelling?

Текст №9

Russia

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.

The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and Ob in Asia. All rivers flow in the seas. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and Ladoga.

There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Some parts of our country are covered with mountains and hills. Here are three main mountain chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is the Caucasus.

The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle.

Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147. It is a wonderful city. There are many sights in Moscow.

Answer the questions:

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. How many per cent of the population are Russians?
3. What are the deepest lakes in Russia?
4. What is the climate of Siberia?
5. How many mountain chains are there in Russia? Name them.
6. What mineral resources is Russia rich in?

Текст 10

Great Britain

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south.

The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island). There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, Tyne, Clyde and Bristol Avon.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources, it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea. The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

Answer the questions:

1. Where is the United Kingdom situated
2. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
3. What ocean and seas are the British Isles washed by?
4. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called?
5. What country does Northern Ireland border on?
6. Are there any high mountains in Great Britain?

Текст №11

Christmas in Great Britain

Christmas Day, December 25, is probably the most popular holiday in Great Britain. It is a family holiday. Traditionally all relatives and friends give each other presents. So, before Christmas all the department stores and shops are crowded, everybody is choosing a present.

In general, people get prepared for this holiday very carefully. They decorate their houses in the traditional way. Christmas trees are set up in houses, in the streets and churches. They are always decorated with fairy lights, angels and small toys. In addition, little packets with nuts, candies and special biscuits are hung on the tree. Presents are put around the tree and artificial «frost» is scattered over the branches.

The Germans are believed to be the first to use the Christmas tree in their celebrations and Martin Luther was the first to place a star on the top of the tree. This star represents the star appeared over the stable in which Christ was born.

In Great Britain, the Christmas tree became popular while Queen Victoria ruled the country.

On the eve of Christmas children hang their stockings, so that Santa Claus could put presents into them: oranges, sweets, nuts and if the child didn't behave properly Santa Claus can put there a piece of coal as punishment.

Santa Claus got his name from a man known as St. Nicolas, who lived in the fourth century. He gave his wealth to the poor and often to children. After he died, the Dutch brought this legend to colonial America. Soon the Dutch name Sinter Klaus became Santa Claus.

Carol singing is an essential part of Christmas. No church or school is without its carol service. Carols may be traditional or with some variations that express different feelings. Carols were used for the first time during Christmas in the fifteenth century.

Usually children come around in the evening to the front doors and start singing carols and people who live in these houses give children candies, nuts, pies and so on, to thank them for carol singing.

A typical Christmas lunch includes turkey with cranberry sauce and pudding. After the lunch they go to the sitting room to listen to the Christmas speech of the Queen, shown on TV.

Answer the questions :

1. Why is Christmas so popular in Great Britain?
2. When did it become so popular?
3. What is an essential part of Christmas?
4. What does a typical Christmas lunch include?
5. Who did Santa Claus get his name from?
6. What does Santa Claus put in the stockings?

Текст № 12

Living in a City or a Village: Advantages and Disadvantages.

*Lots of people prefer living in cities rather than in the **countryside** because it is often easier to get good education and find a **well-paid** job. Besides, there is usually a wide choice of public transport, so you don't need to own a car, which is necessary when you live in the countryside. What is more, there are a lot of interesting things to do and places to see. If you live in the **village**, you have almost nowhere to go, but if you live in the **city**, you can eat in good restaurants, visit museums, and go to the theatre and to concerts. **All in all**, city life is full of **bustle** and variety, and you will never feel bored.*

*However, some people choose to live in the countryside because living in a city is often very expensive. It is particularly difficult to find good cheap **accommodation**. What is more, public transport is sometimes crowded and dirty, particularly **in the rush hour**, and even the parks can become very crowded, especially on Sundays when it seems that every **city-***

dweller is looking for some open space or green grass. On the contrary, the air in the countryside is very clean and there are no noisy crowds, so living in the country can be useful for your health. Last of all, despite all the crowds, it is still possible to feel very lonely in a city because people often don't know their neighbours whereas in the countryside people know each other and you have many friends.

In my opinion, it's possible to solve most of the problems of big cities, for example, the problem of pollution. Cutting down on **emissions** from large **combustion plants** and exhaust fumes from vehicles would help solve the problem. I think we should try to use alternative energy such as solar energy and wind energy and design plants and cars that run on electricity, a much cleaner fuel than petrol. In addition, I think the government should ban cars from city centres. We can also improve the situation with traffic if the government encourages people to use the underground more. I would argue that if the **underground** was made cheaper, many people would decide to leave their cars at home.

As for me, I would prefer city life because I am keen on visiting theatres, cinemas, museums and galleries and do not mind noise and pollution. Besides, my city offers me good opportunities to continue my education and I hope to find a prestigious job in the future. However, I enjoy the peace and fresh air of the countryside and in summer I usually go to my country house where I have a good time with my friends.

Answer the questions:

1. Is the city life stressful? Why?
2. How would you improve the living conditions in the place where you live?
3. Why do young people tend to live in cities?
4. Where do you think people will live in the future, in cities or in the countryside? Why?
5. Would you like to change the place where you live? Why?

Текст № 13

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Albert Einstein is known all over the world as a brilliant theoretic physicist and the founder of the theory of relativity. He is perhaps the greatest scientist of the 20th century. Some of his ideas made possible the atomic bomb, as well as television and other inventions.

He was born in 1879 in a small German town. The Einstein family soon moved to Munich, where Albert went to school. Neither his parents, nor his school teachers thought much of his mental abilities. His uncle often joked: "Not everybody is born to become a professor."

In 1895 Albert failed the entrance examination to a technical college in Zurich. A year later, however, he managed to pass the exam and entered the

college. After graduating from the college, Einstein started to work at the Swiss Patent Office in Bern. In 1905 he wrote a short article in a science magazine. This was his 'Special Theory of Relativity', which gave the world the most famous equation relating mass and energy ($E = mc^2$), the basis of atomic energy.

Later, he became a professor in several European universities and in 1914 moved to Berlin as a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. After ten years of hard work he created his 'General Theory of Relativity'. In 1921 Einstein received the Nobel Prize for Physics.

A Jew, and a pacifist, he was attacked by the Nazis, and when Hitler came to power in 1933 he decided to settle in the United States. **In 1939 Albert Einstein wrote a letter to President Roosevelt**, at the request of several prominent physicists, outlining the military potential of nuclear energy and the dangers of a Nazi lead in this field. His letter greatly influenced the decision to build an atomic bomb, though he took no part in the Manhattan Project. After the war he spoke out passionately against nuclear weapons and repression **Einstein died in 1955**. The artificial element einsteinium has been named in his honour.

Answer the questions:

1. Why is Einstein generally thought of as being the greatest scientist of the 20th century?
2. What did his parents and relatives think of his mental abilities?
3. Did he manage to pass his entrance exams at once?
4. How long did it take him to form his 'General Theory of Relativity'?
5. Why did Einstein leave Germany?

Текст № 14

«Madam Tussaud's: Entertaining and Amazing People»

*For more than two hundred years Madame Tussaud's has entertained and amazed people of all ages, nationalities and from all walks of life. After all, where else can you see world leaders, movie stars, sporting heroes and other **celebrities**.*

*Employing the best sculptors to create the most life-like reproductions, Madame Tussaud's is particularly famous for its attention to details. Most figures are sculptured from **sittings** with actual people, and each takes about 6 months to complete. All the historic characters have been created after attentive study of old portraits and sculptures. The costumes are recreated as accurately as possible.*

*In the 1770 Marie Grosholtz (later to become Madame Tussaud) began making her **wax** portrait figures. Her figures of French writer Francois Voltaire and US statesman Benjamin Franklin are on display today.*

In those days wax portrait figures were like the cinema or TV today — people knew the names of the famous and infamous people of the time but didn't know how they looked so were intrigued enough to see their wax portrait figures. During the French Revolution she was asked to make death masks of some of the prominent figures who were **executed**, such as Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette.

She also made a death mask of one of the leading revolutionaries, Robespierre, which is currently on display. Madame Tussaud worked at her exhibition until her death in 1850 at the age of 89. Her sons and grandsons continued with the business, but these days her **descendants** are no longer directly involved. However, the spirit of Marie continues to live on, not least in the form of the figure she made herself.

Figures are made 2 % bigger than real life because wax **shrinks**. The wax used for the figures is similar to candle wax. In the more **thrifty** past, wax figures were melted down and reused, but this is no longer the case as the colour of the wax **deteriorates** when recycled. Each figure weighs about 15 kg — with 4.5 kg of wax used for the head and 1.4 kg for the hands.

Over 150 **precise** measurements are taken to create an accurate portrait. Each hair is to be individually **inserted**, taking about five weeks.

All the figures regularly have their hair washed and styled like anyone else would at a hairdresser's. By the way, all vital statistics are accurate and kept under lock and key by Madame Tussaud's. Despite repeated requests from the press, this information is never disclosed.

The characters who move and speak are modelled in clay first of all, like the normal portraits, but the head is made in **silicon rubber** which allows movement.

A spokesperson for Madame Tussaud's says men and women like different figures. The figure most photographed by men is Naomi Campbell, and the most photographed by women is Brad Pitt.

However, the attention from the public isn't always friendly — for instance, Hitler had to be put behind a special glass screen in the Chamber of Horrors because people couldn't stop abusing him. By the way, research by Madame Tussaud's has revealed that women are stronger than men. In a recent study they discovered that the Chamber of Horrors is twice as popular among women as among men!

Answer the questions:

- 1 What was Madame Tussaud's particularly famous for?
- 2 How long did it take to complete the figure?
- 3 .What historic characters have been created?
- 4/When did Marie Grosholtz begin making her wax portrait figures?
- 5 What did she make during the French Revolution?

Текст № 15

Environmental problems

Environmental problems is the most burning problem of today. The ecological problem influence the climate on the Earth. Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remind much the same. Nature is under threat. Our country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction- with nature a sign of the ecological crises. Rains, full of acid chemicals, change lakes, rivers, as well as forests. Acid water kills the plants and animals that usually live in water. Acid rain makes the Earth more acidic and some kinds of trees can't live in the sole that is very acidic. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. Water pollution occurs mostly, when people overload the water environment such as streams, lakes, underground water, bays or seas with wastes or substances harmful to living being.

Nuclear weapon is also course of the pollution. It brings a great damage to the agriculture, forests and people's health.

The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The greenhouse effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing infrared radiation from escaping into outer space. It causes the overheat of the air as a result we have the global warming effect.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are up. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for ecology in countries. Its main goal is to combine the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement launches all kind of environmental actions and inform of the ways, means and results of this work.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the most actual problem nowadays?
2. What do we need in order to safeguard our environment?
3. What is the most serious ecological problem nowadays?
4. How do acid rains harm the nature?
5. When does water pollution happen?
6. What organization cares for ecology in many countries?

Текст № 16

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

Two years ago I entered the Omsk Flying Technical College of Civil Aviation. There were several reasons for my choice. I was always interested in radio electronics, which deals with the design and technology of radio electronic equipment. At school I was good at mathematics and physics and hoped my future profession would be connected with these subjects. Besides, I wanted to know computer science better, because computer industry is developing so fast, and comprises almost all spheres of professional life. It is a well-known fact, that business now is possible without computers. As you know, radio electronics and computer engineering have many common features and that is why I entered this institution.

The Omsk Flying Technical College of Civil Aviation suggests to its applicants six specialties: instrument equipment, radio electronic equipment of aircrafts, ground radio electronic equipment, flying exploitation of aircrafts, technical exploitation of aircrafts and engines, flight mechanics.

Instrument technicians deal with different aircraft instruments, such as air speed indicator, altimeter, various gyroscopes, autopilot etc.

Radio technicians deal with radio equipment, which is installed on the aircraft. For example, communication-, command- and emergency- radio stations.

Ground radio electronic technicians of the airport deal with ground communication equipment which provides flights of different types of aircrafts.

Aircraft mechanics must keep aircraft in good operating condition. The replace faulty units and make minor adjustments. The mechanics are responsible for maintenance and repair.

Flight mechanics make pre-flight checks. They inspect the main parts of the helicopter, regulate the oil and fuel pressure.

Now I am a student of the second course and in a year I will get a diploma. I do not worry about finding a well paid job because I am sure that my specialty will be necessary not only in aviation but also in other fields connected with radio electronics and computer engineering.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the full name of the College you are studying in?
2. What specialties does the College suggest to the applicants?
3. What is your specialty?
4. What do radio technicians deal with?
5. What radio equipment installed on the aircraft do you know?
6. What do ground radio electronic technicians of the airport deal with?
7. What do instrument technicians deal with?
8. What do aircraft mechanics do?
9. What must flight mechanics do?

**3. Комплект оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации
Практическое задание №3**

Упражнение 1. Напиши данные существительные во множественном числе.

1. a dress – two ...
2. a lady – two ...
3. a baby – three...
4. a story – three ...
5. a fox – four ...
6. a leaf – four ...
7. a thief – five...
8. a wolf – five...
9. a loaf – six...
10. a city – six...
11. a sheep – seven ...
12. a policeman – seven...
13. a sportsman – eight...
14. a bench — eight ...
15. a witch – nine ...
16. a tomato – nine ...
17. a potato – ten...
18. a photo – ten...
19. a kilo – eleven...
20. a hero – eleven...

Упражнение 2. *Вспомните конструкцию местонахождения There is/ are и выполните упражнение, употребляя эту конструкцию в разных временах.*

1. Our park is nice. a good playground there.

2. an old house near our school a year ago. Now a new playground there.
3. some strawberries in the fridge. You can take them.
4. some bananas in the bag. Where are they now?
5. a lot of apples in autumn.
6. a lot of apples next autumn.
7. a stadium and three playgrounds near our house. We can play sports every day.
8. three playgrounds and a stadium near our house. We always play sports after school.
9. three apples and a banana in the fridge. You can give them to Sam.
10. a banana and three apples in the fridge. Can we make fruit salad?

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в нужном времени *Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple*.

1. He often (bring) me flowers. 2. I (meet) Paul yesterday. 3. They (visit) us tomorrow. 4. What (you/do) next morning? 5. Mr Jones (buy) a car last month. 6. Mary (go) to school on foot every day. 7. It (be) hot soon. 8. The baby (not/sleep) well last week. 9. He never (drive) fast. 10. Lessy (live) in Paris in 1989.

Упражнение 4 Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Indefinite Passive.

1. Moscow (to found) in 1147.
2. Football (to play) in summer.
3. Her new article (to finish) next year.
4. The letter (to receive) tomorrow.
5. That bone (to give) to her dog today.

3.1. Практические задания (ПЗ)

Практическое задание №1

Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

1

Вы два раза услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D. Установите соответствие между диалогами и местами, где они происходят: к каждому диалогу подберите соответствующее место действия, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее место действия**.

1. In a park

2. In a shop
3. In a vet clinic
4. In a hotel
5. At a party

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ:

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

2

Вы два раза услышите пять высказываний, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D, Е. Установите соответствие между высказываниями и утверждениями исследующего списка: к каждому высказыванию подберите соответствующее утверждение, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее утверждение**.

1. The speaker talks about his/her favourite subject.
2. The speaker talks about his/her after-class activities.
3. The speaker describes his/her school classroom.
4. The speaker explains how to use the school library.
5. The speaker describes a school book exhibition.
6. The speaker explains what his/her friend is angry about.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ:

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

3

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–Е, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–6. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fresh air producer 2. A famous Russian toy 3. Famous for its size | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Named after a famous scientist 5. A great source of knowledge 6. Spoken all over the world |
|--|---|

- A Russia, also officially known as the Russian Federation, is the largest country in the world. Its territory is 17,075,400 square kilometers. According to scientists, the country's territory would almost cover the surface of the planet Pluto. It is the only country which is washed by 3 oceans and 12 seas. Russia is considered to be a European country, but two-thirds of the country are in Asia. However, most of the population lives in the European part of Russia.
- B Russia is the country with the largest forest reserves in the world. 45% of its territory is covered in green forests. The forests are located in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. Forests play an important role in the life and welfare of people. Russian forests are the biggest 'lungs' of the Earth. They produce oxygen and clean the atmosphere of carbon dioxide and other pollutants.
- C There are more than five thousand languages in the world. Russian is one of the five major world languages. 280 million people around the world speak Russian and it is one of the most widely spoken native languages in Europe. The United Nations uses Russian as one of the official languages of the organization. It is also used in international commerce, politics, academic and cultural life.
- D For its collection of books, the Russian State Library is considered to be the biggest in Europe and one of the largest in the world. The Russian State Library was founded in 1862, in Moscow. The library has over 275 km of shelves with more than 43 million items, including books, journals and magazines, art publications, music scores and sound records, maps and other things. There are items in 247 languages of the world.
- E One of the most popular souvenirs tourists buy in Russia is the Matryoshka. It is a doll made of wood and painted with colourful ornaments. Although the Matryoshka is called a doll, it is actually a set of dolls of different sizes placed inside one another. A traditional Russian Matryoshka has big black eyes, red healthy cheeks and a friendly smile. She wears a national Russian costume, and often has some flowers or a basket of fruit in her hands.
- Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E
Заголовок					

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **4-8** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 –**

False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

British Meals

The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than they have on the Continent, though some English people like a "continental" breakfast of rolls and butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge or corn flakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade(made from oranges) with buttered toast, and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham perhaps fish.

They generally have lunch about one o'clock. The businessman in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch and so restaurant; but if they can make it home for lunch, they have cold meat(left over probably from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad and pickles, with a pudding or fruit to follow. Sometimes they have a mutton chop, or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

Afternoon tea you can hardly call a meal, but it is a sociable sort of thing, as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea, cake or biscuit.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, a sweet, fruit and nuts, coffee. In a great many English homes, they make the midday meal the chief one of the day, and in the evening they have the much simpler supper — an omelette, or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs and sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

4 The English breakfast is also known as the continental breakfast.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

5 The usual English breakfast consists of rolls and butter and coffee.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

6 British people seldom drink coffee.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

7

In a great many British homes dinner is the biggest meal of the day.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

8

Englishmen generally have lunch about one o'clock.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 9-15 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 9-15.

9	There are four _____ in a year: winter, spring, summer and autumn.	SEASON
10	Each of _____ lasts three months.	THEY
11	Summer _____ my favourite season.	TO BE
12	June, July and August are summer months. When summer comes, the weather gets _____ and sometimes it can be very hot.	WARM
13	In summer people spend _____ time in the open air.	MUCH /MANY
14	They find time to go _____ the forest or swim in the river.	IN / TO
15	School _____ like their summer holidays.	CHILD

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 16–20, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 16–20.

16	There is a belief that some jobs suit men better than women and some other jobs are more appropriate for women than for men. Nowadays, women more and more often take jobs that _____ were done by men.	TRADITIONAL
----	---	-------------

- 17 A lot of women do _____ and difficult jobs, becoming astronauts, pilots, and firefighters. **DANGER**
- 18 No one is surprised when a girl wants to be a police _____ or a train _____. **OFFICE
DRIVE**
- 19 In sports you can see a similar _____. **SITUATE**
- 20 Girls play football, ice hockey, go boxing and do other sports that seem to be _____ for women. **USUAL**

Практическое задание №2

Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

1

Вы два раза услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D. Установите соответствие между диалогами и местами, где они происходят: к каждому диалогу подберите соответствующее место действия, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее место действия**.

1. In a park
2. In a shop
3. In a vet clinic
4. In a hotel
5. At a party

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ:

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

2

Вы два раза услышите пять высказываний, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D, E. Установите соответствие между высказываниями и утверждениями исследующего списка: к каждому высказыванию подберите соответствующее утверждение, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее утверждение**.

1. The speaker talks about his/her favourite subject.
2. The speaker talks about his/her after-class activities.
3. The speaker describes his/her school classroom.
4. The speaker explains how to use the school library.
5. The speaker describes a school book exhibition.

6. The speaker explains what his/her friend is angry about.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ:

Говорящий	А	В	С	Д	Е
Утверждение					

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

3 Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–Е, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–6. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

1. Star wedding

2. Traffic news

3. Sports

4. Air incident

5. Weather forecast

6. Successful career

A The system of traffic information began to work in many major cities of America not long ago. Drivers get 7-day traffic forecasts with information on forthcoming and other traffic troubles. The system takes account of traffic accidents, planned road works; provides real time information: traffic density, average movement speed. TV viewers of each city can see their road net and choose where to drive round.

B Hollywood actress Sandra Bullock married American TV star Jesse James in July, 2005 in California. Many hundreds of guests had been invited to a rented ranch near Santa Barbara. The guests didn't know that they were lending a wedding. They thought until the last minute that they would be celebrating Bullock's 41st birthday.

C American Airlines flight 605 carrying 176 passengers to Puerto Rico from Fort Lauderdale, Florida was diverted after a passenger found a chilling note scribbled on a napkin that made reference to a bomb. Forty minutes into the flight, the crew made the decision to return back to the airport. A subsequent inspection of the plane failed to uncover anything unusual.

D It's calculated that Joanne Rowling, the author of very famous books about Harry Potter, is earning 536 000 000 daily, and her total profit is already more than \$1000 000000.

E The world's famous cycling race comes to its exciting conclusion when the riders cap off three weeks of road racing and 21 stages with a sprint down the Champs Elysees in Paris. The Tour de France will be broadcast live daily at

Sportland at 5 p.m. until the last stage on Sunday, June 24, which will be shown at 7 p.m.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E
Заголовок					

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **4-8** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Notstated**). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

What do shops offer?

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. Although every town or city has many kinds of shops, many of these are typical: a supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, a grocer's, a baker's, a greengrocer's, a dairy and a butcher's.

Alexander's family like to do their shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. These sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, consists of many departments: ready-made clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electrical appliances and electronics, cosmetics, linen, curtains, books, gifts, jewellery etc. You can buy anything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The goods for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, suits, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties etc. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the cosmetic department they sell perfume, face creams and powders, lipsticks, lotions, shower gels, soap, shampoos.

In the supermarket we can also buy many different things in the same location: meat and sausages, fish, sugar, pasta, flour, cereals, tea, coffee, bread and whatnot.

At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the baker's you can buy white or brown bread, rolls and biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocer's, which is stocked with cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and various fruits. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed.

If you call round at a dairy, you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and

many other milk products.

4 To buy various goods under one roof is very convenient.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

5 The dairy sells milk, cheese and sausages.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

6 To buy china one needs to go to China.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

7 The department store is a store with escalators.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

ОТВЕТ:

8 Cereals are sold in the baker's.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

Ответ:

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 9-15 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 9-15.

ONE

TO BE

9 The _____ record of the games dates from 776 BC in Greece.

MAN

10 The important sports in the original Olympic Games _____ running, jumping, wrestling, throwing the discus and throwing the javelin.

TAKE

11 Only _____ competed, and they wore no clothes in order to have greater freedom of movement.

WE

GREAT

12 The first modern Olympiad _____ place in Athens in 1896.

THEY

13

In 2014 Sochi was the first Russian city to host the Winter Olympics.

14

_____ sportsmen won the _____ number of golden medals.

15 Our country is very proud of _____.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **16–21**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **16–21**.

16 What is the most eco-friendly transport? I believe it's the bicycle. There are a lot of bicycles on the streets of our town and that is probably why it looks so green and _____.

BEAUTY

17

FORTUNATELY

HEALTH

There are cycle lanes all over the town so using your bike to get to school or to the office is safe and convenient. _____, some people still prefer driving cars even for short distances.

RIDE

COMPETE

18 They make the environment less _____.

REAL

19 As for me, I enjoy riding my bike very much and all my friends say that I'm a good _____.

20 Next month I'm going to take part in a regional cycling _____ and I hope to win it.

21 I don't think I will stop riding my bicycle till I'm _____ old.

Примерные тексты

INPUT DEVICES

1) There are several devices used for inputting information into the computer: a keyboard, some coordinate input devices, such as manipulators (a mouse, a track

ball), touch panels and graphical plotting tables, scanners, digital cameras, TV tuners, sound cards etc.

2) When personal computers first became popular, the most common device used to transfer information from the user to the computer was *the keyboard*. It enables inputting numerical and text data. A standard keyboard has 104 keys and three more ones informing about the operating mode of light indicators in the upper right corner.

Later when the more advanced graphics became to develop, user found that a keyboard did not provide the design capabilities of graphics and text representation on the display. There appeared manipulators, a mouse and a track ball, that are usually used while operating with graphical interface. Each software program uses these buttons differently.

The mouse is an optic-mechanical input device. The mouse has three or two buttons which control the cursor movement across the screen. The mouse provides the cursor control thus simplifying user's orientation on the display. The mouse's primary functions are to help the user draw, point and select images on his computer display by moving the mouse across the screen.

In general software programs require to press one or more buttons, sometimes keeping them depressed or double-click them to issue changes in commands and to draw or to erase images. When you move the mouse across a flat surface, the ball located on the bottom side of the mouse turns two rollers. One is tracking the mouse's vertical movements, the other is tracking horizontal movements. The rotating ball glides easily, giving the user good control over the textual and graphical images.

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний (письменно)

введение информации; координатные устройства ввода; манипуляторы; мышь; трекбол; сенсорная панель; графические планшеты; цифровые камеры; сканеры; ТВ тюнеры; стандартная клавиатура; числовая и текстовая информация; световые индикаторы; клавиши; режим работы; презентация текста на мониторе; графический интерфейс; программные средства; оптико-механическое устройство ввода; управлять движением курсора; упрощать ориентацию пользователя на экране; указывать и выбирать изображения; удерживать кнопки в нажатом состоянии; двойное нажатие; стирать объекты; ровная поверхность; вращать ролики; следить за вертикальным движением; легко скользить.

4. Ответьте на вопросы, используя информацию текста (письменно)

1. What devices are used for inputting information into the computer?
2. What was the most common device in early personal computers?
3. What is the function of a keyboard?
4. Why do many users prefer manipulators to keyboard?

5. How does the mouse operate?
6. What role does the ball on the bottom of the mouse play?

Java language

Java is a programming language developed by Sun Microsystems, specially designed to run on the Web. Java programs (called **applets**) let you watch animated characters and moving text, play music, and interact with information on the screen (for example, control animations and select options).

Characteristics of the Java language

Java is an **object-oriented** language, similar to C++, but more dynamic and simplified to eliminate possible programming errors. A Java program is both compiled and interpreted. First, the source code (a file with a **Java** extension) is compiled and converted into a format called bytecode (a file with a **.class** extension), which can then be executed by a Java interpreter. Compiled Java code can run on most computers because there are Java interpreters, known as **Java Virtual Machines**, for most operating systems. Java is **multi-threaded**, meaning a Java program can have multiple threads (parts) — that is, many different things processing independently and continuously. This enables the program to make the best use of available CPU power.

Why is Java popular?

Most programmers like Java because it allows them to write applets which make web pages more interactive and attractive. They can create graphical objects (for example, bar charts and diagrams) and new controls (for example, check boxes and push buttons with special properties). A web page that uses Java can have sounds that play in real time, music that plays in the background, cartoon-style animations, real-time video and interactive games.

The Java Micro Edition platform (**Java ME**) is used in mobile devices. It provides flexible tools to create applications that run on mobile phones, PDAs, TV set-top boxes and printers. Nowadays, most phones are configured to use Java games.

Alternatives to Java

One alternative to Java is Microsoft's **C#**, pronounced 'C sharp', a **.NET** language based on C++ with elements from Visual Basic and Java. There are no substantial differences between **C#** and Java. When software developers do measurements on pieces of code, sometimes Java is faster, sometimes **C#** is.

Another competitor is Adobe **Flash** technology, which supports graphics, a scripting language called ActionScript, and the streaming of audio and video. Flash is used to create animation and advertisements, to integrate video into web pages, and to develop rich internet applications such as portals. **Flash files**, traditionally called **flash movies**, have a **.swf** file extension.

They may be an object on a web page or be played in the stand-alone Flash Player.

2. Вам даны неверные высказывания. Скорректируйте их (письменно)

1. Java was invented by Microsoft.
2. With the interpreter a program is first converted into Java bytecodes.
3. Java is not compatible with most computing platforms.
4. The Java language is single-threaded, one part executing at a time.
5. Java has no competitors.
6. Flash files are called *animations*.

3. Вставьте пропущенные слова (письменно полные предложения)

interpreted animated configured used pronounced
object - oriented compiled

1. Java lets you watch _____ characters on web pages.
2. Java is an _____ language, similar to C++ but more dynamic.
3. First, the source code of a Java program is _____ into an intermediate format called *bytecode*. This is then _____ by any system possessing a Java interpreter.
4. The Java ME platform is widely _____ in mobile Devices
5. Nowadays, most mobile phones are _____ to use Java games.
6. Microsoft's C# is a simplified version of C and C++ for the Web. It's _____ 'C sharp'..

Desktop publishing (DTP) refers to the use of computers to design and publish books, brochures, newsletters, magazines and other printed pieces. DTP is really a combination of several different processes including word processing, graphic design, information design, output and pre-press technologies, and sometimes image manipulation.

DTP centres around a page layout program. Typically, a layout program is used to import texts created in word processing programs; charts and graphs from spreadsheet programs; drawings and illustrations created in CAD, drawing or paint programs, and photographs. The program is then used to combine and arrange them all on a page. It is this ability to manipulate so many different items and control how they are used that makes layout software so popular and useful. However, modern word processors also have publishing capabilities, meaning the line separating such programs from DTP software is becoming less clear. In general, though, powerful new publishing systems use high-quality scalable **fonts**

and give you control over typographic features such as **kerning** (adjusting the spaces between letters to achieve even, consistent spacing). Another key feature of DTP software is **text flow** — the ability to put text around graphic objects in a variety of ways.

Once composed, DTP documents are printed on a laser printer or on a high-resolution imagesetter. For transfer to a commercial printer, the documents are generally saved in their native page layout format (such as Adobe InDesign or QuarkXPress) or as **PDF** files. PDF stands for **P**ortable **D**ocument **F**ormat and allows people to view, search and print documents exactly as the publisher intended — you don't need to have the software and fonts used to create it. PDF files can be published and distributed anywhere; in print, attached to email, posted on websites, or on DVD. To open a PDF file, only the Adobe Acrobat Reader (a free download) is required.

In modern commercial printing, DTP files are output directly to the **printing plates** without using film as an intermediate step. This new technology is known as **Computer-To-Plate (CTP)** or direct to plate, and the machine that generates plates for a printing press is called a **platesetter**. CTP machines are expensive, so most people take their files to a **service bureau**, a company that specializes in printing other people's files. Service bureaux offer a full range of scanning and printing solutions.

Отвeтьте на вопросы (письменно ,полные ответы)

Read the text again and answer these questions.

1. What type of software is used for the creation of DTP documents?
2. What are three differences between DTP software and word processors?
3. What is a PDF and what can it do?
4. Which program do you need to view a PDF document?
5. Why do people send their DTP files to service bureaux?

2.1. Контрольные вопросы к дифференцированному зачету

1. Настоящее простое время. Спряжение глаголов в данном времени, особенности образования 3 л. Ед.ч. Образование отрицательных и вопросительных форм.
2. Чтение и перевод текста «Образование в России»
3. Настоящее длительное время. Спряжение глаголов в данном времени. Образование отрицательных и вопросительных форм.
4. Чтение и перевод текста «Моя будущая профессия»
5. Простое прошедшее время. Правильные и неправильные глаголы. Образование отрицательных и вопросительных форм.

6. Чтение и перевод текста « Система образования в США»
7. Простое будущее время. Спряжение глаголов в данном времени. Образование отрицательных и вопросительных форм.
8. Чтение и перевод текста «Высшее образование в США»
9. Использование оборота to be going to в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени
10. Чтение и перевод текста «Оксфорд»
11. Прошедшее длительное время. Спряжение глаголов в данном времени. Образование отрицательных и вопросительных форм.
12. Чтение и перевод текста «СМИ»
13. Настоящее совершенное время. Спряжение глаголов в данном времени. Образование отрицательных и вопросительных форм.
14. Чтение и перевод текста «Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.
15. Прошедшее совершенное время. Спряжение глаголов в данном времени. Образование отрицательных и вопросительных форм.
16. Чтение и перевод текста «США»
17. Чтение и перевод текста «Национальные праздники Великобритании»
18. Чтение и перевод текста «Праздники в России»
19. Причастие. Общие сведения, образование форм причастий настоящего и прошедшего времени. Функции в предложении.
20. Чтение и перевод текста «Библиотеки»
21. Правила образования страдательного залога.
22. Чтение и перевод текста «Театры и кино»
23. Страдательный и действительный залог.
24. Чтение и перевод текста «Мой любимый писатель»
25. Страдательный залог: Present Simple Passive.
26. Чтение и перевод текста «Наука и технология»
27. Страдательный залог: Past Simple Passive.
28. Чтение и перевод текста «Великие открытия»
29. Страдательный залог: Future Simple Passive.
30. Чтение и перевод текста «Исследование космоса»
31. Инфинитив. Общие сведения, функции в предложении. Инфинитив с частицей и без частицы «to»
32. Чтение и перевод текста «Компьютерная грамотность»
33. Герундий. Правила образования, его функции в предложении.
34. Чтение и перевод текста «Windows»

35. Чтение и перевод текста « Основное назначение компьютера»
36. Косвенная речь. Повелительные предложения.
37. Чтение и перевод текста «Запоминающее устройство»
38. Косвенная речь. Вопросительные предложения.
39. Чтение и перевод текста «Память»
40. Косвенная речь. Специальные вопросы.
41. Чтение и перевод текста « Устройство ввода»
42. Придаточные предложения времени.
43. Чтение и перевод текста « Клавиатура»
44. Придаточные предложения места.
45. Чтение и перевод текста «Сканер»
46. Придаточные предложения причины.
47. Чтение и перевод текста «Модем»
48. Придаточные предложения условия.
49. Чтение и перевод текста «Всемирная паутина»

2.2. Практические задания

Variant 1

1). *Поставьте существительные во множественное число:*

a car, a bus, a story, a wolf, a mouse

2). *Образуйте степени сравнения прилагательных:*

long, beautiful, smart, big, little

3). *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в правильной форме:*

1). Tomorrow I (not to go) to school. 2). Where they (to spend) last month? 3). Usually she (to go) shopping three times a week. 4). After classes he (to wait) for you at home. 5). What subjects you (to study) at your college? 6). I (to see) a good film last Friday. 7). We always (to drink) coffee in the morning.

4). *Прочитайте текст и соотнесите вопросы с абзацами текста:*

— What exactly is the Internet?

— What do I need in order to use the Internet?

— How do I "surf the net"?

— What can I use the Internet (or)?

— What is a web site, and how do I visit one?

The Internet: FAQs

(Frequently Asked Questions)

The Internet is without doubt one of the most important inventions in History. It was started in 1968 by the US government but at first it was used mainly by

scientists. Since 1990, when the World Wide Web was **created**, it has changed the world, and its uses **are growing** every day.

1 _____?

The Internet is a network (several networks, in fact) of millions of computers around the world, **connected** by phone lines, satellite or cable, so that all the computers on the net can **exchange** information with each other.

2 _____?

Not quite. The Internet links *computers*, and the World Wide Web is *a* system which links the *information* stored inside these computers.

3 _____?

A company or organisation stores its information in electronic documents on one of the Internet computers, somewhere in the world. This computer **space** - the company's web site - has an address, in the same way that every telephone has a number. To visit a web site, you simply **enter** the address. Your computer is connected to the web site, a document is downloaded, and a page appears on your computer screen.

4 _____?

When you visit a web site looking for information, some words on the page may be **underlined**, showing that there is more information about the subject in another document. If you click on one of these words, the Web automatically connects your computer to a new document or web site, even if this is stored thousands of kilometres away. You're **surfing the net!**

5 _____?

The main use of the Internet is to find information — for your schoolwork or job, or just to find out more about your hobbies. Sports or **current events**. You can also use the Internet to read newspapers and magazines, play games, plan your holiday or buy things from your favourite shop. E-mail makes it possible to send electronic messages anywhere in the world in seconds, and you can use the Internet to **'chat'** with people and make new friends.

6 _____?

If you don't already use the Internet, all you need to get started is a computer, a modem and a phone line. Using the Internet is getting cheaper and easier all the time. Are you ready to surf the net? There's a whole exciting Internet world out there waiting for you!

Variant 2

1). *Поставьте существительные во множественное число:*

a dog, a box, a baby, a hero, a leaf

2). *Образуйте степени сравнения прилагательных:*

small, good, interesting, clever, deep

3). *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в правильной форме:*

1). She (to wash) her car once a week. 2). When you (to leave) the meeting yesterday? 3). She (to explain) a grammar rule yesterday. 4). My mum usually (not to cook) dinner. 5). What she (to do) yesterday? 6). My sister (to go) to school every day. 7). Last year Ann (to visit) Spain.

4). Прочитайте текст и вставьте данные слова в пропуски:

but, Finally, Firstly, Far example, However, In conclusion, Also, What is more, On the other hand

PROS AND CONS OF USING THE INTERNET

Advertisement for the Internet promise you a world of information, **entertainment**, on-line shopping and e-mail services. (1) _____ the real world of the Internet may not be as perfect as the advertisements suggested.

Using the Internet offers many advantages. (2)....., all of the latest information is available to you, in your home, at any hour of the day and night . It is much faster and easier to surf the net in search of information from all over *the* world than to travel to libraries in dozens of countries. (3)....., on-line shopping makes it possible search through catalogues to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. By joining a newsgroup or chat group, you can share your hobbies and special interests, and perhaps make friends all over the world. (4), e-mail is popular because it is faster than sending a letter and cheaper than a telephone conversation.

(5)....., the Internet has several disadvantages. (6) _____ with so much information available, finding what you want can take you hours. Multimedia web pages with photographs, music and video are attractive, (7) _____ they make downloading slow and boring. (8)....., there is too much advertising instead of real information. As for Internet friendships, sitting at home in front of a computer making 'chat friends' is not the same as actually meeting people. (9)....., the Internet obviously has both good and bad points. Fortunately, the system is improving all the time, and any problems which still exist can be solved. Whether we like it or not, the Internet is here to stay, so we have to make the best possible use of it.

Критерии оценивания

«5» «отлично»– студент показывает глубокое и полное овладение содержанием программного материала по УД в совершенстве владеет понятийным аппаратом и демонстрирует умение применять теорию на практике, решать различные практические и профессиональные задачи, высказывать и обосновывать свои суждения в форме грамотного, логического ответа (устного или письменного), а также высокий уровень овладения общими и профессиональными компетенциями и демонстрирует готовность к профессиональной деятельности;

«4» «хорошо» – студент в полном объеме освоил программный материал по УД владеет понятийным аппаратом, хорошо ориентируется в изучаемом материале, осознанно применяет знания для решения практических и профессиональных задач, грамотно излагает ответ, но содержание, форма ответа (устного или письменного) имеют отдельные неточности, демонстрирует средний уровень овладение общими и профессиональными компетенциями и готовность к профессиональной деятельности;

«3» «удовлетворительно» – студент обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений программного материала по УД но излагает его неполно, непоследовательно, допускает неточности в определении понятий, в применении знаний для решения практических и профессиональных задач, не умеет доказательно обосновать свои суждения, но при этом демонстрирует низкий уровень овладения общими и профессиональными компетенциями и готовность к профессиональной деятельности;

«2» «неудовлетворительно» – студент имеет разрозненные, бессистемные знания, не умеет выделять главное и второстепенное, допускает ошибки в определении понятий, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает программный материал по УД не умеет применять знания для решения практических и профессиональных задач, не демонстрирует овладение общими и профессиональными компетенциями и готовность к профессиональной деятельности.

3. Информационное обеспечение

перечень учебных изданий, электронных изданий, электронных и Интернет-ресурсов, образовательных платформ, электронно-библиотечных систем, веб-систем для организации дистанционного обучения и управления им, используемые в образовательном процессе как основные и дополнительные источники.

Основные источники:

1. Английский язык для технических специальностей: учебник для СПО / А.П.Голубев, А.П. Коржавый. – 11-е изд., стер. – М.: ИЦ Академия, 2020. – 208 с.
2. Английский язык в программировании и информационных системах: учебное пособие/ В.А. Радовель.- М.: КНОРУС, 2020. - 240 с.
3. Английский язык. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений/Голицынский Ю.Б. – М.: КАРО, 2020. – 576 с.
4. Английский язык. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений/Голицынский Ю.Б. – М.: КАРО, 2021 – 576 с.
5. Английский язык для ссузов, учебное пособие/ Агабекян И.П. -М.: Проспект, 2021-280 с.

Дополнительные источники:

1. Шевелева С. А. Основы экономики и бизнеса: учебное пособие для учащихся средних профессиональных учебных заведений / С. А. Шевелева, В. С. Стогов. – 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА. 2018-431с.
2. Цветкова И. В. Английский язык для школьников и поступающих в вузы. Устный экзамен / авт. сост. И. В. Цветкова, И. А. Клепальченко, Н. А. Мальцева. – Изд. 14-е доп. и перераб. – М.: Глосса-Пресс; Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2015-206с.

Электронные издания (электронные ресурсы):

1. ИНФОУРОК . Ведущий образовательный портал России.
<https://infourok.ru/perechen-elektronnih-obrazovatelnih-resursov-dlya-urokov-angliyskogo-yazika-i-vneurochnoy-deyatelnosti-po-predmetu-531860.html>
2. British Council
<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/>
3. Урок РФ
https://урок.рф/library/tcifrovaya_sreda_dlya_uchitelej_angliyskogo_yazika_194838.html
4. <https://nsportal.ru/shkola/inostrannye-yazyki/angliyskiy-yazyk/library/2018/08/27/spisok-eor-k-urokam-angliyskogo-yazyka>
5. Информационно-образовательная среда «Российская электронная школа»
<https://resh.edu.ru/>
6. English online. <http://www.abc-english-grammar.com>
7. АВ. <http://www.alleng.ru>
8. Macmillan Dictionary. <http://macmillandictionary.com>
9. Encyclopedia Britannica. www.britanica.com
10. ЯКласс. Видеоуроки и тренажёры.
<https://www.yaklass.ru>
11. Единая коллекция цифровых образовательных ресурсов
<https://school-collecion.edu.ru>
12. Интернет урок. Библиотека видеоуроков.
<https://interneturok.ru>

Цифровая образовательная среда СПО PROFобразование.

- Утевская, Н. Л. English Grammar Book. Version 2.0 = Грамматика английского языка. Версия 2.0 : учебное пособие / Н. Л. Утевская. — Санкт-Петербург : Антология, 2021. — 480 с. — ISBN 978-5-9500282-7-4. — Текст : электронный // Электронный ресурс цифровой образовательной среды СПО PROОбразование : [сайт]. — URL: <https://profspo.ru/books/104029> (дата обращения: 24.05.2021). — Режим доступа: для авторизир. Пользователей

Электронно-библиотечная система:

IPR BOOK - <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/78574.html>

Веб-система для организации дистанционного обучения и управления им:

Система дистанционного обучения ОГАПОУ «Алексеевский колледж»
<http://moodle.alcollege.ru/>