

Приложение ППССЗ/ППКРС по специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям) 2022-2023 уч.г.: Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств учебного предмета
ОУП 04. Иностранный язык

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ БЕЛГОРОДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
ОБЛАСТНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВА-
ТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«АЛЕКСЕЕВСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

**Комплект
контрольно-оценочных средств**

по учебному предмету

ОУП.04 Иностранный язык

для специальности
38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)

Составители: Дегтярева В.М., Фальченко Л.А., преподаватели ОГАПОУ «Алексеевский колледж»

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 учебного предмета ОУП 04 Иностранный язык.

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущей и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета.

КОС разработан на основании рабочей программы учебного предмета ОУП 04 Иностранный язык.

1.2. Цели и задачи учебного предмета – требования к результатам освоения учебного предмета:

Целью реализации рабочей программы является освоение содержания предмета Иностранный язык и достижение обучающимися результатов изучения в соответствии с требованиями, установленными ФГОС СОО.

Главными задачами реализации программы являются:

- дальнейшее развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции;
- развитие способности и готовности к самостоятельному изучению иностранного языка, дальнейшему самообразованию с его помощью, использованию иностранного языка в других областях знаний.

Планируемые метапредметные результаты освоения рабочей программы представлены тремя группами универсальных учебных действий:

1. Регулятивные универсальные учебные действия

Выпускник научится:

МР1- самостоятельно определять цели, задавать параметры и критерии, по которым можно определить, что цель достигнута;

МР2- оценивать возможные последствия достижения поставленной цели в деятельности, собственной жизни и жизни окружающих людей, основываясь на соображениях этики и морали;

МР3- ставить и формулировать собственные задачи в образовательной деятельности и жизненных ситуациях;

МР4- оценивать ресурсы, в том числе время и другие нематериальные ресурсы, необходимые для достижения поставленной цели;

МР5- выбирать путь достижения цели, планировать решение поставленных задач, оптимизируя материальные и нематериальные затраты;

МР6- организовывать эффективный поиск ресурсов, необходимых для достижения поставленной цели;

МР7- сопоставлять полученный результат деятельности с поставленной заранее целью.

2. Познавательные универсальные учебные действия

Выпускник научится:

MP8- искать и находить обобщенные способы решения задач, в том числе, осуществлять развернутый информационный поиск и ставить на его основе новые (учебные и познавательные) задачи;

MP9- критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию с разных позиций, распознавать и фиксировать противоречия в информационных источниках;

MP10- использовать различные модельно-схематические средства для представления существенных связей и отношений, а также противоречий, выявленных в информационных источниках;

MP11- находить и приводить критические аргументы в отношении действий и суждений другого; спокойно и разумно относиться к критическим замечаниям в отношении собственного суждения, рассматривать их как ресурс собственного развития;

MP12- выходить за рамки учебного предмета и осуществлять целенаправленный поиск возможностей для широкого переноса средств и способов действия;

MP13- выстраивать индивидуальную образовательную траекторию, учитывая ограничения со стороны других участников и ресурсные ограничения;

MP14- менять и удерживать разные позиции в познавательной деятельности.

3. Коммуникативные универсальные учебные действия

Выпускник научится:

MP15- осуществлять деловую коммуникацию как со сверстниками, так и со взрослыми (как внутри образовательной организации, так и за ее пределами), подбирать партнеров для деловой коммуникации исходя из соображений результативности взаимодействия, а не личных симпатий;

MP16- при осуществлении групповой работы быть как руководителем, так и членом команды в разных ролях (генератор идей, критик, исполнитель, выступающий, эксперт и т.д.);

MP17- координировать и выполнять работу в условиях реального, виртуального и комбинированного взаимодействия;

MP18- развернуто, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения с использованием адекватных (устных и письменных) языковых средств;

MP19- распознавать конфликтогенные ситуации и предотвращать конфликты до их активной фазы, выстраивать деловую и образовательную коммуникацию, избегая личностных оценочных суждений.

Планируемые предметные результаты освоения рабочей программы:

В результате освоения учебного предмета выпускник на базовом уровне научится:

Коммуникативные умения

Говорение, диалогическая речь

ПРб 1- Вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях неофициального общения в рамках изученной тематики;

ПРб 2- при помощи разнообразных языковых средств без подготовки инициировать, поддерживать и заканчивать беседу на темы, включенные в раздел "Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины";

ПРб 3- выражать и аргументировать личную точку зрения;

ПРб 4- запрашивать информацию и обмениваться информацией в пределах изученной тематики;

ПРб 5- обращаться за разъяснениями, уточняя интересующую информацию.

Говорение, монологическая речь

ПРб 6- Формулировать несложные связные высказывания с использованием основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика) в рамках тем, включенных в раздел "Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины";

ПРб7- передавать основное содержание прочитанного/увиденного/услышанного;

ПРб8- давать краткие описания и/или комментарии с опорой на нелинейный текст (таблицы, графики);

ПРб9- строить высказывание на основе изображения с опорой или без опоры на ключевые слова/план/вопросы.

Аудирование

ПРб10- Понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных стилей и жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики с четким нормативным произношением;

ПРб11- выборочное понимание запрашиваемой информации из несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики, характеризующихся четким нормативным произношением.

Чтение

ПРб12- Читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;

ПРб13- отделять в несложных аутентичных текстах различных стилей и жанров главную информацию от второстепенной, выявлять наиболее значимые факты.

Письмо

ПРб14- Писать несложные связные тексты по изученной тематике;

ПРб15- писать личное (электронное) письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

ПРб16- письменно выражать свою точку зрения в рамках тем, включенных в раздел "Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины".

ны", в форме рассуждения, приводя аргументы и примеры.

Языковые навыки

Орфография и пунктуация

ПР617- Владеть орфографическими навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел "Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины;

ПР18- расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.

Фонетическая сторона речи

ПР619- Владеть слухопроизносительными навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел "Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины";

ПР620- владеть навыками ритмико-интонационного оформления речи в зависимости от коммуникативной ситуации.

Лексическая сторона речи

ПР621- Распознавать и употреблять в речи лексические единицы в рамках тем, включенных в раздел "Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины";

ПР622- распознавать и употреблять в речи наиболее распространенные фразовые глаголы;

ПР623- определять принадлежность слов к частям речи по аффиксам;

ПР624 догадываться о значении отдельных слов на основе сходства с родным языком, по словообразовательным элементам и контексту;

ПР625- распознавать и употреблять различные средства связи в тексте для обеспечения его целостности (firstly, to begin with, however, as for me, finally, at last, etc.).

Грамматическая сторона речи

ПР626- Оперировать в процессе устного и письменного общения основными синтаксическими конструкциями в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей;

ПР627- употреблять в речи различные коммуникативные типы предложений: утвердительные, вопросительные (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопросы), отрицательные, побудительные (в утвердительной и отрицательной формах);

ПР628- употреблять в речи распространенные и нераспространенные простые предложения, в том числе с несколькими обстоятельствами, следующими в определенном порядке (We moved to a new house last year);

ПР629- употреблять в речи сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами и союзными словами what, when, why, which, that, who, if, because, that's why, than, so, for, since, during, so that, unless;

ПР630- употреблять в речи сложносочиненные предложения с сочинительными союзами and, but, or;

ПР631- употреблять в речи условные предложения реального (Conditional I - If I see Jim, I'll invite him to our school party) и нереального характера (Conditional II - If I were you, I would start learning French);

ПР632- употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией I wish (I

wish I had my own room);

ПР633- употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией so/such (I was so busy that I forgot to phone my parents);

ПР634- употреблять в речи конструкции с герундием: to love/hate doing something; stop talking;

ПР635- употреблять в речи конструкции с инфинитивом: want to do, learn to speak;

ПР636- употреблять в речи инфинитив цели (I called to cancel our lesson);

ПР637- употреблять в речи конструкцию it takes me... to do something;

ПР638- использовать косвенную речь;

ПР639-использовать в речи глаголы в наиболее употребляемых временных формах: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect;

ПР640- употреблять в речи страдательный залог в формах наиболее используемых времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Present Perfect;

ПР641- употреблять в речи различные грамматические средства для выражения будущего времени – to be going to, Present Continuous; Present Simple;

ПР642- употреблять в речимодальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (may, can/be able to, must/have to/should; need, shall, could, might, would);

ПР643- согласовывать времена в рамках сложного предложения в плане настоящего и прошлого;

ПР644- употреблять в речи имена существительные в единственном числе и во множественном числе, образованные по правилу, и исключения;

ПР645- употреблять в речи определенный/неопределенный/нулевой артикль;

ПР646- употреблять в речи личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные, относительные, вопросительные местоимения;

ПР647- употреблять в речи имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованные по правилу, и исключения;

ПР648- употреблять в речи наречия в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, а также наречия, выражающие количество (many/much, few/a few, little/a little) и наречия, выражающие время;

ПР649- употреблять предлоги, выражающие направление движения, время и место действия.

Выпускник на базовом уровне получит возможность научиться:

Коммуникативные умения

Говорение, диалогическая речь

ПР650- Вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях официального общения в рамках изученной тематики; кратко комментировать точку зрения друго-

го человека;

ПР651- проводить подготовленное интервью, проверяя и получая подтверждение какой-либо информации;

ПР652- обмениваться информацией, проверять и подтверждать собранную фактическую информацию.

Говорение, монологическая речь

ПР653- Резюмировать прослушанный/прочитанный текст;

ПР654- обобщать информацию на основе прочитанного/прослушанного текста.

Аудирование

ПР655- Полно и точно воспринимать информацию в распространенных коммуникативных ситуациях;

ПР656- обобщать прослушанную информацию и выявлять факты в соответствии с поставленной задачей/вопросом.

Чтение

ПР657- Читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров и отвечать на ряд уточняющих вопросов.

Письмо

ПР658- Писать краткий отзыв на фильм, книгу или пьесу.

Языковые навыки

Фонетическая сторона речи

ПР659- Произносить звуки английского языка четко, естественным произношением, не допуская ярко выраженного акцента.

Орфография и пунктуация

ПР660- Владеть орфографическими навыками;

ПР661- расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.

Лексическая сторона речи

ПР6 62- Использовать фразовые глаголы по широкому спектру тем, уместно употребляя их в соответствии со стилем речи;

ПР6 63- узнавать и использовать в речи устойчивые выражения и фразы (collocations).

Грамматическая сторона речи

ПР6 64- Использовать в речи модальные глаголы для выражения возможности или вероятности в прошедшем времени (could + have done; might + have done);

ПР6 65- употреблять в речи структуру have/get + something + Participle II (causative form) как эквивалент страдательного залога;

ПР6 66- употреблять в речи эмфатические конструкции типа It'shimwho... It'stimeyoudidsmth;

ПР6 67 - употреблять в речи все формы страдательного залога;

ПР6 68- употреблять в речи времена Past Perfect и Past Perfect Continuous;

ПР6 69- употреблять в речи условные предложения нереального характера (Conditional 3);

ПРб 70- употреблять в речи структуру to be/get + used to + verb;

ПРб 71- употреблять в речи структуру used to /would + verb для обозначения регулярных действий в прошлом;

ПРб 72 – употреблять в речи предложения с конструкциями as... as; not so... as; either... or; neither... nor;

ПРб 73- использовать широкий спектр союзов для выражения противопоставления и различия в сложных предложениях.

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 6. Проявляющий уважение к людям старшего поколения и готовность к участию в социальной поддержке и волонтерских движениях.

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 9. Соблюдающий и пропагандирующий правила здорового и безопасного образа жизни, спорта; предупреждающий либо преодолевающий зависимости от алкоголя, табака, психоактивных веществ, азартных игр и т.д. Сохраняющий психологическую устойчивость в ситуативно сложных или стремительно меняющихся ситуациях.

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.

ЛР 12. Принимающий семейные ценности, готовый к созданию семьи и воспитанию детей; демонстрирующий неприятие насилия в семье, ухода от родительской ответственности, отказа от отношений со своими детьми и их финансового содержания.

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 Повседневная жизнь	<i>ЛР 7 МР 2; МР 11; МР15; МР 16; МР 19; ПРб 1; ПРб 2; ПРб 3; ПРб 4; ПРб5; ПРб 8; ПРб9; ПРб 10; ПРб 13; ПРб 15; ПРб 17; ПРб20; ПРб 21 ПРб22; ПРб 23; ПРб24; ПРб 25; ПРб44; ПРб48</i>	Текст №1	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 2 Здоровье	<i>ЛР 9; МР 1; МР 2; МР 3; МР 4; МР 5; МР 6; МР 7; МР 9; МР 17; МР 18; ПРб 2; ПРб 3; ПРб 4; ПРб 6; ПРб 7; ПРб 9; ПРб 10; ПРб 12; ПРб 13; ПРб 16; ПРб 17; ПРб 19; ПРб 21; ПРб 24; ПРб 25; ПРб 37; ПРб 47</i>	Текст №2	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 3 Современная молодежь	<i>ЛР 9 МР1; МР3; МР4; МР5; МР6; МР7; МР9; МР11; МР12; МР13; МР15; МР18; ПРб1; ПРб; ПРб10; ПРб12; ПРб16; ПРб19; ПРб21; ПРб26; ПРб27; ПРб44; ПРб49</i>	Текст №3	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 4 Научно-технический прогресс	<i>ЛР 4; МР1; МР6; МР9; МР12; МР16; МР18; ПРб4; ПРб 6; ПРб7; ПРб; ПРб10; ПРб12; ПРб16; ПРб19; ПРб 21; ПРб26; ПРб27; ПРб45</i>	Текст №4	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 5 Еда	<i>ЛР 8 МР1; МР8; МР10; МР18; ПРб2; ПРб7; ПРб9; ПРб10; ПРб12; ПРб19; ПРб21; ПРб45; ПРб48</i>	Текст №5	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 6 Магазины и покупки	<i>ЛР 9 МР1; МР8; МР10; МР18; ПРб2; ПРб7; ПРб9; ПРб10; ПРб12; ПРб19; ПРб21; ПРб47; ПРб48</i>	Текст №6	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 7	<i>ЛР 9 МР1; МР8; МР10; МР18;</i>	Текст	Тест №1

Спорт	<i>ПР62; ПР67; ПР69; ПР610; ПР612; ПР619; ПР621; ПР642</i>	№7	Тест №2
Раздел 8 Путешествие	<i>ЛР 5 МР1; МР8; МР10; МР18; ПР62; ПР67; ПР69; ПР610; ПР612; ПР619; ПР621; ПР634</i>	Текст №8	Тест №1 ПЗ №2
Раздел 9 Россия	<i>ЛР 5 МР1; МР8; МР10; МР18; ПР62; ПР67; ПР69; ПР610; ПР612; ПР619; ПР621; ПР632; ПР633</i>	Текст №9	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 10 Страны изучаемого языка	<i>ЛР 8 МР1; МР8; МР10; МР18; ПР62; ПР67; ПР69; ПР610; ПР612; ПР619; ПР621; ПР639; ПР640</i>	Текст №10	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 11 Праздники и знаменательные даты в России и странах изучаемого языка	<i>ЛР 1 ЛР 5 МР1; МР8; МР10; МР18; ПР62; ПР67; ПР69; ПР610; ПР612; ПР619; ПР621; ПР639</i>	Текст №11	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 12 Городская и сельская жизнь	<i>ЛР 4 ЛР 10; МР1; МР8; МР10; МР18; ПР62; ПР67; ПР69; ПР610; ПР612; ПР619; ПР621; ПР639</i>	Текст №12	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 13 Выдающиеся личности	<i>ЛР 5 ЛР 6 ; МР1; МР8; МР10; МР18; ПР62; ПР67; ПР69; ПР610; ПР612; ПР619; ПР621; ПР639</i>	Текст №13	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 14 Искусство и культура	<i>ЛР 5 ЛР 11 МР1; МР8; МР10; МР18; ПР62; ПР67; ПР69; ПР610; ПР612; ПР619; ПР621; ПР639</i>	Текст №14	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 15 Природа и экология	<i>ЛР 10 МР1; МР8; МР10; МР18; ПР62; ПР67; ПР69; ПР610; ПР612; ПР619; ПР621; ПР639</i>	Текст №15	Тест №1 Тест №2
Раздел 16 Профессиональная карьера	<i>ЛР 1 ЛР10 МР1; МР8; МР10; МР18; ПР62; ПР67; ПР69; ПР610; ПР612; ПР619; ПР621; ПР639</i>	Текст №16	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 natu-*

ral 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

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	А	В	С	D	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**.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <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.

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.
- 10 Each of _____ lasts three months.
- 11 Summer _____ my favourite season.
- 12 June, July and August are summer months. When summer comes, the weather gets _____ and sometimes it can be very hot.
- 13 In summer people spend _____ time in the open air.
- 14 They find time to go _____ the forest or swim in the river.
- 15 School _____ like their summer holidays.

SEASON

THEY

TO BE

WARM

**MUCH
/MANY**

IN / TO

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, 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	А	В	С	D	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**.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Star wedding 2. Traffic news 3. Sports | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 pull-overs, 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) 2) False 3) 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.

9	The _____ record of the games dates from 776 BC in Greece .	ONE
10	The important sports in the original Olympic Games _____ running, jumping, wrestling, throwing the discus and throwing the javelin.	TO BE
11	Only _____ competed, and they wore no clothes in order to have greater freedom of movement.	MAN
12	The first modern Olympiad _____ place in Athens in 1896.	TAKE
13	In 2014 Sochi was the first Russian city to host the Winter Olympics. _____ sportsmen won the _____ number of golden medals.	WE
14		GREAT
15	Our country is very proud of _____.	THEY

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 | 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. | FORTUNATELY |
| 18 | They make the environment less _____. | HEALTH |
| 19 | As for me, I enjoy riding my bike very much and all my friends say that I'm a good _____. | RIDE |
| 20 | Next month I'm going to take part in a regional cycling _____ and I hope to win it. | COMPETE |
| 21 | I don't think I will stop riding my bicycle till I'm _____ old. | REAL |

4. Критерии оценивания

«5» «отлично» – студент показывает глубокое и полное овладение содержанием программного материала по УП 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 УП 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 овладения общими и профессиональными компетенциями и готовность к профессиональной деятельности;

«3» «удовлетворительно» – студент обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений программного материала по УП 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 УП не умеет применять знания для решения практических и профессиональных задач, не демонстрирует овладения 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. Агабекян И. П. Английский язык: учебное пособие для СПО. Серия «Среднее профессиональное образование». – Изд., 2-е, стер. - Ростов -н/Д: Феникс, 2017-318с.
2. Английский язык для ссузов, учебное пособие /Агабекян И.П. -М.: Проспект, 2017-288 с.
3. Английский язык для ссузов, учебное пособие/ Агабекян И.П. -М.: Проспект, 2021-280 с.
4. Английский язык : 10 класс: (базовый уровень) учебник/ О.В. Афанасьева, И.В.Михеева, К.М. Баранова – 8-е изд., перераб., -М.: Дрофа, 2020 – 246 с.
5. Английский язык : 11 класс: (базовый уровень) учебник/ О.В. Афанасьева, И.В.Михеева, К.М.Баранова – 8-е изд., перераб.,-М.: Просвещение, 2021. – 199с.
6. Английский язык. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений/Голицынский Ю.Б. – М.: КАРО, 2017 – 576 с.
7. Безкоровайная Г. Т., Койранская Е. А. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО. – 2-е изд., стер., - М.: Изд. Центр «Академия», 2016г. – 256 с.: ил.
8. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений/Голицынский Ю.Б. – М.:КАРО, 2020 – 576 с.

Дополнительные источники:

1. 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/angliiskiy-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. AB. <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 PROОбразование.

- 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/>