


ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ВНУТРЕННЕЙ И КАДРОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ БЕЛГОРОДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
ОБЛАСТНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«АЛЕКССЕВСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

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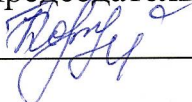
Комплект
контрольно-оценочных средств
по учебной дисциплине
ОУД.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет
(по отраслям)

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по специальности среднего профессионального образования 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям) в соответствии с программой, одобренной решением федерального учебно-методического объединения по общему образованию (протокол №2/16-з от 28 июня 2016 г.).

Рассмотрено на заседании ПЦК
общеобразовательных дисциплин

Протокол № 1 от 31.08.2020 г.

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Должность, квалификация: преподаватели

общеобразовательных дисциплин

Полное название организации: ОГАПОУ «Алексеевский колледж»

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

1.1 Область применения комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык.

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) включают контрольные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена.

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) разработаны на основании:

- федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям) в соответствии с программой, одобренной решением федерального учебно-методического объединения по общему образованию (протокол №2/16-з от 28 июня 2016 г.)

- рабочей программы учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык.

Количество часов на освоение рабочей программы учебной дисциплины:

Количество часов по рабочей программе, из них:	135
- теоретических	-
- практических	117
- самостоятельная работа	-
- консультации	12
- промежуточная аттестация	6
Семестры изучения	1,2 семестр
Форма контроля	экзамен (2)

1.2 Система контроля и оценки освоения рабочей программы учебной дисциплины

Контроль и оценка освоения рабочей программы учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык осуществляется в ходе выполнения практических заданий, тестовых заданий, устных и письменных ответов обучающихся.

В результате изучения учебной дисциплины "Иностранный язык" (английский) обучающийся на базовом уровне научится:

Коммуникативные умения

Говорение, диалогическая речь

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

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

- выражать и аргументировать личную точку зрения;

- запрашивать информацию и обмениваться информацией в пределах изученной тематики;

- обращаться за разъяснениями, уточняя интересующую информацию.

Говорение, монологическая речь

- 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";

- передавать основное содержание прочитанного/увиденного/услышанного;

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

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

Аудирование

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

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

Чтение

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

- отделять в несложных аутентичных текстах различных стилей и жан-

ров главную информацию от второстепенной, выявлять наиболее значимые факты.

Письмо

- Писать несложные связные тексты по изученной тематике;
- писать личное (электронное) письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;
- письменно выражать свою точку зрения в рамках тем, включенных в раздел "Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины", в форме рассуждения, приводя аргументы и примеры.

Языковые навыки

Орфография и пунктуация

- Владеть орфографическими навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел "Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины";
- расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.

Фонетическая сторона речи

- Владеть слухопроизносительными навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел "Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины";
- владеть навыками ритмико-интонационного оформления речи в зависимости от коммуникативной ситуации.

Лексическая сторона речи

- Распознавать и употреблять в речи лексические единицы в рамках тем, включенных в раздел "Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины";
- распознавать и употреблять в речи наиболее распространенные фразовые глаголы;
- определять принадлежность слов к частям речи по аффиксам;
- догадываться о значении отдельных слов на основе сходства с родным языком, по словообразовательным элементам и контексту;
- 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

- Оперировать в процессе устного и письменного общения основными синтаксическими конструкциями в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей;
- употреблять в речи различные коммуникативные типы предложений: утвердительные, вопросительные (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопросы), отрицательные, побудительные (в утвердительной и отрицательной формах);
- 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);

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

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

- 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);

- употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией I wish (I wish I had my own room);

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

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

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

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

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

- использовать косвенную речь;

- 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;

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

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

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

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

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

- употреблять в речи определенный/неопределенный/нулевой артикль;

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

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

- 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;

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

Выпускник на базовом уровне получит возможность научиться:

Коммуникативные умения

Говорение, диалогическая речь

- Вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях официального общения в рамках изученной тематики; кратко комментировать точку зрения другого человека;
- проводить подготовленное интервью, проверяя и получая подтверждение какой-либо информации;
- обмениваться информацией, проверять и подтверждать собранную фактическую информацию.

Говорение, монологическая речь

- Резюмировать прослушанный/прочитанный текст;
- обобщать информацию на основе прочитанного/прослушанного текста.

Аудирование

- Полно и точно воспринимать информацию в распространенных коммуникативных ситуациях;
- обобщать прослушанную информацию и выявлять факты в соответствии с поставленной задачей/вопросом.

Чтение

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

Письмо

- Писать краткий отзыв на фильм, книгу или пьесу.

Языковые навыки

Фонетическая сторона речи

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

Орфография и пунктуация

- Владеть орфографическими навыками;
- расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.

Лексическая сторона речи

- Использовать фразовые глаголы по широкому спектру тем, уместно употребляя их в соответствии со стилем речи;
- узнавать и использовать в речи устойчивые выражения и фразы (collocations).

Грамматическая сторона речи

- Использовать в речи модальные глаголы для выражения возможности или вероятности в прошедшем времени (could + have done; might + have done);
- употреблять в речи структуру have/get + something + Participle II (causative form) как эквивалент страдательного залога;
- употреблять в речи эмфатические конструкции типа It's him who... It's time you did smth;
- употреблять в речи все формы страдательного залога;
- употреблять в речи времена Past Perfect и Past Perfect Continuous;

Раздел 3. Современная молодежь

дента. Здоровый образ жизни», «Посещение врача» с использованием грамматического материала по темам: глагол «to be», «to have», настоящее, прошедшее, будущее время; предлоги места.

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Современная молодежь», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Увлечения и интересы молодежи», «Мое хобби», «Связь с предыдущими поколениями», с использованием грамматического материала по темам: предлоги движения и времени, имя существительное, множественное число существительных, притяжательный падеж.

Раздел 4. Научно-технический прогресс

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Научно-технический прогресс», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Новые информационные технологии», «Прогресс в науке», «Космос» с использованием грамматического материала по темам: артикль, употребление определенного и неопределенного артикля.

Раздел 5. Еда

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Еда», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-

Раздел 6. Магазины и покупки

ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Еда в моей семье», «Еда в Британии», «Американская еда», «Правила поведения за столом», с использованием грамматического материала по теме: употребление артикля в некоторых сочетаниях и выражениях, местоимения: «much/many»; «little/few», «a little/a few»; «either/neither/other».

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «магазины и покупки», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Магазины», «Покупки», «Магазины в Британии», «Мои обычные покупки с использованием грамматического материала по теме: местоимения «all, one, both», имя прилагательное, степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий; использование конструкции It takes me ... to do smth.

Раздел 7. Спорт

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Спорт», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Активный отдых, виды спорта», «Экстремальные виды спорта», «Олимпийские игры» с использованием грамматического материала по теме: модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

Раздел 8. Путешествие

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Путешествие», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Путешествие и каникулы», «Путешествие на поезде, машине», «Путешествие по своей стране и за рубежом» с использованием грамматического материала по теме: числительные, количественные числительные, герундий.

Раздел 9. Россия

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Россия», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Географическое положение России», «Государственная система России», «Столица России», «Достопримечательности Москвы» с использованием грамматического материала по теме: порядковые числительные; употребление предложений с конструкциями: so/such; I wish ...

Раздел 10. Страны изучаемого языка

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Страны изучаемого языка», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Великобритания», «Столица Соединенного Королевства», «США» с, «Столица США» с использованием грамматического материала по теме: настоящее простое

Раздел 11. Праздники и знаменательные даты в России и странах изучаемого языка

Раздел 12. Городская и сельская жизнь

Раздел 13. Выдающиеся личности

время, страдательный залог.

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Праздники и знаменательные даты в России и в странах изучаемого языка», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Праздники в России», «Праздники в Великобритании», «Праздники в США», «Рождество» с использованием грамматического материала по теме: прошедшее простое время, неправильные глаголы.

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Городская и сельская жизнь», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Жизнь в городе, деревне. Особенности городской и сельской жизни», «Городская инфраструктура» с использованием грамматического материала по теме: настоящее совершенное время.

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Выдающиеся личности», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Андрей Сахаров», «Альберт Эйнштейн», «Юрий Гагарин», «Эрнест Хемингуэй» с использованием грамматического материала по теме:

Раздел 14. Искусство и культура

будущее простое время.

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Искусство и культура», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Наследие русского искусства», «Третьяковская галерея», «Телевидение» с использованием грамматического материала по теме: прошедшее совершенное время, сослагательное наклонение; сложносочиненные предложения с сочинительными союзами and, but, or.

Раздел 15. Природа и экология

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Природа и экология», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказываниях по темам: «Природные ресурсы, защита животных», «Основные экологические проблемы», «Защита окружающей среды» «Знаменитые природные заповедники России и мира» с использованием грамматического материала по теме: настоящее длительное время и простое настоящее время, оборот «to be going to do smth».

Раздел 16. Профессиональная карьера

Студент должен знать необходимый лексический минимум по теме «Профессиональная карьера», уметь правильно использовать в речи предложенную лексику в вопросно-ответных ситуациях, микродиалогах и связных монологических высказы-

	<p>ваниях по темам: «Выбор профессии», «Роль моей будущей профессии в современном мире», «Собеседование», «Резюме» с использованием грамматического материала по теме: условные предложения, согласование времен, прямая и косвенная речь.</p>
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2. Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств

2.1 Билеты к экзамену по дисциплине Иностранный язык для студентов 1 курса (2 сем.) специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)

Билет № 1

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

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?

2. You are going to give a talk about environmental problems. 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- why people worry about environmental problems nowadays
- what the most serious environmental problem is
- what young people can do to improve the ecological situation

Билет № 2

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Sport

Every person wants to be stronger, healthier and to look good. That is why, there is no place in the world where you will not find people who are not engaged in sport activities. Sport is the very thing that can make a human body strong, well-built and fit. It helps to improve health significantly, including blood circulation and overall physical stamina. Sport makes the body ideal, consistent and healthy, as it strengthens it, and fights obesity. Moreover, sports help to improve brain activity as well, making it the best way to avoid numerous possible aging illnesses. Sport is commonly defined as an athletic activity that involves a degree of competition. When it first appeared in the world people started thinking of different contests and choosing the best ones in each category. So, sport includes all forms of competitive physical activity or games. There are a lot of kinds of sports such as swimming, boxing, football, basketball, tennis and etc. Sport games give needed competitive nature and a strong desire to win. Moreover, when you are competing with opponents, you can develop your organizational and decision-making skills. Thus, participation in sport games brings numerous benefits.

People who are engaged in physical activity are not only strong and healthy but in addition, everyone can get a lot of fun and emotions for themselves from it. Many people do morning exercises, go jogging or go to the gym because they like it. Sport is also an entertainment for spectators. Some people prefer watching sports games on TV and listening to sports news rather than going in for sport. These people usually are called Fans. Anyone can be a fan, because sport unites people of different classes and nationalities.

Thus, sport is an integral part of our life. It teaches us how to stay strong and healthy, and tests our physical abilities. Sport develops physical, social, and organizational skills improving people's abilities to become a part of a team and always heading to the main goal. All these skills are beneficial in personal and professional life and must be obtained.

Answer the questions :

1. What are the advantages of sport?
 2. What kinds of sport do you know?
 3. Who do we call Fans?
 4. Whom does sport unites?
 5. What does sport teach us?
 6. What does it develop?
- 2. You are going to give a talk about yourself . 10-12 sentences**

Remember to say:

- about your age, your occupation
- if you have any friends
- what hobbies you have

Билет № 3

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

ACID RAINS

Every year more and more plants and animals disappear forever. Strangely, it is the most intelligent but most thoughtless animal that is causing most of the problems - man. Nature is very carefully balanced and if this balance is disturbed, animals can disappear alarmingly fast. Every day, thousands of species of animals draw closer to extinction.

In many lakes fish are dying. Fishermen are worried because every year there are fewer fish and some lakes have no fish at all. Scientists are beginning to get worried too. What is killing the fish?

The problem is acid rain. Acid rain is a kind of air pollution. It is caused by factories that burn coal, oil and gas. These factories send smoke high into the air. The wind often carries the smoke far from the factories. Some of the harmful substances in the smoke may come down with the rain hundreds of miles away.

The rain in many places isn't natural and clean any more. It's full of acid chemicals. When it falls in lakes, it changes them too. The lakes become more acidic. Acid water is like vinegar or lemon juice. It hurts when it gets in your eyes. It also kills the plants and animals that usually live in lake water. That is why the fish are dying in lakes.

Answer the questions :

1. Why fishermen are worried?
2. What is acid rain?
3. What causes the acid rain?
4. What carries the smoke far from the factories ?
5. What can happen if acid water gets into your eyes?
6. Why is fish dying in the lakes?

2. You are going to give a talk about your daily routine . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- when you get up , go to bed
- when you have meals
- what you do in the evenings

Билет № 4

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

New York

New York is the largest city in the USA and the biggest seaport. It is the business centre of the United States. New York is situated in the mouth of the Hudson river. In comparison with such ancient historical cities as, say, Rome, London, Moscow or Paris, New York is quite young. It was founded in 1613 by Dutch settlers.

There are five districts in the city: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond. Manhattan is the central and the oldest part of the city. It is the district of business and finance. It is here in Wall Street that many business offices, banks and the world famous New York stock exchange are situated. The New York stock exchange dominates business life of many countries. The total area of New York is 365 square miles or 900 square kilometres. Its population together with the population of its suburbs amounts to 16 million people.

Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nationalities. They settled here during the immigration in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century.

A traveller who visits New York for the first time wonders at the modern architecture. The Statue of Liberty, which is on Liberty Island, was a present from France in 1876 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of American independence. This statue and a few 18th and 19th century churches, hospitals, newspaper offices and other buildings are the only examples of "old" architecture in New York. Wherever your eyes travel, everywhere you can see sky-scrapers. New York, one of the USA leading manufacturing cities, is the home of great firms and banks. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery. The city has very busy traffic. Its streets and highways are full of cars and buses. The mouth of the Hudson river makes an excellent harbour for numerous passengers and cargo ships from all over the world.

Answer the questions :

1. Where is New York situated?
2. How many districts are there in New York?
3. What is the central and the oldest part of the city?
4. What is the total area of New York?
5. Where was the Statue of Liberty brought from?
6. What can you see everywhere in New York?

2. You are going to give a talk about your hobby . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- what you prefer doing in your free time
- if your friends share your interests
- about the hobby you have

Билет № 5

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

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. Every young woman in each household helps to stir the Christmas pudding, if she wishes to be married that year. Usually a coin or two are hidden inside the pudding and part of the fun is to see who finds it.

After the lunch they go to the sitting room to listen to the Christmas speech of the Queen, shown on TV.

So, Christmas is a merry family holiday for all the people of Great Britain. Christmas comes but once a year.

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?

2. You are going to give a talk about your family . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- your parents' occupation
- if you have brothers or sisters
- about your house chores

Билет № 6

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

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. You can see many museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments in our capital. People of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many big beautiful cities in Russia.

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?

2. You are going to give a talk about a student's working day . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- when you get up and go to bed
- how many lessons you have
- about the time you get to the college and home

Билет № 7

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

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. Winters are not severely cold and summers are rarely hot.

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?

2. You are going to give a talk about meals in your family . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- how many meals a day you have
- about your family's eating habits
- what you have for breakfast, lunch and dinner

Билет № 8

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

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 soil 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 cause 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?

2. You are going to give a talk about traditional British food . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- how many meals a day the British have
- about the most popular English food
- what the typical English breakfast, lunch, dinner consist of

Билет № 9

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

The USA

The United States of America (the USA) is one of the greatest countries in the world. It is situated on the North America continent and is washed by two oceans: the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. The USA borders on Canada in the North and Mexico in the South.

This great country has a lot of mountains, rivers and lakes. The main mountains of the USA are the Appalachian Mountains and the Cordilleras. Among the longest rivers there are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Columbia and the Colorado.

The climate of the country is different in different parts of the country. In the southern part it is subtropical and continental and in the North it is arctic with very cold weather in winter.

America has fifty states and one independent District of Columbia where the capital of the country is situated. The capital of the USA is Washington D.C. It stands on the Potomac River in the eastern part of the country.

The main cities of this country are located at the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country in population. Other large cities are Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Atlanta.

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

There are many farms in the USA (in Texas for example) with various agricultural products like grains, fruit and vegetables. Numerous fields are located especially in the South.

The USA is a country with many interesting customs, traditions and holidays. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

Answer the questions:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What oceans are washed the USA?
3. What countries does the USA border with?
4. What is the climate in different parts of the country?
5. What is the capital of the USA? Where is it situated?
6. What are the main mountains and the rivers?

2. You are going to give a talk about traditional American food . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- how many meals a day Americans have
- about the most popular American food
- what the typical American breakfast, lunch, dinner consist of

Билет № 10

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Most people in Great Britain are real sport-lovers. Even if they don't go in for sport, they like to talk about it. Perhaps, you didn't know, but many kinds of sport have taken the origin in Great Britain. Cricket, football, rugby, tennis, table tennis, badminton, squash, canoeing and snooker were invented in Britain. Britain's national sport is football or soccer. It was played there as far back as medieval times. Nowadays it has become the most popular game all over the world. There is no national football team in Great Britain. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have their separate football clubs, which compete in European and World Cup matches. English football fans are fond of most exciting games which are held between teams from the same city. For example, between Manchester United and Manchester City, Arsenal and Chelsea from London. There are plenty of amateur association football clubs. Many schools form their

own football teams, offering students an opportunity of entering prestigious universities according to their sport achievements. There is a certain type of football called rugby. The game is called so because it was originated at Rugby — a well-known English public school. As well as common football it is a game played by two teams of fifteen players each.

Cricket is a popular summer sport in Britain. There are many cricket clubs in the country. Cricket players wear a certain uniform — white boots, a white T-shirt and white trousers. One cricket game takes a terribly long time. There are two teams of 11 players each and test matches between national teams can last up to 5 days.

Tennis is another favourite sport of the Englishmen. People all over the world know Wimbledon which is the centre of lawn tennis. It is the oldest tennis tournament in the world considered by many people to be the most prestigious. It takes place over two weeks in late June and early July. Wimbledon is known for its traditions — strict white dress code for competitors, the absence of sponsor advertising around the courts and some others. Every tennis player dreams of taking part at this tournament. Golf is a game of business community. In Great Britain it is very common to establish good business relations playing golf. There are a lot of other popular sports in Great Britain, for example, horseracing, croquet, swimming, running, cycling and rowing.

Answer the questions:

1. The Englishmen love sports, don't they?
2. Which sport do you associate with Britain? Why?
3. What sports have taken the origin in Britain?
4. Do you know any English football clubs?
5. What is rugby?
6. Why does every tennis player dream of taking part at Wimbledon?

2. You are going to give a talk about shopping . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- what kinds of shop you know
- what things you can buy there
- if you like shopping

Билет № 11

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Washington D.C.

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The capital owes much to the first President of the USA -George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people. Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres and is hollow inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city. The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees. The Lincoln Memorial devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in World Wars I and II are buried there too.

There is one more well-known building in Washington — Pentagon, the residence of the US Military department. It is situated in the suburbs to the south of the Potomac.

Answer the questions :

1. What city is the capital of the USA?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. To which state does the city of Washington belong?
4. In whose honor is the District of Columbia named?
5. Who was the first President of the USA?
6. Who chose the place for the District?

2. You are going to give a talk about sport . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- what kinds of sport you know
- about the role of sport
- about your favorite kind of sport

Билет № 12

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

SPORTS IN BRITAIN

Sports play an important part in the life of the English people. All sports are very popular among them. The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are: football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, snooker, steeplechase, racing, darts.

Football the most popular game in the world is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby. Soccer played almost in all countries remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. Rugby football originated at Rugby public school. In this game players may carry the ball. Rugby is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball.

Golf, one of the popular sports in Britain, originated in Scotland.

Englishmen are fond of cricket. Cricket is played in schools, colleges, universities. Test matches with other countries are held regularly. The game is very slow.

Table tennis was invented in England in 1880. But the British players are not lucky in tennis international championships.

Wimbledon is known world-wide as the centre of lawn tennis. Wimbledon championships begin on the nearest Monday to June 22, when the weather is fine. The Championships are watched on TV live and at full length by millions of people.

Steeplechase, a cross country running, is popular in European countries. The first cross country race took place in 1837.

Englishmen like all kinds of racing. Horse-racing, motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat race in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It first started in 1820 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. A lot of people come to watch it.

Answer the questions :

1. What kinds of football are there in Great Britain?
2. What is one of the most popular sports in Britain? Where did it originate?
3. What is the second most popular sporting activity in England?
4. What is Wimbledon famous for?
5. What kinds of racing do you know?
6. What is the most famous race in England? When and where was it first held?

2. You are going to give a talk about Russia . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- about the geographical position
- about the government
- about national symbols

Билет № 13

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

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. What is the best way to learn new things?
2. Why do people need to change the surroundings?
3. Why does travelling have a great educational value?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What is the fastest way of travelling?
6. What kind of travelling is popular among young people?

2. You are going to give a talk about sport in Britain. 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- what kinds of sports are popular in Britain
- what famous football clubs you know
- the most popular British sport

Билет № 14

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday and Summer Bank Holiday. Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

The most popular holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Central streets are beautifully decorated.

Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charity and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a carol service on the Sunday before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at the end of their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets.

Christmas is a family holiday. Relatives usually meet for the big Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26th of December, Boxing Day, is an extra holiday after Christmas Day. This is the time to visit friends and relatives or perhaps sit at home and watch football.

New Year's Day is less popular in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland, Hogmanay is the biggest festival of the year.

Besides public holidays there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head.

Since that day the British celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, on a bonfire and let off fireworks.

This dummy is called a "guy" (like Guy Fawkes) and children can often be seen in the streets before the 5th of November saying, "Penny for the guy." If they collect enough money they can buy some fireworks.

There are also smaller, local festivals in Britain.

Answer the questions:

1. Are there many holidays in Great Britain?
 2. What is a "bank holiday"?
 3. What is the most popular holiday in Britain?
 4. When is Christmas celebrated?
 5. How are the traditional Christmas songs called in Britain?
 6. What do children leave at the end of their beds and why?
- 2. You are going to give a talk about travelling . 10-12 sentences**

Remember to say:

- what means of travelling you know
- about the things that we can learn while travelling
- your favorite means of travelling

Билет № 15

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

Traditional English Food

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?

2. You are going to give a talk about life in the city and in the country . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- about the advantages of living in the city and in the country
- about the disadvantages of living in the city and in the country
- where you would prefer to live

Билет № 16

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

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?

2. You are going to give a talk about Great Britain . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- about the geographical position
- about the government
- about national symbols

БИЛЕТ № 17

1. Read the text and translate the passage in italics.

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?

2. You are going to give a talk about English traditions and customs . 10-12 sentences

Remember to say:

- about the most popular English customs
- how the English celebrate Christmas

3. Условия выполнения контрольно-оценочных средств

Требования к минимальному материально – техническому обеспечению:

- вопросы для экзамена
- рабочие места для студентов
- рабочее место преподавателя

4. Информационное обеспечение реализации программы:

перечень учебных изданий, электронных изданий, электронных и Интернет-ресурсов, 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 для ссузов: учебное пособие. – Москва: Проспект. 2017 – 288с.
2. Безкорвайная Г. Т., Соколова Н.И., Койранская Е.А., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО – 2-е изд., стер. - М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2016. – 256 с.: ил.
3. Английский язык. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений/Голицынский Ю.Б. – М.:КАРО,2017 – 576 с.

Дополнительные источники:

4. Агабекян И. П. Английский язык для средних профессиональных заведений. Серия «Среднее профессиональное образование». – Изд., 21-е, стер. - Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012. -318с.
5. 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, 2015-2016с.
6. Шевелева С.А., Основы экономики и бизнеса: учеб. пособие для учащихся СПО – 4 изд., перераб. и доп. – М.:ЮНИТИ – ДАНА, 2018 – 431с.

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_anglijskogo_yazika_1948_38.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. 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>
13. Цифровая образовательная среда СПО PROОбразование.

Электронно-библиотечная система:

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

<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/>

5. Критерии оценивания ответов студентов на экзамене

Оценка "5" ставится в случае:

у студента практически нет проблем в понимании задаваемых вопросов. Он может поддерживать разговор на заданную тему, выражая свои мысли быстро и свободно, используя широкий диапазон лексики. Студент демонстрирует умение правильно выбрать необходимые глагольные формы и времена. Его речь выразительна и понятна любому носителю языка.

Оценка "4":

у студента наблюдается свобода и беглость речи, объем высказываний соответствует требованиям. Он использует разнообразную лексику. Студент демонстрирует хороший уровень понимания заданий в том случае, если задание (вопрос) повторяется несколько раз. Студент демонстрирует умение правильно выбрать необходимые глагольные формы и времена. У студента хорошее произношение, но иногда некоторые слова произносятся неправильно.

Оценка "3":

студент способен понимать общее содержание текста или беседы, но ему необходимы объяснения и пояснения некоторых вопросов. Даже для краткого ответа ему требуется время на подготовку. Ошибки затрудняют, но не препятствуют пониманию. Студент старается использовать разные формы глаголов и временных форм, но владения иностранным языком, необходимым в рамках программы не наблюдается. Студент предпринимает попытки говорить с правильным произношением, но все же заметна интерференция родного языка.

Оценка "2":

Ошибки встречаются почти во всех высказываниях. Студент способен в минимальной степени или не способен вообще ответить на вопросы и выполнить предложенные задания. Студент испытывает трудности при выборе глагола и постановке его в нужное время. В его речи встречается большое количество грамматических или синтаксических ошибок, а произношение настолько сильно подвержено влиянию родного языка, что это осложняет понимание его речи