

**Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
Самарской области
«ТОЛЬЯТТИНСКИЙ МУЗЫКАЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ ИМЕНИ Р.К.ЩЕДРИНА»**

**Комплект
контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине
ОД.01.01 Иностранный язык**

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности
51.02.01 Народное художественное творчество
(углубленной подготовки)

**Тольятти
2021**

Рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании
Предметно цикловой комиссии
«Общеобразовательные, гуманитарные,
социально-экономические,
общепрофессиональные дисциплины».

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Заместитель директора
по учебной работе

Протокол № 1 от «31» 08 2021г.
Председатель ПЦК

/ _____ / Кочетова Е.Б.

/ _____ / Панина О.В.

Комплект контрольно-измерительных материалов разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 27.10. 2014г. для реализации программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

Составитель:

Байрашева Р.Р., преподаватель высшей квалификационной категории.

1. Общие положения

Контрольно-измерительные материалы предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОД.01.01 Иностранный язык.

КИМ включают контрольные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена.

Форма промежуточной аттестации	Семестр	Форма проведения зачета (организация контроля и оценивания)
Дифференцированный зачет		Лексико-грамматический тест

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Освоенные умения	Усвоенные знания
– вести беседу на иностранном языке в стандартных ситуациях общения, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета, опираясь на изученную тематику и усвоенный лексико-грамматический материал;	– основные значения изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний): основные способы словообразования в иностранном языке;
– рассказывать о себе, своей семье, друзьях, своих интересах и планах на будущее, сообщать краткие сведения о своей стране и стране изучаемого языка на иностранном языке;	– основные нормы речевого этикета, принятые в стране изучаемого языка;
– делать краткие сообщения, описывать события/явления (в рамках пройденных тем), передавать основное содержание, основную мысль прочитанного или услышанного, выражать свое отношение к прочитанному / услышанному, кратко характеризовать персонаж на иностранном языке;	– признаки изученных грамматических явлений в иностранном языке;
– понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных текстов на иностранном языке, относящихся к разным коммуникативным типам речи (сообщение, рассказ) уметь определять тему текста, выделять главные	– особенности структуры и интонации различных коммуникативных типов простых и сложных предложений изучаемого иностранного языка;

факты в тексте, опуская второстепенные;	
– читать аутентичные тексты на иностранном языке разных жанров с пониманием основного содержания, устанавливать логическую последовательность основных фактов текста;	– о роли владения иностранными языками в современном мире, особенностях образа жизни, быта, культуры стран изучаемого языка.
– используя различные приемы смысловой переработки текста (языковую догадку, анализ, выборочный перевод) оценивать полученную информацию, выражать свое мнение на иностранном языке;	
– читать текст на иностранном языке с выборочным пониманием нужной или интересующей информации;	
– ориентироваться в иноязычном письменном и аудиотексте: определять его содержание по заголовку, выделять основную информацию;	
– использовать двуязычный словарь;	
– использовать переспрос, перифраз, синонимичные средства, языковую догадку в процессе устного и письменного общения на иностранном языке.	

3. Измерительные материалы для оценивания результатов освоения учебной дисциплины

3.1. Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачета

Зачет проводится в форме контрольной работы (лексико-грамматического теста).

Условия выполнения задания

1. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 1 час 30 минут
2. Источники информации, разрешенные к использованию на экзамене, оборудование: бланки для заполнения, ручка, англо-русский словарь

Задания для дифференцированного зачета

1 ВАРИАНТ

№ п/п	Задание (вопрос)	Эталон
Блок А	<i>Выберите букву, соответствующую правильному варианту ответа</i>	
1	Paula is.....oldest student in her class A a B - C the	С
2	A man	С

	a. man b. mans c. men	
3	Mia is going on holiday with her friend of ... a. hers b. her c. she	A
4	A knife a. knives b. knifs c. knives	C
5	My book is...than yours a. cheaper b. cheap c. the cheapest	A
6	They ___ at home last night. a. are b. will be c. were	A
7	He ___ a well-known writer. a. is b. was c. will be	A
8	Three weeks later we ___ (leave) for Moscow. a. leave b. left c. does left	B
9	Tom's mother ___ students. a. teach b. teaches c. does teach	B
10	Margi knows...when he comes a. exact b. exactly c. more exact	B
11	___ you (like) swimming? a. Does you like b. Are you like c. Do you like	C
12	___ Bob (know) all little poems? a. Bob knows b. Do Bob knows c. Does Bob know	C
13	I ___ TV tomorrow at 8 o'clock a. watch b. am watched c. will be watching	C
14	You would have finished the work on time yesterday if John a. helped b. help	C

	c. had helped	
15	__ Diana (come) to the party tomorrow? a. Do Diana come b. Will Diana come c. Does Diana came	B
16	They __ (buy) a new house next year. a. buys b. bought c. will buy	B
17	When I __ (walk) I __ (see) Sarah a. was walking; saw b. walk; am seeing c. walked; see	A
18	My husband is going to leave on...of May a. first b. one c. the first	C
19	Last evening at 6 p.m. I __ (eat) dinner a. was eating b. eat c. ate	A
20	When I arrive in England I...phone you a. would b. will c. would have	B
21	I __ (not stay) at home on Sundays. a. doesn't stayed b. don't stay c. am not staying	B
22	If I were you I...do it a. will b. shall c. would	C
Блок В	<i>Задания 23, 24 требуют ответа в виде одного-двух слов, последовательности букв или цифр</i>	
<i>Расставьте предложения в письме в правильном порядке:</i>		
23	Digital Direct Ltd. Industrial Estate, Newton, SY8 9BV 44 Raven lane, Shepton, BY9 2AZ (1)Finally, the flash of the camera does not work. (2)It cost \$400 and has a six-month guarantee (number: 9887654). (3)I look forward to hearing from you. (4)Secondly, the quality of the pictures is not good enough. (5)The photos are too dark and not clear enough. (6)Could you, please, refund my money? (7)I bought a Conex digital camera from you last month. (8)I enclose the camera with this letter.	7, 2, 9, 4, 5, 1, 6, 8, 3

	(9)Firstly, it is very difficult to download pictures to my computer.		
	Yours faithfully, <u>C. Hamilton</u> Caroline Hamilton		
Компетентностно-ориентированное задание по английскому языку			
24	<p>Уровень 1 Извлекает информацию по одному основанию из одного или нескольких источников и систематизирует ее в рамках заданной структуры</p> <p>Стимул: Вы хотите написать статью в молодежный журнал о необычном случае. Для этого вам составить план статьи для главного редактора</p> <p>Задачная формулировка: Изучите источник информации и расположите события в хронологическом порядке</p> <p>Бланкответов:</p> <p>a The police returned the banknotes to the girls. -</p> <p>b They handed the banknotes in to the police. -</p> <p>c They noticed a bag in a bin, with thousands of banknotes in it. -</p> <p>d The girls have £1,200. -</p> <p>e Rachel and Maisie were on their way to school. -</p> <p>f The girls matched the pieces of £10 notes. -</p> <p>Источник:</p> <p>One morning in December last year, schoolgirls Rachel Aumann and MaisieBalley were on their way to school when they saw lots of pieces of paper on the ground. They picked up some pieces and looked at them: they were tiny pieces of banknotes, but where did they come from? Rachel and Maisie noticed a bag in a rubbish bin – it had thousands of pieces of banknotes in it. The two 12-year-olds went to school and told their teachers, then, after school, they took the bag to the police station and handed in the money.</p> <p>The police kept the money for six months. During that time no owner asked for it, so the police gave back the money to the girls. For the next few months the girls, with Rachel's stepfather Peter, spent time every evening matching the numbers on the pieces of the banknotes. They now have 1,200 in 10 notes, but they think there's another 800 in the pieces of 5 and 20 notes. Whose money was it? The girls have no idea, but they're happy that it belongs to them now! Rachel wants to keep her money for when she goes to university, but Maisie wants to go shopping right now</p> <p>Инструмент проверки:</p> <p>За каждый правильный ответ 1 балл</p> <p>Максимальный балл 6 баллов</p>		ECDAF D
Блок С		Задайте 4 типа вопросов к предложению:	
25	There is a tea-pot on the table.		1. There is a tea-port on the table, isn't there? 2. Is there a tea-port on the table? 3. What is there on the table? 4. Is there a tea-port or a cup on the table?

2 ВАРИАНТ

№ п/п	Задание (вопрос)	Эталон
Блок А	<i>Выберите букву, соответствующую правильному варианту ответа</i>	
1	We get heat and light from ...sun A the B - C ..a	A
2	A woman A woman B womans C women	C
3	She is proud of ...children A her B his C hers	A
4	A wife A wives B wive C wives	C
5	My house isthan theirs A bigger B big C the biggest	A
6	She has...visited Italy or Spain A ever B never C yet	A
7	He __ a well-known writer. A is B was C will be	A
8	Three weeks later we __ (leave) for Moscow. A leave B left C does left	B
9	Tom's mother __ in the kitchen now A cook B is cooking C was cooking	B
10	Ann packed her luggage very.... A quick B quickly C quicker	B
11	__ you (like) skiing? A Does you like B Are you like C Do you like	C

12	Tom (know) all modern songs? A Tom knows B Do Tom knows C Does Tom know	C
13	I Will you...tomorrow morning or can we meet for coffee? A work B be working C are working	B
14	You would have repaired the clock on time yesterday if John A helped B help C had helped	C
15	My friend (come) to the airport tomorrow? A Do my friend come B Will my friend come C Does my friend came	B
16	They __ (buy) a new house this year. A buy B have bought C will buy	B
17	When I __ (walk) I __ (see) Sarah A was walking; saw B walk; am seeing C walked; see	A
18	My.....vsit to this museum was the most interesting A the first B one C first	C
19	Last evening at 6 p.m. I __ (eat) dinner A was eating B eat C ate	A
20	As soon as finish my project I...tellyou A would B will C would have	B
21	I __ (not stay) at home on Sundays. A doesn't stayed B don't stay C am not staying	B
22	If I were tall I...be a model A will B shall C would	C
Блок В	Задания 23,24 требуют ответа в виде одного-двух слов, последовательности букв или цифр	
Расставьте предложения в письме в правильном порядке:		
23	Digital Direct Ltd. Industrial Estate,	7, 2, 9, 4, 5, 1, 6, 8,

	<p>Newton, SY8 9BV 44 Raven lane, Shepton, BY9 2AZ</p> <p>(1)Finally, the flash of the camera does not work. (2)It cost \$400 and has a six-month guarantee (number: 9887654). (3)I look forward to hearing from you. (4)Secondly, the quality of the pictures is not good enough. (5)The photos are too dark and not clear enough. (6)Could you, please, refund my money? (7)I bought a Conex digital camera from you last month. (8)I enclose the camera with this letter. (9)Firstly, it is very difficult to download pictures to my computer.</p> <p>Yours faithfully, <u>C. Hamilton</u> Caroline Hamilton</p>	3
<i>Компетентностно-ориентированное задание по английскому языку</i>		
24	<p>ОК 4.2 Поиск информации Уровень 1 Извлекает информацию по одному основанию из одного или нескольких источников и систематизирует ее в рамках заданной структуры Стимул: Вы хотите написать статью в молодежный журнал о необычном случае. Для этого вам составить план статьи для главного редактора Задачная формулировка: Изучите источник информации и расположите события в хронологическом порядке</p> <p>Бланкответов:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a The police returned the banknotes to the girls. - b They handed the banknotes in to the police. - c They noticed a bag in a bin, with thousands of banknotes in it. - d The girls have £1,200. - e Rachel and Maisie were on their way to school. - f The girls matched the pieces of £10 notes. - <p>Источник: One morning in December last year, schoolgirls Rachel Aumann and MaisieBalley were on their way to school when they saw lots of pieces of paper on the ground. They picked up some pieces and looked at them: they were tiny pieces of banknotes, but where did they come from? Rachel and Maisie noticed a bag in a rubbish bin – it had thousands of pieces of banknotes in it. The two 12-year-olds went to school and told their teachers, then, after school, they took the bag to the police station and handed in the money. The police kept the money for six months. During that time no owner asked for it, so the police gave back the money to the girls. For the next few months the girls, with Rachel's stepfather Peter, spent time every evening matching the numbers on the pieces of the banknotes. They now have 1,200 in 10 notes, but they think there's another 800 in the pieces of 5 and 20 notes. Whose money was it? The girls have no idea, but they're happy that it</p>	ECDAF D

	belongs to them now! Rachel wants to keep her money for when she goes to university, but Maisie wants to go shopping right now Инструмент проверки: За каждый правильный ответ 1 балл Максимальный балл 6 баллов	
Блок С	<i>Задайте 4 типа вопросов к предложению:</i>	
25	There is a nice picture in my room	1. There is a nice picture in my room, isn't there? 2. Is there a nice picture in my room? 3. What is there in my room? 4. Is there a vase or a picture in my room?

Критерии оценивания заданий

«5»_ 100 – 95 % работы

«4»_ 94 - 75 % работы

«3»_ 74 – 60 % работы

«2»_ менее 60 % работы

оценка	лексика	грамматика	правописание
«5»	Ученик использует лексику и простые структуры отлично, также использует сложные семантические структуры.	Учащийся не допускает грамматические ошибки.	Ученик не допускает ошибки в правописании.
«4»	Ученик использует лексику и простые структуры правильно, допускает ошибки при использовании сложных семантических структур.	Учащийся редко допускает грамматические ошибки.	Ученик редко допускает ошибки в правописании, которые не мешают пониманию.
«3»	Ученик использует лексику и простые структуры в основном правильно.	Учащийся допускает некоторые грамматические ошибки.	Ученик допускает ошибки в правописании, которые иногда мешают пониманию.
«2»	Ученик использует ограниченную лексику, не соответствующую уровню знания языка, допускает ошибки.	Учащийся часто допускает грамматические ошибки.	Ученик допускает ошибки в правописании, которые мешают пониманию.

3.2. Задания для проведения рубежного контроля

Время выполнения – 1 курс (октябрь)

Максимальное время выполнения – 45 минут

Variant 1

A1. Tick the English equivalent for the verb *менять*. (Отметьте английский эквивалент глагола *менять*.)

- 1) Change
- 2) Interview
- 3) Manage
- 4) Arrange

A2. Tick the English equivalent for the adjective *заботливый*. (Отметьте английский эквивалент прилагательного *заботливый*.)

- 1) Main
- 2) Caring
- 3) Talkative
- 4) Cruel

A3. Find the noun. (Найдите существительное.)

- 1) Arrange
- 2) Situation
- 3) Propose
- 4) Educational

A4. Choose the appropriate pronoun. (Выберите подходящее местоимение.)

I am Mary. I tell stories to ... sister every evening.

- 1) She
- 2) His
- 3) Her
- 4) My

A5. Choose the appropriate word. (Выберите подходящее слово.)

I have to go shopping/ We've got very ... food in the fridge.

- 1) Many
- 2) Little
- 3) Few
- 4) A little

A6. Choose the appropriate word combination. (Выберите подходящее по смыслу словосочетание.)

We ... every evening.

- 1) Have breakfast
- 2) Have dinner
- 3) Have supper
- 4) Have lunch

A7. Choose the correct form of the verb. (Выберите правильную форму глагола.)

Jennifer ... the book at the moment.

- 1) Read
- 2) Reads
- 3) Is reading
- 4) Will read

A8. Match the words on the left to the appropriate translation on the right. (Установите соответствие между словами в левой колонке и их переводом в правой.)

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1) Theatre | а. группа |
| 2) Weekend | б. театр |
| 3) Group | с. кинотеатр |
| 4) Cinema | д. выходные дни |

B1. Choose the appropriate pronoun and write it down in English. (Выберите подходящее местоимение и напишите его по-английски.)

Ann watches TV every day. This program is _____ (мой / его / ее) favourite.

B2. Finish the sentence. (Закончите предложение.)

I am responsible for _____

C1. Make the question using the following words. (Составьте вопрос, используя следующие слова.)

give / I / advice / can / you ?

C2. Make the question using the following words. (Составьте вопрос, используя следующие слова.)

she / very often / does / go / to the disco?

Variant 2

A1. Tick the English equivalent for the verb *спрашивать*. (Отметьте английский эквивалент глагола *спрашивать*.)

- 1) Play
- 2) Get
- 3) Speak
- 4) Ask

A2. Tick the English equivalent for the adjective *разговорчивый*. (Отметьте английский эквивалент прилагательного *разговорчивый*.)

- 1) Talkative
- 2) Friendly
- 3) Close
- 4) Rude

A3. Find the noun. (Найдите существительное.)

- 5) Arrive
- 6) Definitely
- 7) Partner
- 8) Decide

A4. Choose the appropriate pronoun. (Выберите подходящее местоимение.)

He is Nick. He is popular with ... classmates.

- 5) He

- 6) His
- 7) Her
- 8) They

A5. Choose the appropriate word. (Выберите подходящее слово.)

Look! There is .. snow everywhere.

- 5) Many
- 6) Little
- 7) Few
- 8) Some

A6. Choose the appropriate word combination. (Выберите подходящее по смыслу словосочетание.)

I ... every moning.

- 5) Have breakfast
- 6) Have dinner
- 7) Have supper
- 8) Have lunch

A7. Choose the correct form of the verb. (Выберите правильную форму глагола.)

Billy ... TV now.

- 5) Is watching
- 6) Watch
- 7) Watched
- 8) Watches

A8. Match the words on the left to the appropriate translation on the right. (Установите соответствие между словами в левой колонке и их переводом в правой.)

- 5) Discuss а. обсуждать
- 6) Listen б. встречать
- 7) Tomorrow с. слушать
- 8) Meet d. завтра

B1. Choose the appropriate pronoun and write it down in English. (Выберите подходящее местоимение и напишите его по-английски.)

Mary says that the earthquake happened in _____ (моем / ее / его) town five hundred years ago.

B2. Finish the sentence. (Закончите предложение.)

Teachers are responsible for _____

C1. Make the question using the following words. (Составьте вопрос, используя следующие слова.)

the theatre / would / to / you / like / to / go?

C2. Make the question using the following words. (Составьте вопрос, используя следующие слова.)

he / usually / where / jog / in the morning/ does?

Ключи

I КУРС (октябрь)

	Вариант I	Вариант II
A1	1	4
A2	2	1
A3	2	3
A4	4	2
A5	2	2
A6	3	1
A7	3	1
A8	1-b, 2-d, 3 – a, 4-c	1-a; 2-c; 3-d; 4-b;
B1	her	her
B2	_____	_____
C1	Can I give you advice?	Would you like to go to the theatre?
C2	Does she go to the disco very often?	Where does he usually jog in the morning?

3.2. Задания для проведения рубежного контроля

Время выполнения – 1 курс (апрель)

Максимальное время выполнения – 45 минут

Variant 1

A1. Match the words to the right preposition. (Установите соответствие между словом и предлогом.)

- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| 1) to wait | a. of |
| 2) to give | b. up |
| 3) to be found | c. on |
| 4) to depend | d. for |

A2. Choose the necessary preposition. (Выберите нужный предлог.)

You must get ... at 7 o'clock in the morning.

- 1) on
- 2) up
- 3) to
- 4) of

A3. Find the unnecessary word. (Найдите лишнее слово.)

- 1) knife
- 2) spoon
- 3) fork
- 4) lunch

A4. Mark the right word combinations. (Составьте правильные словосочетания.)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1) a loaf of | a. coffee |
| 2) a bar of | b. bread |
| 3) a bottle of | c. chocolate |
| 4) a cup of | d. water |

A5. Mark the sentence with the verb *to be*. (Отметьте предложение с глаголом *to be*.)

- 1) My nephew gets along with his parents.
- 2) Mike is found of reading.
- 3) My cousin gave up smoking last month.
- 4) She went to the theatre last week.

A6. Mark the right sentence. (Отметьте правильное предложение.)

- 1) There was some milk in the glass.
- 2) There was any water in the glass.
- 3) There wasn't some milk in the glass.
- 4) There were some milk in the glass.

A7. Choose the necessary pronoun. (Выберите нужное местоимение.)

It is Mary. She is waiting for ... friend now.

- 1) she
- 2) her
- 3) he
- 4) them

A8. Choose the necessary preposition. (Выберите нужное предлог.)

A hamburger is made ... bread, ham and cheese.

- 1) with
- 2) of
- 3) in
- 4) at

B1. Write the necessary verb. (Напишите нужный глагол.)

I _____ (look for / look after / look through) my baby-sister every day.

B2. Make this sentence in negative one. (Сделайте это предложение отрицательным.)

There is some butter on the plate.

C1. Write four responsibilities you like to do at home. (Напишите четыре обязанности, которые вам нравится выполнять дома.)

C2. Write down what you need to prepare your favourite salad. (Напишите, что нужно для приготовления вашего любимого салата.)

Variant 2

A1. Match the words to the right preposition. (Установите соответствие между словом и предлогом.)

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 5) To get rid | a. up |
| 6) To look | b. of |
| 7) To clear | c. after |
| 8) To depend | d. on |

A2. Choose the necessary preposition. (Выберите нужный предлог.)

My cousin gave ... smoking last year.

- 5) in
- 6) of
- 7) up
- 8) at

A3. Find the unnecessary word. (Найдите лишнее слово.)

- 5) tea
- 6) chips
- 7) coffee
- 8) juice

A4. Mark the right word combinations. (Составьте правильные словосочетания.)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 5) a glass of | a. bread |
| 6) a piece of | b. cake |
| 7) a slice of | c. juice |
| 8) a bar of | d. chocolate |

A5. Mark the sentence with the verb *to be*. (Отметьте предложение с глаголом *to be*.)

- 5) John gets up at 7 o'clock in the morning.
- 6) I like looking after my baby-sister very much.
- 7) My brother is found of playing computer games.
- 8) The school bought new books.

A6. Mark the right sentence. (Отметьте правильное предложение.)

- 5) There isn't some butter on the slice of bread.
- 6) There isn't any butter on the slice of bread.
- 7) There is any butter on the slice of bread.
- 8) There are some butter on the slice of bread.

A7. Choose the necessary pronoun. (Выберите нужное местоимение.)

It is Nick. He gets along with ... parents.

- 5) she
- 6) her
- 7) his
- 8) them

A8. Choose the necessary preposition. (Выберите нужное предлог.)

Omelette is made ... eggs and milk.

- 5) from
- 6) to
- 7) in
- 8) at

B1. Write the necessary verb. (Напишите нужный глагол.)

I _____ (look for / look after / look through) newspapers every evening.

B2. Make this sentence in negative one. (Сделайте это предложение отрицательным.)

There was some juice in the glass.

C1. Write four responsibilities you don't like to do at home. (Напишите четыре обязанности, которые вам не нравится выполнять дома.)

C2. Write down what you need to prepare your favourite soup. (Напишите, что нужно для приготовления вашего любимого супа.)

Ключи

I КУРС (апрель)

	Вариант I	Вариант II
A1	1-d; 2-b; 3-a; 4-c;	1-b; 2-c; 3-a; 4-d;
A2	2	3
A3	4	2
A4	1-d; 2-c; 3-d; 4-a;	1-c; 2-b; 3-a; 4-d;
A5	2	3
A6	1	2
A7	2	3
A8	2	1
B1	Look after	Look through
B2	There isn't any butter on the plate	Where wasn't any juice in the glass
C1	_____	_____
C2	_____	_____

Критерии оценивания заданий

«5» _ не менее 95% выполненных заданий

«4» _ не менее 85% выполненных заданий

«3» _ не менее 70% выполненных заданий

«2» _ ниже 70% выполненных заданий

3.2. Задания для проведения рубежного контроля

Время выполнения – 2 курс (октябрь)

Максимальное время выполнения – 45 минут

Variant 1

A1. Match the words on the left and the words on the right.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) earn | a. horizon |
| 2) broaden | b. job |
| 3) well-paid | c. money |
| 4) explore | d. the world |

A2. Match the words on the left and the elements on the right.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1) citizen | a. media |
| 2) stereo | b. - type |
| 3) minor | c. - ship |
| 4) mass | d. - ity |

A3. Choose the appropriate word.

He wants to become an ... journalist.

- 1) experience
- 2) experienced
- 3) inexperienced
- 4) unexperienced

A4. Choose the appropriate word.

I decided I would become an ... and design an amazing new ... which would become a household name.

- 1) invent, product
- 2) invent, productivity
- 3) inventior, product
- 4) inventor, productivity

A5. Choose the correct sentence.

- 1) That may be John`s calculator but I am not sure.
- 2) She could be Italian because of her accent.
- 3) You never know it could be sunny tomorrow.
- 4) That information might be correct, but I am going to check on the Internet.

A6. Choose the variant with the verb *make*.

- 1) (do/ make) homework
- 2) (do / make) tea
- 3) (do / make) harm

4) (do , make) your best

A7. Choose the correct form of the verb.

When he came to the café, Rachel was there. She ... for him.

- 1) waits
- 2) waited
- 3) was waiting
- 4) has been waiting

A8. Choose the correct form of the verb.

The only time I ever ... a horse, I fell off in the first five minutes

- 1) rode
- 2) ride
- 3) would ride
- 4) had ridden

B1. Put the words in order to make the sentences. Write them down.

- 1) the / lights / they / are / on / at / home / must / be / because

- 2) could / right / you / be / but / not / sure / I am

B2. Put the words in order to make the sentences. Write them down.

- 1) lawyer / you / a / work / if / you / the / were / court / in / would

- 2) if / a / you / need / foreign / were / you / a / citizen / would / visa

C1. Ask three questions to your English-speaking friend about her future career.

C2. Complete the sentences.

- 1) If you saw a bully, you _____

- 2) If you were asked to organize a school conference, you

Variant 2

A1. Match the adjectives on the left and the words on the right.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1) creative | a. driver |
| 2) educated | b. architect |

- 3) accurate c. babysitter
- 4) patient d. scientist

A2. Match the words on the left and the endings on the right.

- 1) retire a. - able
- 2) individual b. - ment
- 3) honour c. - ity
- 4) dis - d. – respect

A3. Choose the appropriate word.

John is going to take his father`s steps to become a

- 1) biology
- 2) biological
- 3) biologic
- 4) biologist

A4. Choose the appropriate word.

I knew I would have to ... my driving test as soon as I saw the

- 1) retake, examiner
- 2) take, examine
- 3) retake, examination
- 4) give, examiner

A5. Choose the correct sentence.

- 1) The Loch Ness monster may not exist. It is impossible.
- 2) I cannot go to the football match, but I do not know yet.
- 3) This could be right answer – I am certain.
- 4) He has been working on the book fourteen hours a day for a month. He must be exhausted.

A6. Choose the variant with the verb *do*.

- 1) (do/ make) well
- 2) (do / make) friends
- 3) (do / make) a fire
- 4) (do , make) a bed

A7. Choose the correct form of the verb.

It took him fifteen minutes and during that time their lunch

- 1) was served
- 2) served
- 3) was being served
- 4) had been served

A8. Choose the correct form of the verb.

English is an easy language to study, it ... by more than 450 million people all over the world.

- 1) was spoken
- 2) speaks
- 3) is spoken
- 4) is speaking

B1. Put the words in order to make the sentences. Write them down.

1) might / I / it / later / rain / think

2) the / think / answer / I / correct / do not / can / this / be

B2. Put the words in order to make the sentences. Write them down.

1) If / scientist / a / you / were / machine / would / a / new / you / invent

2) famous / a / programmes / would / you / in / were / if / take / you / part / TV / person

C1. Ask three questions to your English-speaking friend about his summer exams.

C2. Complete the sentences.

1) If you saw a ghost, you _____

2) If you were asked to organize a picnic, you _____

Ключи

II КУРС (октябрь)

	Вариант I	Вариант II
A1	1 – c, 2 – a, 3 – b, 4 – d	1 – b, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 – c
A2	1 – c, 2 – b, 3 – d, 4 – a	1 – b, 2 – c, 3 – a, 4 – c
A3	2	4
A4	3	1
A5	1	4
A6	2	1
A7	3	3
A8	1	3
B1	1. They must be at home because the light are on. 2. You could be right but I am not sure.	
B2	1. If you were a lawyer, you would work in the court. 2. If you were foreign citizen, you would need a visa.	

C1	_____	_____
C2	_____	_____

Критерии оценивания заданий

«5» _ не менее 95% выполненных заданий

«4» _ не менее 85% выполненных заданий

«3» _ не менее 70% выполненных заданий

«2» _ ниже 70% выполненных заданий

3.3. Задания для проведения текущего контроля

Тема: «Описание людей» (1 курс)

1. Choose the right variant.

1. Does your friend ... well?

- a) put on
- b) wear
- c) dress
- d) clothe

2. He seems a good friend when things are going well, but when I'm in trouble he's nowhere to be seen. I'm afraid he's a

- a) compatriot
- b) acquaintance
- c) partner
- d) fair-weather friend

3. I've known George for ages. We're really good old friends who spend a lot of time together. He's my ...

- a) pen-pal
- b) bosom pal
- c) confidant
- d) colleague

4. Tony is a He's always got his head in the clouds, always fantasizing.

- a) daydreamer
- b) lone wolf
- c) golden boy
- d) rolling stone

5. Mary is a She's always slow and behind the others in her work or studies.

- a) sponger
- b) slowcoach
- c) busybody

d) chatterbox

6. Ann is very lively and the centre of any group she's in. People always have a good time when she's there. She's the

- a) moon
- b) chatterbox
- c) good mixer
- d) life and soul of the party

7. I'm confident and interested in other people. I like to meet different kinds of people. I'm a

- a) good mixer
- b) gatecrasher
- c) gossip
- d) social climber

8. He likes to spend a lot of time alone. He's not keen on parties and usually does things on his own. He's a

- a) bore
- b) snob
- c) troublemaker
- d) loner

9. My friend is a pleasant, interesting person to have with you at any time. He's

- a) killjoy
- b) bore
- c) good company
- d) early bird

10. He is very intelligent and quick-thinking. He's as sharp as a

- a) knife
- b) new pin
- c) needle
- d) flash

2. Read the text and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each space.

My Friend Lucy I appreciate friendship.

It's a special thing. It makes happiness glow brighter and grief less painful, because we have friends to share it. A true friend is a priceless gift. My best friend's name is Lucy. She is also a (1)___ by marriage because her brother, William, married my sister, Ruth. Lucy is (2)___ than me but we (3)___ very well because we have (4)___ tastes and interests. We are about the same (5)___ but we don't look very much alike because she is dark-haired while my skin and hair are much fairer than hers. We first (6)___ at my sister's wedding. She is the (7)___ girl in her family so I thought she would be a little spoilt. But we liked (8)___ from the (9)___ moment and I soon (10)___ friends with her.

	A	B	C	D
1	Familiar	Parent	Partner	Relative
2	Elder	Elderly	More old	Older
3	Fit	Get on	Go on	Match
4	Alike	Likely	Same	Similar
5	Height	High	Highness	Tall
6	Encountered	Knew	Got to know	Met

7	Alone	Lonely	Only	Single
8	Each other	One other	Ourselves	The other
9	First	One	Prime	Principal
10	Got	Grew	Made	Went

3. Choose the correct variant.

1. She rarely smiles but
 - a) when she does she looks charm
 - b) when she does she looks charmingly
 - c) when she is she looks charmingly
 - d) when she does she looks charming

2. Sarah and I didn't enjoy ... at the disco.
 - a) ourself
 - b) themselves
 - c) ourselves
 - d) theirselves

3. ... old friends.
 - a) Most of people, invited the reception, were
 - b) Most of the people, invited to the reception, were
 - c) Most of the people, inviting the reception, was
 - d) Most of the people, invited to the reception, was

4. Everybody ... elegant and expensive.
 - a) wants their clothes to look
 - b) want their clothes to be
 - c) wants his clothes look
 - d) want that his clothes look

5. I don't get happiness from other people;
 - a) I make my one myself
 - b) I make my own
 - c) I always make my one
 - d) I make mine own one

6. Who was that man leaving the library? He looked like Peter.

– It was Peter's brother. They are

 - a) so likely that people often mistake them for one another
 - b) so very much alike that people often mistake them for one another
 - c) so likely that people often can't tell one from the other
 - d) looking so alike that people often mistaken them for each other

7. She has lost ... she had.
 - a) nearly every friend
 - b) almost each of friends
 - c) everything what
 - d) both of friend

8. Who ... too much?

- a) talk
- b) does talk
- c) talks
- d) is talk

9. Jack ... me that his friend was very hard to deal with.

- a) said
- b) talked
- c) tell
- d) told

10. If my friends ... in, ask them to wait.

- a) comes
- b) will come
- c) come
- d) are coming

4. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences (either an underlined word or a phrase); you are to find it.

1. A(A) man is as(B) old that(C) he feels(D).
2. Everybody(A) should(B) be able(C) to defend his own(D).
3. It goes without(A) saying(B) that a good name is better as(C) riches(D).
4. I'm not sure weather(A) Jack is(B) telling(C) the truth, but I know him to be(D) an honest boy.
5. John learned from(A) the letter what(B) was happened(C) to his(D) friend.
6. She is such a commonly(A) looking girl; you will hardly be able(B) to spot(C) her in a(D) crowd.
7. I find it(A) difficult to talk to(B) Mary because we have so(C) few(D) in common.
8. What a man(A) can be is born(B) with him, what he become(C) is a result(D) of his environment.
9. Betty said(A) her friend that she would(B) never walk alone(C) in the forest dark(D).
10. Since he had no(A) friends to correspond with(B) and did not know somebody outside(C) the town he didn't get(D) letters.

5. Read the text and answer the following questions choosing the correct variant.

The First Four Minutes

When do people decide to become or not to become friends? During their first four minutes together, according to a book by Dr. Leonard Zunin. In his book "Contact: First Four Minutes" he offers this advice to anyone interested in starting a new friendship: "Every time you meet someone in a social situation, give him all your attention for minutes. A lot of people's whole lives would change if they did just that". When we are introduced to new people we should try to appear friendly and self-confident. In general, the author says: "People like people who like themselves". But we should not make the other person think we are too sure of ourselves. It is important to appear interested and sympathetic, remembering that the other person has his own needs, hopes and problems. But isn't it dishonest to give the appearance of friendly self-confidence when we don't feel that way? Perhaps, but according to Dr. Zunin, "total honesty" is not always good for social relationships, especially during the first few minutes of contact. It is not the time to tell the whole truth about one's opinions and impressions.

Adapted from "The First Four Minutes by L. Kaminskaya

1. Dr. Zunin recommends to pay attention to
 - a) the sincerity of the stranger
 - b) the background of the stranger
 - c) the first four minutes of conversation

- d) the end of the conversation
2. People like people who are
- self-confident
 - indifferent
 - dishonest
 - inattentive
3. According to the text
- you should make the stranger believe you are egoistic
 - it's not important to be sympathetic and friendly
 - you should speak about your health problems during the first conversation
 - the first impression is very important
4. Which statement is not true?
- If you want to make friends you should pay attention to the first few minutes.
 - The first conversation is not the time to tell the whole truth.
 - It is important to be friendly and sympathetic.
 - You shouldn't give the stranger all your attention for four minutes of contact.

Ключи к тесту

№ теста	№ части	№ задания									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Тест Описание людей	I	C	D	B	A	B	D	A	D	C	A
	II	D	D	B	D	A	D	C	A	A	C
	III	D	C	B	A	B	B	A	C	D	C
	IV	C	D	C	A	C	A	D	C	A	C
	V	C	A	D	D						

Тема «Межличностные отношения» (1курс)

1. Choosetherightvariant.

1. At parties a boy may playfully try to attract a girl, or vice versa, without intending any serious, lasting
- relative
 - exchange
 - parallel
 - relationship
2. The purpose of punishment is to ... the offender, to correct the offender's moral attitudes and anti-social behaviour and to rehabilitate him or her.
- reform
 - damage
 - worsen
 - repair
3. A period between being a child and fully grown is called
- childhood
 - adolescence
 - infancy

d) retirement

4. To protect young people's rights the United Nations has worked out an International agreement called

- a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- b) The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- c) The Geneva Convention
- d) The Treaty of Versailles

5. One of the most important problems of all times is a generation

- a) interval
- b) hole
- c) gap
- d) space

6. By working teenagers ... more independence from their families.

- a) build up
- b) capture
- c) lose
- d) gain

7. Scout Association was formed in 1908 in

- a) the USA
- b) Canada
- c) Great Britain
- d) France

8. The important thing is to believe that problems can be solved, and not to

- a) give up
- b) make up
- c) look up
- d) put up

9. A problem which is ... does not simply go away.

- a) thought about
- b) ignored
- c) solved
- d) improved

10. I understood the problem after it had been ... me.

- a) explained to
- b) admitted to
- c) confessed to
- d) replied to

2. Read the text and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each space.

Some parents think it is good for children to be allowed to run wild without control or (1)__. They say that this (2)__ children's personalities to develop naturally and that they will learn to be (3)__ by the mistakes they make. However, this might simply make children self-centred, without any (4)__ for others.

Other parents believe in being (5)__, but taken to extremes this can produce a too authoritarian atmosphere at home, with the children being (6)__ and ruled by their parents.

Parents can also be very possessive and try to keep their children (7)__ on them. These last two attitudes can encourage rebelliousness (against parents, school, authority) in a child, or conversely, (8)__ a child's natural (9)__ of adventure and curiosity.

To bring up children to be (10)__, well adjusted human beings requires great wisdom.

	a	b	c	d
1	superintendence	sight	supervision	vision
2	enable	can	prevents	hinders
3	guilty	unaccountable	responsible	unreliable
4	considerate	consideration	discussion	examination
5	easygoing	soft	accurate	strict
6	supreme	commanding	dominant	dominated
7	dependent	independent	self-governing	relative
8	suppress	encourage	rouse	stimulate
9	sensation	tact	sense	nonsense
10	popular	routine	exceptional	normal

3. Choose the correct variant.

1. She looked away and didn't say
a) nothing
b) anything
c) none
d) anybody
2. If he ... we shall discuss this problem.
a) will not be busy
b) doesn't busy
c) is not busy
d) not busy
3. Don't raise this question ever again, ...?
a) do you
b) don't you
c) won't you
d) will you
4. It's high time someone told him
a) to stop behaving like a child
b) to stop to behave like child
c) to stop behaving as a child
d) stop behaving like a child
5. His mother didn't know what
a) did he mean
b) he meant
c) he means
d) he is meaning
6. I was glad the world ... not angry with me.

- a) is
- b) is being
- c) did
- d) was

7. Poor Jake was white as paper and ... all over.

- a) trembling
- b) tremble
- c) being trembled
- d) been trembling

8. – I haven't got any money.

–

- a) Either I have
- b) Neither I have
- c) Neither have I
- d) Either have I

9. I wish I ... my father's advice last week.

- a) will follow
- b) follow
- c) had followed
- d) have followed

10. What makes you ... you are right?

- a) think
- b) to think
- c) thinks
- d) thought

4. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences (either an underlined word or a phrase); you are to find it.

1. Civilization will never(A) flow backward(B) while(C) there are youth(D) in the world.
2. Teenagers who commit(A) crimes would(B) be treated as(C) adults and sentenced to(D) significant punishment.
3. Mummy is trying to convince me that what(A) she wants me to do(B) is exactly that(C) I want to do myself(D).
4. I don't know if he will come(A) to the meeting, but if he will(B) we shall be able(C) to discuss plenty of(D) problems.
5. We had both(A) the same goal in mind, so we decided to put an end to our bitter(B) feelings and make(C) peace with one another(D).
6. I was wondering(A) if I would be able(B) to solve such a complicated(C) problem without some(D) outside help.
7. Young people's tastes influences(A) the design of clothes(B) and cars; whole(C) industries are appearing to help teenagers spend(D) their free time.
8. English it is(A) the dominant language in youth style(B) and is one way in which(C) teenagers across the world(D) can communicate with each other.
9. The most strong force(A) in(B) international youth culture today is pop music(C). Music has universal appeal(D).

10. They had a terrible row and didn't speak to each other(A) for a couple of days(B), but they've made up it(C) and are the best of friends(D) again.

5. Read the text and answer the following questions choosing the correct variant.

When their mother died, Finn and his little sister Derval lived with their stepfather Uncle Toby, who treated the children badly and often beat Finn. Once they decided to run away from home and find their grandmother who lived in Ireland. "We must be gone by the time Uncle Toby comes home", Finn said to his sister. Every evening Finn washed the dishes and laid the table for supper. At first, he wanted to leave all the dirty dishes for Uncle Toby but then decided that everything had to look as usual.

Finn thought that it would be so difficult to find their grandmother without her address. His parents had taken him on holiday once to see her, but it had been very, very long ago, and he didn't remember much. It was very, very dangerous. Finn took all the books out of his school bag and put two suits into it, several shirts and a pair of jeans. In the kitchen he took some cold meat, some butter and some eggs. He didn't take much bread because everything must look as usual. He packed all the food into his school bag too. Soon they were ready. They stood at the kitchen door and looked back into the room. Once it had been a happy place. It had been a pleasure to come home but now it was a place of fear. Finn turned off the light and they went into the street.

1. The children decided to run away because
 - a) they liked to travel
 - b) it was impossible to live with Uncle Toby
 - c) they wanted to visit their grandmother
 - d) they did not want to go to school
2. Why did Finn wash all the dishes?
 - a) He didn't want Uncle Toby to notice that they had left.
 - b) He wanted to get some money from Uncle Toby.
 - c) He liked washing dishes.
 - d) He was afraid of Uncle Toby.
3. The trip to Ireland was difficult because
 - a) Finn's parents had never taken him to see his grandmother
 - b) the children had to cross the Irish sea
 - c) the children had almost no money for such a long trip and didn't know the address of their grandmother
 - d) Derval was only 7 years old and she could not swim
4. What did the children think about when they stood at the kitchen door?
 - a) Their trip to Ireland.
 - b) Uncle Toby's coming back.
 - c) Their grandmother.
 - d) The changes in their lives.

Ключи к тесту

№ теста	№ части	№ задания									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Межличностные отношения	I	d	a	b	b	c	d	c	a	b	a
	II	c	a	c	b	d	d	a	a	c	d
	III	b	c	d	a	b	d	a	c	c	a
	IV	d	b	c	b	a	a	a	a	a	c
	V	b	a	c	d						

Тема: «Природа и человек» (1 курс)

1. Choose the right variant.

1. It was a terrible ... and our fence fell down.
 - a) smog
 - b) storm
 - c) sunshine
 - d) frost

2. A short period of heavy rain is called .
 - a) drizzle
 - b) storm
 - c) downpour
 - d) hail

3. The air was so ... that my shirt was wet through.
 - a) cold
 - b) humid
 - c) dry
 - d) cool

4. ... describes a mixture of smoke, fog and fumes.
 - a) Smog
 - b) Mist
 - c) Dew
 - d) Blizzard

5. Thick fog is making weather conditions .
 - a) unsettled
 - b) windy
 - c) hazardous
 - d) dull

6. After the rain the street was full of
 - a) floods
 - b) lakes
 - c) ponds
 - d) puddles

7. During the storm, the climbers sheltered in a
 - a) cave
 - b) cliff
 - c) nest
 - d) valley

8. I think it's going to rain. It's very

- a) clouded
- b) clouding
- c) cloudy
- d) clouds

9. The church caught fire when it was struck by

- a) hurricane
- b) lightning
- c) thunder
- d) storm

10. What's the weather ... for tomorrow?

- a) guess
- b) forecast
- c) prediction
- d) outlook

2. Read the text and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each space.

The Weather Forecast

And now here's the weather forecast for the next 24 hours.

Many places in England and Wales will have (1)___ or misty start. After all that it'll be (2)___ dry and sunny, but quite chilly, so (3)___ warm.

In the west, the morning will (4)___ brighter, and intervals intervals are (5)___ . So west regions will see the best of today's weather.

Eastern counties will remain cloudy for (6)___ of the day. It will be windy in the South East.

In Scotland and Northern Ireland overnight (7)___ should break up inland and in the west, allowing sunny intervals to (8)___.

In eastern Scotland cloud might be less likely to break up. Northern Ireland also (9)___ rather cloudy.

Temperatures will (10)___ from 17 °C in Scotland to 22 °C in Southern England. And that's all from me.

	a	b	c	d
1	an exciting	a sad	an interesting	a dull
2	mainly	usually	lately	carefully
3	wrap up	take off	surround	pack
4	go	come	become	run
5	likely	rare	doubtful	incredible
6	few	much	a few	part
7	crowd	cloud	cloudiness	cloudy
8	promote	ripen	flourish	develop
9	remains	leaves	departs	goes
10	boil	run	range	take

3. Choose the correct variant.

1. What will ... be like tomorrow?

- a) the weather
- b) a weather
- c) weather
- d) the weathers

2. If the weather ... fine tomorrow, we'll go to the Zoo.
a) is
b) will be
c) will
d) were
3. What ... we are having!
a) the windy weather
b) a windy weather
c) windy weathers
d) windy weather
4. it was ... hot that I put on my T-shirt.
a) too
b) such
c) very
d) so
5. The weather forecast said that
a) it will rain in the afternoon
b) it would rain in the afternoon
c) it rains in the afternoon
d) it will be raining in the afternoon
6. When is the rain going to stop? It's been months ... some sunshine.
a) that we don't have
b) that we haven't had
c) that we didn't have
d) since we had
7. You'd better ... to the country in such hot weather.
a) to no go
b) not go
c) don't go
d) not to go
8. The weather was fine and we
a) decided to go to the park
b) decided going to the park
c) have decided to go to the park
d) decided that we go to the park
9. Is there ... snow in England in winter?
a) many
b) much
c) few
d) large
10. Everybody ... fine weather.

- a) likes
- b) like
- c) is liking
- d) dislike

4. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences (either an underlined word or a phrase); you are to find it.

1. I wish the weather was not(A) rainy and cold so that(B) the children could go(C) to play in the garden for a little while(D).
2. If a snowstorm would break(A) in the mountains those new groups of tourists(B) would not know(C)how to find(D) their way back to the camp.
3. She would stay(A)in(B) the rain and feel the drops to fall(C)slowly on her face(D).
4. In spite bad weather(A) the pilot decided to fly over(B) the low(C) hills again to look for(D) the lost group of tourists.
5. There is almost a hundred per cent(A) chance of fair weather(B) for the greater(C) part of the weekend according the forecast(D).
6. Although my friends are formally(A) from the north they cannot get used(C) hay they to the cold climate we have(D) here.
7. Snowdrifts were surrounded(A)us(B)from(C)all sides(D).
8. We had a(A)heavy(B) snowfall yesterday. But now the(C) snow has just sprinkling(D).
9. We haven' t had(A)the(B) drop of rain ever(C) since last(D) month.
10. A(A) cold bitten(B) wind almost swept me off(C)my feet(D).

5. Read the text and answer the following questions choosing the correct variant.

The climate of England is milder than that of other countries. English people are apt to complain of it as being damp and rainy, and foreigners laugh at it and say, that the English summer is made up of three fine days and a thunder storm.

It is hard to say that England has typical weather be-cause of the sudden changes that occur — showers, from what was only a few hours before a clear blue sky; sunshine that makes you want to leave off most of your clothes followed by winds that set you wishing for two overcoats.

The winter fogs of London are, indeed, awful; they surpass all imagination. In a fog the air is hardly fit for breathing; it is grey, yellow, of deep orange, and even black because of the smoke of many thousands of chimneys. In a dense fog all traffic is stopped, no vehicle can move from fear of dreadful accidents.

The three things that chiefly determine the climate of England are: the position of the island in the temperate belt; the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and south-west; the warm current — the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England. All this combined makes the climate more moderate — that is, the winters warmer and the summers cooler.

*Adapted from "Essential English for Foreign Students" by
J.E. Eckersley*

1. In the classification of climates Britain falls into the ... type.
 - a) tropical
 - b) subtropical
 - c) cool, temperate and humid
 - d) continental
2. The most characteristic feature of Britain's weather is its
 - a) dryness

- b) variability
- c) invariability
- d) cold

3. ... is the worst weather hazard in England.

- a) Wind
- b) Rain
- c) Sunshine
- d) Fog

4. What is not mentioned in the text?

- a) The driest period is from March to June.
- b) Fog causes collisions and death on roads.
- c) The weather is as changeable as it could be in such a relatively small region.
- d) England has a mild and temperate climate.

Ключ к тесту

№ теста	№ части	№ задания									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Тест Природа и человек	I	b	c	b	a	c	d	a	c	b	b
	II	d	a	a	c	a	b	c	d	a	c
	III	a	a	d	d	b	d	b	a	b	a
	IV	a	a	c	a	d	a	a	d	b	b
	V	c	b	d	a						

Тема: «Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни» (1 курс)

1. Choose the right variant.

1. Always brush your teeth after you have a

- a) dish
- b) meal
- c) plate
- d) food

2. I was on the ... of leaving when the phone rang.

- a) moment
- b) matter
- c) point
- d) edge

3. Will you ... after the cat for us while we're on holiday?

- a) take
- b) watch
- c) mind

d) look

4. I don't have much time, I can't ... you now.

- a) say
- b) speak
- c) tell to
- d) talk to

5. I'm sorry I'm late. It's all my

- a) fault
- b) guilt
- c) crime
- d) shortcoming

6. My younger sister is very ... and so she loves going out but I am much quieter and prefer to stay at home.

- a) enjoyable
- b) funny
- c) pleasing
- d) lively

7. I can ... with most things but I cannot stand noisy children.

- a) put aside
- b) put on
- c) put up
- d) put off

8. She has to work hard to keep the house ... and tidy with three small children.

- a) smooth
- b) neat
- c) ordered
- d) plain

9. Take the ... and wipe the floor.

- a) duster
- b) fabric
- c) rag
- d) rug

10. Polish the table with a soft

- a) linen
- b) cloth
- c) clothes
- d) rag

2. Read the text and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each space.

Who (1)___ a day at home is restful? I was in the middle of making the dinner and I still had a huge (2)___ of ironing to do. No sooner had I ironed the first shirt (3)___ the doorbell rang. I had done most of the (4)___ during the morning and had even had time to pop out to (5)___ some shopping. I had just about enough time left to make a few of my daily keep-fit exercises when the

salesman from the vacuum cleaner (6)___ turned up at the door. He had phoned my wife to make (7)___ . She had told me about it but it had (8)___ my mind. "I'm not interrupting anything, am I?" he said with one of those (9)___ smiles people put on they are trying to (10)___ you something. "We did say one o'clock didn't we?". He smiled again and asked if my wife was at home.

	a	b	c	d
1	tells	says	speaks	talks
2	mount	bit	board	pile
3	as	so	then	than
4	homework	housework	household	housekeeping
5	make	get	do	take
6	group	community	association	company
7	an appointment	an engagement	an agreement	a treaty
8	slept	slipped	fell	slid
9	authentic	honest	exact	false
10	barter	exchange	sell	trade

3. Choose the correct variant.

1. He is fanatically tidy. After he takes a bath, he the soap.

- a) wash
- b) washes
- c) is washing
- d) has washed

2. I ... a shower when the telephone rang.

- a) had
- b) was having
- c) have had
- d) have

3. I can't come tonight – ... my in-laws.

- a) I visit
- b) I visited
- c) I'm visiting
- d) I will visit

4. Grandma loved acting as babysitter for her grandchildren, but ... asleep in the armchair before they did.

- a) will fall
- b) would fall
- c) is falling
- d) falls

5. My sister takes care of the children ... we go out to work.

- a) although
- b) nevertheless
- c) while
- d) during

6. I'd rather stay at home today. —

- a) So had I
- b) So would I
- c) I would too
- d) I had too

7. When he comes home he always ... to his mother for several minutes about what his kids did during his absence.

- a) talked
- b) has been talking
- c) has talked
- d) talks

8. Speaking about money we always bring up a question about ... role in our life.

- a) their
- b) them
- c) its
- d) it's

9. He never says when he ... back, this irritates me most of all.

- a) will come
- b) would come
- c) comes
- d) came

10. The more exercises you will do, ... you will become.

- a) the more fit
- b) the fitter
- c) more fit
- d) fitter

4. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences (either an underlined word or a phrase); you are to find it.

1. It was(A) so a lovely day(B) I tonight it was a pity(C)to get up(D). (S. Maugham)
2. I am so(A) tired. All(B) I want is(C)five minute' s(D) rest.
3. As(A) we can't afford a babysitter, I'm on charge of(B) the baby as well as(C) having to do all(D) the cooking and washing-up.
4. Mary closed(A) the door quietly so that(B) she will not(C)wake the baby up(D).
5. In spite(A)being(B) sixty, Peggy runs(C) five miles a day(D).
6. Nobody know(A) why people walk or talk(B)in(C) their sleep(D).
7. I don' t want(A)to go to(B) the country, I' d rather to stay(C)at(D) home.
8. I wonder(A) what our children do(C) when we come back(C)home(D).
9. The music was so loud(A)! His mother made him(B)to switch off(C)the cassette player(D).
10. My sister used to spend(A)hours(B)talking to(C) her friends at the phone(D).

5. Read the text and answer the following questions choosing the correct variant.

Another Day in the Life of the Queen

Queen Elizabeth II wakes up at seven o'clock, has a cup of tea and reads *The Times*. Then she has a bath and gets dressed. At eight o'clock she listens to BBC news and has breakfast with

Prince Philip. After breakfast she reads personal letters and has an important business consultation with Private Secretary and then works at government documents.

At one o'clock she has a quick lunch in her private apartment in Buckingham Palace and at two o'clock leaves the Palace to open a new hospital. There she makes speeches, shakes hands and has a cup of tea. At 4.45 she is back at the Palace and works in her office. At 5.30 she receives foreign visitors and then has the final meeting with her Private Secretary.

In the evening she goes to St. James's Palace where she has a reception party and talks with seventy people. Then she goes back to the Palace and at 8.30 has dinner with Prince Philip and a group of some businessmen. At ten she watches television news and then reads some official papers and telephones some members of the Royal Family — just to see if all is well. At about eleven o'clock she goes to bed.

1. Queen Elizabeth II ... after breakfast.

- a) has a bath and gets dressed
- b) listens to BBC news
- c) meets her Private Secretary
- d) reads The Times

2. Her Majesty has breakfast with

- a) her son
- b) her husband
- c) some businessmen
- d) her Private Secretary

3. Queen Elizabeth II watches TV

- a) at noon
- b) in the morning
- c) in the evening
- d) in the afternoon

4. Queen Elizabeth II leaves her official residence

- a) once
- b) three times a day
- c) in the morning
- d) twice a day

Ключ к тесту

№ теста	№ части	№ задания									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Тест Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни	I	b	c	d	d	a	d	c	b	c	b
	II	b	d	d	b	c	d	a	b	d	c
	III	b	b	c	b	c	b	d	c	a	b
	IV	b	d	b	c	a	a	c	b	c	d
	V	c	b	c	d						

1. Choose the right variant.

1. Swimming is my favourite
 - a) game
 - b) match
 - c) play
 - d) sport

2. The ... was 6:2 in favour of my favourite team.
 - a) number
 - b) count
 - c) score
 - d) amount

3. Sue came first in the 1,000 metre
 - a) competition
 - b) game
 - c) race
 - d) match

4. Our team ... the match by two goals to nil.
 - a) beat
 - b) defeated
 - c) won
 - d) crashed

5. The swimmers ... forward as they waited to begin the race.
 - a) fell
 - b) crawled
 - c) rolled
 - d) leaned

6. Bring your racquet and I'll meet you at the tennis .
 - a) court
 - b) track
 - c) site
 - d) field

7. ... have the reputation of being typically American team sports.
 - a) Football and polo
 - b) Soccer and basketball
 - c) Baseball and football
 - d) Cricket and baseball

8. The game particularly associated with England is
 - a) tennis
 - b) cricket
 - c) football
 - d) horse racing

9. ... has a great history in Britain, beginning in some schools and universities.

- a) Cycling
- b) Rowing
- c) Sailing
- d) Diving

10. Suddenly, the referee blew his whistle and pointed to the penalty

- a) spot
- b) place
- c) site
- d) position

2. Read the text and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each space.

The one hundredth anniversary of football was celeb-rated in 1963, but the (1)___ is much older.

Kemari, one of the (2)___ of these games, was played 1400 years (3)___ and is still played in Japan. Football fans saw Kemari (4)___ the 1964 Olympic games in Tokyo. These ball games did not (5)___ in stadiums or on football fields. They were played in the squares and streets of cities and villages, and they were very (6)___ to the windows and gates of the houses.

People in those days (7)___ their ball games and got as excited about the game as they do now. Young workmen (8)___ to leave their work to take part in a game.

At the beginning of the 17th century (9)___ laws were made against playing ball games. Nobody was (10)___ to play and for 250 years there were no games in Europe. People began to play again in the second half of the 19th century. Football in its present form was introduced in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century.

	a	b	c	d
1	match	play	game	goal
2	oldest	eldest	elder	older
3	ago	since	while	lately
4	in	at	on	among
5	Take part	participate	hold	take place
6	delighted	harmless	secure	dangerous
7	were glad	enjoyed	were pleased	hated
8	used	using	useful	useless
9	distinguished	especial	special	specially
10	prohibited	excused	allowed	declared

3. Choose the correct variant.

1. Jane decided to go skating for the weekend, ... her lack of training.

- a) however
- b) because
- c) despite
- d) though

2. Gymnastics ... his favourite subject.

- a) is
- b) are
- c) have been
- d) were

3. My friend and I ... go to the tennis court every Sunday.
a) occasionally
b) ever
c) usually
d) often
4. This time tomorrow ... in the swimming pool.
a) I swim
b) I'll swim
c) I'll swimming
d) I'll be swimming
5. James said that he ... a horse before.
a) never rode
b) has never ridden
c) had never ridden
d) would never ride
6. I was very much surprised when Helen said that she
a) can't to ski
b) can't ski
c) couldn't ski
d) wasn't able ski
7. Who ... you to play basketball?
a) did teach
b) have taught
c) teach
d) taught
8. I don't play hockey, but I like to watch others
a) to play
b) play
c) the play
d) to playing
9. The first modern Olympic Games took place in Greece in 1896, ...?
a) did they
b) didn't it
c) isn't it
d) didn't they
10. Draughts ... not a complicated game.
a) are
b) is
c) were
d) be

4. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences (either an underlined word or a phrase); you are to find it.

1. You are a good football-player(A). Since when(B) did you play(C) football(D)?
2. Since(A) they lived(B) near(C) the lake they can often go swimming(D).
3. Twice a week(A) brothers of Alan(B) play badminton in the evening(C) with Lily and me(D).
4. Many(A) sportsmens(B) would like to take part in the forthcoming Olympic Games(C) next year(D).
5. Yours(A) son and mine(B) will play in the same baseball team(C) next month(D) and so does John.
6. A young sportsman(A) talked to(B) the press yesterday as if(C) he has already been(D) the winner.
7. You should(A) practise sports; watch(B) sports(C) competitions is a waste(D) of time.
8. To her opinion(A) dangerous and risky(B) sports should(C) be banned(D).
9. From my own experience(A) I can say that some of my friends are simply hooked(B) on(C) aerobics, shape(D), stretching and bodybuilding.
10. A professional sportsman is always a pleasure to look at(A); he doesn't smoke or drink alcohol, he keeps to(B) a healthy diet avoiding(C) junk food and always takes regularly(D) hours.

5. Read the text and answer the following questions choosing the correct variant.

According to some historians, sports were held in Ire-land some four thousand years before our time. In Greece the Olympic Games were held as far as the XII century B.C.

We do not know who gave money for the contests, taking place in Athens every four years, and what facilities athletes had the but it is certain that the Olympic Games were very popular with the people of Greece. Hundreds of athletes answered to the call to show their skill and physical strength.

Even wars were stopped during the Olympic festivals. g Those who became winners in different competitions were welcomed as heroes.

However in 394 A.D. the Olympic Games were not allowed for the reason that athletes kept people from attending the church. It was done in the name of the Roman Emperor Theodorious.

A little over 15 centuries were to pass before the Olympic Games were brought back to life. The first Olympic Games were certainly held in Athens in 1896. Two hundred and eighty-five athletes from 13 countries took part in these sports competitions.

1. How often were the Olympic Games held in Greece?
 - a) very often
 - b) twice in four years
 - c) once in four years
 - d) seldom
2. Olympic Games were not allowed because
 - a) there were constant wars between Greece and Rome
 - b) Roman Emperor Thedorious disliked sportsmen
 - c) people spent too much time on sports and forgot about the church
 - d) there were no sports facilities for the Games
3. Why were the Olympic Games held in Greece in ancient times?
 - a) The rich Greeks gave money for sports events.
 - b) The Games took place every 4 years.
 - c) Greek people liked them very much.

d) All Greeks showed their skill and physical strength.

4. How many athletes took part in the games 15 centuries later?

- a) more than two hundred
- b) about a thousand
- c) a few sportsmen from different countries.
- d) a great number of athletes from all countries of the world.

Ключи к тесту

№ теста	№ части	№ задания									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Тест Здоровье Человек Спорт	I	d	c	c	c	d	a	c	b	b	a
	II	c	a	a	b	d	d	b	d	c	c
	III	c	a	c	d	c	c	d	b	d	b
	IV	c	b	b	b	a	d	b	a	d	d
	V	c	c	c	a						

Тема: «Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники» (1 курс)

1. Choose the right variant.

1. The word holiday literary means "holy day": many British holidays have religious ... but in fact are not religious today.

- a) roles
- b) roots
- c) routes
- d) birthplace

2. Thanksgiving is celebrated in

- a) December
- b) February
- c) October
- d) November

3. Hogmanay is celebrated in

- a) Wales
- b) Northern Ireland
- c) England
- d) Scotland

4. Welshmen all over the world celebrate St. David's Day by wearing either

- a) red roses or yellow roses
- b) violets or daffodils
- c) roses or daffodils
- d) leeks or daffodils

5. The British celebrate Guy Fawkes Night on the

- a) 24th of December

- b) first of March
- c) 31st of October
- d) 5th of November

6. Thanks for a great celebration. We really had

- a) a fun
- b) an enjoyment
- c) a hospitality
- d) a good time

7. ... made the Christmas tree popular in Britain.

- a) Father Christmas
- b) Queen Victoria
- c) Queen Elizabeth II
- d) Good King Wenceslas

8. The tradition of decorating a house with mistletoe came from

- a) Germany
- b) the Druids
- c) Bohemia
- d) Turkey

9. At one minute before midnight, a lighted ball drops slowly from one of the buildings in

- a) Times Square
- b) Trafalgar Square
- c) Piccadilly Circus
- d) Red Square

10. New Year's Day is not a public holiday in

- a) the USA
- b) Russia
- c) Japan
- d) England

2. Read the text and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each space.

Holidays in Britain

More than five hundred years ago the Catholic Church (1)___ that on Sundays and Saints' Days (Holy Days) people should (2)___ work and go to church. So holy days were holidays.

But it is only in the (3)___ hundred years or so that working people have begun to have (4)___ holidays. The workers joined together in trade unions and (5)___ fewer hours of work each weeks and paid holidays each year.

However, it was really not until after the Second World War that the trade unions were (6)___ enough to win as holiday with pay for their workers.

What do English people do (7)___ holidays?

They go to the seaside and hope to (8)___ . Or they go and (9)___ in the mountains and moors of the North and West Country, walking and climbing and (10)___ at the views.

	a	b	c	d
1	decided	hesitated	were unable to decide	foresaw

2	Be over	continue	begin	stop
3	latest	last	latter	least
4	every day	rhythmic	regular	typical
5	demanded	questions	produced	took
6	athletic	strong	healthy	characterless
7	in	at	on	for
8	bath	cleanse	wash	swim
9	leave	put down roots	continue	stay
10	examining	matching	seeing	looking

3. Choose the correct variant.

- Tomorrow is Sunday and my father ... to get up early.
 - hasn't
 - mustn't
 - doesn't have
 - isn't have
- I wish yesterday ... a holiday!
 - was
 - have been
 - had been
 - were
- Christmas is ... popular and colourful holiday in Great Britain.
 - most
 - the most
 - most of all
 - very
- New Year's Day is ... popular in Britain than Christmas.
 - more less
 - more little
 - less
 - little
- ... Memorial Day Americans honour the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars.
 - At
 - In
 - On
 - Over
- Though Christmas is celebrated on December 25, the actual date of Christ's birth ...
 - not known
 - is not known
 - is known not
 - not to be known
- Do you know ...?
 - when St. Valentine's Day is

- b) when St. Valentine's Day
 - c) St. Valentine's Day is when
 - d) St. Valentine's Day, when is it
8. Six public holidays ... in Great Britain.
- a) celebrate
 - b) are celebrating
 - c) are celebrated
 - d) are celebrate
9. The story of the first Thanksgiving feast ... among the Americans.
- a) is well-known
 - b) have been well-known
 - c) would have been well-known
 - d) will be well-known
10. She asked me what holidays
- a) I liked
 - b) have I liked
 - c) do I like
 - d) did I like

4. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences (either an underlined word or a phrase); you are to find it.

1. Columbus Day is celebrated(A) on(B) the twelve(C) of October(D) because on that day in 1492, Christopher Columbus first landed the Americans.
2. The holiday to be called(A) Thanksgiving Day is not observed(B) on(C) the fourth(D) Thursday of November.
3. We may be(A) going skiing(B) on Christmas but it all is up(C) in the air(D).
4. New Year's Day is celebrated(A) all over the world(B) but not always(C) on the same time(D).
5. Please write to me(A) and tell to me(B) everything you did(C) on(D) your holiday.
6. Then we'll go over(A) to the post office so that(B) I can sent(C) these Christmas cards off(D).
7. Although Easter is the most important festival in(A) the Christmas calendar, the majority of the British public(B) pays(C) much more attention(D) to Christmas with its traditions of present giving, eating and drinking.
8. We wish you come(A) for(B) Christmas. The rest of the family(C) will all(D) be here.
9. The most clever(A) April Fool joke is the one(B) where everyone laughs(C), especially the person upon whom the joke played(D).
10. May Day is not celebrated in(A) Britain to same extent(B) that it is(C) in many other(D) countries.

5. Read the text and answer the following questions choosing the correct variant.

The Christmas Tree

No one knows for sure who decorated the first Christ-mas tree. The custom of bringing an evergreen tree indoors and decorating it at Christmas started in Germany. One legend says that Martin Luther started the practice. Luther was an important Christian leader. According to the story, he noticed the starlit sky as he walked home one Christmas Eve about the year 1513. He thought the

stars looked as if they were shining on the branches. When he arrived home, Martin Luther placed a small fir tree inside his house. He decorated it with lighted candles.

Decorating Christmas trees became popular in Germany. Prince Albert of Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, the German husband of Queen Victoria, took the tradition to England. Both German and English people brought it to America. And now nearly every family in Great Britain and the USA has a Christmas tree. The biggest Christmas tree in Britain is put up in Trafalgar Square in London. The people of Norway still give this tree every year to the British people to thank them for helping Norway against Hitler in the Second World War.

1. ... started the practice of decorating the Christmas tree.
 - a) Nobody knows who
 - b) Queen Victoria
 - c) Martin Luther King
 - d) Prince Albert
2. The first Christmas trees in Britain were introduced and popularised by
 - a) Prince Albert and Queen Victoria
 - b) Martin Luther
 - c) the Norwegians
 - d) the Germans
3. What follows from the text?
 - a) Martin Luther decorated the Christmas tree with toys.
 - b) American people do not decorate Christmas trees.
 - c) Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present — a big Christmas tree.
 - d) Queen Elizabeth I took the tradition to decorate Christmas tree to England.

Ключи к тесту

№ теста	№ части	№ задания									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Культурные и национальные trad.	I	b	d	d	d	d	d	b	b	a	d
	II	a	d	b	c	a	b	c	d	d	d
	III	c	c	b	c	c	b	a	c	a	a
	IV	c	a	c	b	b	c	c	a	d	b
	V	a	a	c	b						

Тема: «Новости. Средства массовой информации» (1 курс)

Написать эссе на тему: « Моё отношение к средствам массовой информации и связь с моей будущей профессией»

Тема: «Государственное устройство» (1 курс)

1. Choose the right variant.

1. The official name of our Motherland is
 - a) the Russian Federation
 - b) Russia
 - c) the Republic of the Russian Federation
 - d) the Russian Republic
2. Russia covers the ... part of Europe and the ... part of Asia.
 - a) western, northern
 - b) northern, southern
 - c) eastern, southern
 - d) eastern, northern
3. Russia is a country of over ... nationalities.
 - a) 20
 - b) 300
 - c) 100
 - d) 500
4. Peter the Great founded St. Petersburg on May, 16
 - a) 1703
 - b) 1650
 - c) 1812
 - d) 1147
5. Alexander II wrote the decree abolishing serfdom in
 - a) 1799
 - b) 1861
 - c) 1837
 - d) 1913
6. Many people in Russia belong to the ... church.
 - a) Catholic
 - b) Orthodox
 - c) Moslem
 - d) Protestant
7. The five ancient Russian towns which are known as Zolotoe Koltso (the Golden Ring) are
 - a) Moscow, Vladimir, Smolensk, Suzdal and Rostov Veliky
 - b) Tver, Suzdal, Vladimir, Yaroslavl and Smolensk
 - c) Rostov Veliky, Vladimir, Zvenigorod, Suzdal and Yaroslavl
 - d) Zvenigorod, Moscow, Vladimir, Smolensk and Sergiev Posad
8. There are ... republics and 68 other regions in the Russian Federation.
 - a) 15
 - b) 60
 - c) 10
 - d) 21
9. The population of the Russian Federation is about
 - a) 148,000,000
 - b) 240,000,000

- c) 48,000,000
- d) 300,000,000

10. The Russian National Government consists of
- a) the President and the State Duma
 - b) the President and the Council of Ministers
 - c) the President, the Council of Ministers and the Federal Assembly
 - d) the President, his helpers and the Prime Ministers

2. Read the text and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each space.

Russian Traditional Crafts

Our country is famous for Russian traditional specific crafts and its(1)___ craftsmen. Painted boxes of Palekh, coloured (2)___ of Pavlov Posad, clay toys of Dymkovo, (3)___ of Vologda are known all over the world.

The names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are considered to be the symbols of Russia (4)___ Matryoshka dolls and sa-movars. The history of Khokhloma (5)___ into the 17th century. Many carpenters and painters have been working since then (6)___ traditions of old masters. The Khokhloma style is characterized by using plant elements in painting the (7)___ (mugs, plates, and spoons). The (8)___ colours are black, yellow, golden, green and red. And nowadays this (9)___ is sure to be saved. It will be de-veloped and brought into the future by the new (10)___ of painters.

	A	b	c	d
1	educated	beautiful	illiterate	skilled
2	shawls	handkerchiefs	beats	skirts
3	laces	nets	ribbons	buttons
4	both	as well as	or	though
5	dates	looks forward	goes back	opens
6	starting	establishing	reviving	exhausting
7	footwear	tableware	cloth	clothes
8	prevailing	mysterious	bright	impressive
9	business	occupation	profession	craft
10	tradition	generation	collection	party

3. Choose the correct variant.

1. The Prime Minister arrived ... the capital on Monday.
 - a) to
 - b) in
 - c) at
 - d) on
2. There are ... places of interest you can visit and enjoy in Moscow.
 - a) the other
 - b) another
 - c) other
 - d) the another
3. Don't call on me. I ... for St. Petersburg by noon.
 - a) should leave
 - b) shall have left

c) left d) has left

4. I wish you ... me something about the Russian Museum.

- a) would tell
- b) told
- c) telling
- d) will tell

5. The holiday ... the Day of Reconciliation and Harmony is now celebrated on the 7th of November.

- a) calling
- b) called
- c) to be called
- d) to call

6. It was reported that in honour of Tatyana, the patron saint of students, a non-scholastic party ... by the sponsors the day before.

- a) was organized
- b) had been organized
- c) is organized
- d) has been organized

7. — I liked the Kremlin.

—

- a) So am I
- b) So do I
- c) So did I
- d) So I did

8. When ... the Civil War ... ?

- a) did ... end
- b) had ... ended
- c) has ... ended
- d) was ... ended

9. The reporters ... that the president would see them in the afternoon.

- a) spoke
- b) told
- c) have told
- d) were told

10. My pen friend Elizabeth spent a month in Russia. She didn't learn Russian

- a) therefore
- b) nevertheless
- c) though
- d) however

4. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences (either an underlined word or a phrase); you are to find it.

1. Today's press(A) published a few(B) news about the government's decision(C) concerning state traffic system reconstruction (D).
2. She isn't(A)going(B) to Novgorod in summer(C), is she? Yes, she isn't(D).
3. Many new schools and a(A)number of(B) colleges are being opened(C)in our country this year(D).
4. More than(A)two thousands(B) Moscow students(C)took part(D) in the meeting.
5. I heard(A) that he would(B) soon go to Samara. If he will(C), I shall ask him to call on(D) my brother.
6. I asked him why had he(A)left(B)for(C) St. Petersburg for where the weather was bad for(D) his health.
7. Let us(A)to go(B)to(C) the Tretyakov Gallery today, shall we(D)?
8. I haven't never(A)been(B)to(C) the Urals, but I should like(D) to go there.
9. We know(A)each other(B) since we met(C) in Vladimir in 1998.
10. Yesterday, I was walking(A) about the town for an hour and a half. I enjoyed(B) my walk and I liked(C) your town very much(D).

5. Read the text and answer the following questions choosing the right variant.

Almost every nation and country has a reputation of some kind. The main traits of the Russian character, which differ them from other people, are their hospitality, "open heart" and "golden hands". Our people are hardworking and patient; they never lose hope for better life. Foreign visitors are often struck and moved by the sensitivity, generosity and self-sacrifice of Russian people.

It has been noted time and again that Russians have a greater respect for the communal than for the individual. This mentality is so deeply rooted in our history, religion and social psychology that we seldom notice it unless we deal with foreigners. It's not accidental that the word "privacy" denoting a very important constituent in some cultures, has no equivalent in the Russian language.

Another crucial peculiarity of Russian culture is our respect for poverty. The Russian Orthodox church has al-ways proclaimed the dominance of spiritual values over material ones.

Prosperity has always been considered closer to sins than to virtues.

1. According to the text Russians are ...
 - a) lazy and hospitable
 - b) idle and composed
 - c) industrious and optimistic
 - d) active and pessimistic
2. What is true about Russians?
 - a) They are hopeful and generous.
 - b) They are narrow-minded and sensitive.
 - c) They are careless and obstinate.
 - d) They are inactive and self-interested.
3. Which statement is not true?
 - a) Russian people are hospitable and kind.
 - b) They respect communal more than individual.
 - c) Foreigners respect privacy more than Russians.
 - d) Material success is not valued by Western countries.
4. What follows from the text?
 - a) Money makes a man.

- b) Money rules Russia.
- c) Spiritual values are more important than money.
- d) Lots of people dream of becoming millionaires.

Ключ к тесту

№ теста	№ части	№ задания									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Тест Государственное устройство	I	c	d	c	a	b	b	c	d	a	c
	II	d	a	a	b	c	c	b	a	d	b
	III	b	c	b	a	b	b	c	a	d	d
	IV	b	d	c	b	c	a	d	a	a	a
	V	c	a	d	c						

Тема: «В мире живописи» (2 курс)

1. Choose the right variant.

1. Susan's first painting was ... portrait.
 - a) a self
 - b) an own
 - c) a selfish
 - d) an auto
2. The showing of things as they really are is called ...
 - a) classicism
 - b) romanticism
 - c) realism
 - d) naturalism
3. The art of representing scenery in paintings is called
 - a) a still life
 - b) a landscape
 - c) a portrait
 - d) a seascape
4. A ... is a simple, quickly-made and not detailed drawing.
 - a) painting
 - b) plan
 - c) design
 - d) sketch
5. A ... is a large likeness of a person or an animal, made in solid material.
 - a) pedestal

- b) statue
- c) statuette
- d) Sculpture

6. Newspapers often contain ... of well-known politicians.

- a) comics
- b) caricatures
- c) exhibitions
- d) satires

7. ... is the correct relationship between the size, position and shape of the different parts of a whole.

- a) Symmetry
- b) Proportion
- c) Disproportion
- d) Asymmetry

8. A piece of sculpture showing a person's head, shoulders and upper chest is called a

- a) monument
- b) bust
- c) statue
- d) statuette

9. PavelTretyakov was not only a collector, but a ... of the arts as well.

- a) patron
- b) guard
- c) friend
- d) defender

10. Alexei Savrasov chose a very ordinary ... for his painting "The Rooks Have Come": it is an early spring day.

- a) affair
- b) matter
- c) subject
- d) substance

2. Read the text and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each space.

For rather more than a century England was to see a (1)___ succession of geniuses: Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Constable and Turner. No country has had so (2)___ and strong love of the portrait. England and Holland (3)___ were deprived of the religious painting by the Reformation, and mythology met with no better fate. (4)___ any decorative painting is (5)___ . Genre painting practised only from the beginning of the 19th century in (6)___.

Now if portrait painting is one of the (7)___ of English art, landscape is another; in (8)___ directions it rose to supreme (9)___ .

The next characteristic of the English school is the moral strain (10)___ from the old Puritan tradition. This moral spirit has produced two

men original in their force and singularity and quite unparalleled elsewhere: Hogarth and Blake.

	a	b	c	d
1	brilliant	ordinary	unexceptional	radiant
2	restricted	exclusive	public	sociable
3	the same	alike	separate	different
4	Hard	As well	Scarce	Scarcely
5	found	founded	find	fund
6	echoing	imitation	simulation	mimicry
7	pomps	blessings	disgraces	glories
8	every	many	both	whole
9	depths	bottoms	altitudes	heights
10	disappearing	hiding	existing	emanating

3. Choose the correct variant.

1. **The** artist was asked to show some painting at the **contest** because

- a) he painted very good
- b) they believed that he painted good
- c) the judges had been told of his talent
- d) everybody liked his paintings

2. Perhaps no great artist of the past has ... as Rubens.

- a) so a few pupils
- b) so many pupils
- c) such many pupils
- d) so as many pupils

3. Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel

- a) at the age of 33
- b) at 33 years
- c) at the age of 33 years
- d) at the age of 33 year-old

4. Painting is silent poetry, and poetry is painting that (Simonides)

- a) spoke
- b) speaks
- c) is spoken
- d) has spoken

5. William Hogarth was the first major artist ... foreign influence and establish a kind of art whose themes and subjects were thoroughly British.

- a) rejected
- b) to reject
- c) being rejected
- d) having rejected

6. These pictures are ... as those.
 - a) better
 - b) much better
 - c) More good
 - d) asgood

7. It's hard to ... the difference between forgery and real painting
 - a) say
 - b) speak
 - c) tell
 - d) talk

8. I like this painting but I don't think much of those ...
 - a) rest
 - b) other
 - c) ones
 - d) besides

9. Do you think ... could help me choose a picture?
 - a) someone
 - b) anyone
 - c) whoever
 - d) there

10. Joe ... this old painting in the attic.
 - a) came across
 - b) came into
 - c) came
 - d) came up

4. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences (either an underlined word or a phrase); you are to find it.

1. Pablo Picasso spent(A) most of his life(B) in Paris where his work went through(C) various periods. He was influenced on(D) African art, especially masks.
2. There is(A) a mysterious figure in the foreground(B), about to leave(C) the room. Who could be he(D)?
3. It is great when(A) artist from(B) different countries creates(C) the work of art jointly(D).
4. I was sure it(A) would(B) be his the(C) best painting(D).
5. George doesn't paint(A) peoples(B), but mainly(C) does(D) still life paintings.
6. I like the(A) painting but I can't stand(B) it's(C) ugly frame(D).
7. I can't tell(A) what that is(B) on(C) the background(D) of the picture.
8. Canada is famous for(A) its indigenous Eskimo(B) sculpture, including many(C) contemporary as well as(D) traditional work.
9. The images(A) of nature were created(B) by(C) these painters have inspired(D) generations of

artists.

10. We had hoped(A) to see several famous paintings but most(B) of the really valuable works(C) moved(D) for safe keeping.

5. Read the text and answer the following questions choosing the correct variant.

Appreciation of sculpture depends upon the ability to respond to form in three dimensions. That is, perhaps, why sculpture has been described as the most difficult of all arts: certainly it is more difficult than the arts which involve appreciation of flat forms, shape in only two dimensions. Many more people are “form-blind” than colour-blind. The child learning to see first distinguishes only two- dimensional shape; it cannot judge distances or depths.

Later, for its personal safety and practical needs, it has to develop (partly by means of touch) the ability to judge roughly three-dimensional distances. But having satisfied the requirements of practical necessity most people go no further. They do not make the intellectual and emotional effort needed to comprehend form in its full spatial existence.

The sculptor mentally visualizes a complex form from all round itself: he knows while he looks at one side what the other side is like; he identifies himself with its centre of gravity, its mass, its weight; he realizes its volume, as the space which the shape displaces in the air.

From “Notes on Sculpture” by Henry Moore

1. Why has sculpture been described as “the **most difficult**” of all arts?
 - a) Because most people appreciate form in its full spatial existence.
 - b) Because the child identifies itself with the centre of gravity.
 - c) Because some sculptors are “form-blind”.
 - d) Not all the people can respond to form in 3 dimensions.
2. What is the difference between the child’s and the sculptor’s ability to respond to form in 3 dimensions?
 - a) The sculptor responds to form in 3 dimensions for his personal safety.
 - b) The child judges three-dimensional distances only for practical needs.
 - c) The sculptor is “form-blind”.
 - d) The child mentally visualizes a complex form.
3. Which statement is not true?
 - a) The child doesn’t learn to perceive form.
 - b) The child develops its ability to respond to form.
 - c) Most people seldom make further efforts to comprehend form.
 - d) People learn to comprehend form partly by means of touch.
4. It follows from the text that ...
 - a) many sculptors are colour-blind
 - b) the sculptor distinguishes only two-dimensional shape.
 - c) the sculptor comprehends form in its full spatial existence.
 - d) painting is “the most difficult” of all arts,

Ключи к тесту

№ теста	№ части	№ задания									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Тест В мире живописи	I	A	C	B	D	B	B	B	B	A	C
	II	A	B	C	D	A	B	D	C	D	D
	III	D	D	C	C	B	C	C	C	B	D
	IV	D	D	C	C	B	C	C	C	B	D
	V	D	B	A	C						

Критерии оценивания контрольных работ

«5» _ не менее 95% выполненных заданий

«4» _ не менее 85% выполненных заданий

«3» _ не менее 70% выполненных заданий

«2» _ ниже 70% выполненных заданий

Тема: «Музыкальные направления в современном мире» (2 курс)

Доклад на тему: «Жизнь и творческая деятельность композитора Р.К.Щедрина»

Основные критерии оценки доклада.

В качестве основных критериев оценки студенческого доклада могут выступать:

- а) соответствие содержания заявленной теме;
- б) актуальность, новизна и значимость темы;
- в) четкая постановка цели и задач исследования;
- г) аргументированность и логичность изложения;
- д) новизна и достоверность изученного материала;
- е) свободное владение материалом;
- ж) состав и количество используемых источников и литературы;
- з) культура речи, ораторское мастерство;
- и) выдержанность регламента.