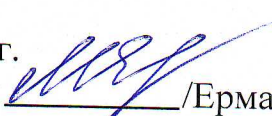


**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**Федоскинский институт лаковой миниатюрной живописи – филиал
Федерального государственного образовательного учреждения высшего
образования «Высшая школа народных искусств (академия)»**

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО:
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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
по учебной дисциплине
ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)

54.02.02 Декоративно-прикладное искусство и народные промыслы
(по видам)

с. Федоскино

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профессионального образования
54.02.02 Декоративно-прикладное
искусство и народные промыслы (по видам)

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I. Общие положения

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на повседневные темы в рамках программы средней школы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты на изученные темы;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов.

Результатом освоения программы является также освоение студентами общих компетенций (их компонентов, составных частей)

Таблица 1

Код и название компетенций	Раздел	Компоненты, составные части ОК
ОК 10. Использовать умения и знания учебных дисциплин федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования в профессиональной деятельности	1, 2, 3,4,5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - вести беседу на иностранном языке в стандартных ситуациях общения, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета, опираясь на изученную тематику и усвоенный лексико-грамматический материал; - 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; - 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; - понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных текстов на иностранном языке, относящихся к разным коммуникативным типам речи (сообщение, рассказ), уметь определять тему текста выделять главные факты в тексте, опуская второстепенные; - читать аутентичные тексты на иностранном языке разных жанров с пониманием основного содержания, устанавливать логическую последовательность основных фактов текста); - 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; <p>знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - основные значения изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний); основные способы словообразования в иностранном языке; - основные нормы речевого этикета, принятые в стране изучаемого языка; - признаки изученных грамматических явлений в иностранном языке; - особенности структуры и интонации различных коммуникативных типов простых и сложных предложений изучаемого иностранного языка; - о роли владения иностранными языками в современном мире, особенностях образа жизни, быта, культуры стран изучаемого языка

II. Комплекты измерительных материалов

2.1. Комплект измерительных материалов текущего контроля

(Контрольная точка 1)

1. Паспорт оценочных средств контрольной точки № 1

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка следующих объектов:

Таблица 2

Объекты оценивания	Показатели	Критерии	Тип задания	Форма аттестации
Знать лексический минимум по изучаемым темам, уметь вести беседу о современном положении английского языка в мире, а также вести диалог-расспрос по проблематике повседневной жизни, общению в семье и школе. Знать видовременные формы Present, Past, Future (Simple, Continuous, Perfect)	Задание на извлечение необходимой информации из текстов, задание на ведение диалога-расспроса по заданной теме, переводные упражнения	Правильный выбор лексического ядра из тестов по изучаемой тематике, эффективное владение лексикой по изучаемой тематике; владение идиоматическими выражениями	Практические задания	Лексико-грамматический тест

2. Форма текущего контроля и процедура проведения

Контрольная точка № 1 проводится по теме 1,2 «Языки мира. Языки международного общения. Глобальный английский. Трудности в изучении иностранных языков», «Моя семья. Повседневная жизнь семьи. Общение в семье и в школе» в форме лексико-грамматического теста.

Тест включает в себя 2 теста по 7 практических заданий. Выполнение теста предполагает использование англо-русского и русско-английского словарей. На выполнение каждого теста отводится 60 минут во время занятия.

3. Система и критерии оценок результатов текущей аттестации

Каждый тест содержит 7 заданий. За каждое правильно выполненное задание ставится 10 баллов. Для успешного выполнения теста обучающимся необходимо набрать от 55-60 баллов.

Таблица 3

Диапазон оценки в баллах	Описание оценок
55 - 60	Отлично-«5» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному.
35-40	Хорошо-«4» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками.
25-30	Удовлетворительно-«3» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки.
Менее 25	Неудовлетворительно-«2» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.

2.1. Комплект измерительных материалов текущего контроля

(Контрольная точка № 1)

Тест 1

Task A1-A5

For questions A1-A6, read the text in the boxes and circle the correct answer (1, 2 or 3).

A1 English is a Germanic Language of the Indo-European Family. It is the second most spoken language in the world.

The statement informs that

1. English is the most widespread language on earth.
2. English is one of the widespread languages on earth.
3. English is an extinct language.

A2 Now English is everywhere. The reason why English is so popular lies in its importance in different parts of our life.

According to these sentences English is so important because

1. it is fashionable in our life.
2. it is obligatory for all the people.
3. it is involved in all spheres of human life.

A3 English is one of those languages which may seem easy in the beginning, but then the bridge between basic knowledge and mastery takes a long time to cross.

What does this notice mean?

1. Learning English is a long-lasting process.
2. It is not complicated to learn English.
3. After German it is much easier to learn English.

A4 Some words came into English directly from Latin.

From this statement it is followed that

1. Latin and English mixed in the past.
2. English influenced Latin.
3. Some English words were borrowed from Latin.

A5 Visiting the country of the studied language helps to learn a language on a high level.

What does this mean?

1. Learning grammatical rules assists in learning the language.
2. The best way to adopt a language is to get into a language environment.
3. Daily language practice gives good results.

Task B1-B5

*The people B1-B5 all want to find language courses for different purposes. Read the descriptions of fitness clubs A-H and decide which course would be the most suitable for these people. For questions B1-B5, choose the correct letter A-H. There are **three extra** descriptions of fitness clubs which you do not need to use. Write **THE LETTERS** in the appropriate boxes.*

B1 Juan has just moved to Miami. He is going to enter American college. Now he has to learn English intensively. He was taught it in school, but he believes that his knowledge is poor. For this purpose he is looking for good courses with a focus on American English.

B2 Andrew has always had problems with the spelling of the words. To meet this lack he is bent on visiting special courses as he wants to be well-educated. He wants the courses to be interactive.

B3 Jamie and Harry are both Oxford university students. For their holiday they are planning to go to Spain for two weeks. They want to learn some Spanish colloquial phrases for everyday life because in previous

holiday they had huge problems since they couldn't express themselves in German. They have been trying to find some Spanish course.

B4 Andy is going to make a present for Mary and to give her an annual certificate for language courses, because he knows that she is interested in languages. As she is shy, he is looking for courses that would take into account the psychological type of personality.

B5 Emma is a businesswoman. She has not much time. She travels a lot around the world and it requires the knowledge of languages. Now she urgently needs to learn German as her company begins to work closely with the German companies. For a short time and with a personal teacher she is going to study German.

A. This popular course from A to B at **School English for everyone** is ideal if you want plenty of free time to combine your English studies with exploring your chosen location and soaking up the local culture. Consisting of 20 lessons per week this course allows maximum flexibility. Many students choose the General English Course which aims to improve your competence in general English. The course provides systematic practice in the four main areas of language learning: reading, writing, speaking and listening.

B. We offer an exciting range of foreign language courses for all levels, from elementary to advanced, and for all budgets. Course intensity varies from 15 to 30 lessons per week to give you the opportunity to choose a course that perfectly suits your language learning needs and daily routine. We also can provide you courses designed to improve the level of the student in a short period of time. These can be either individual or in small groups, with a maximum of three or four students. We are waiting for you in **English with pleasure**.

C. At **English club** you can enjoy untraditional courses. All who are passionate about cooking can now take advantage of this unique course and combine morning English classes with afternoon or evening cooking lessons at a local food and kitchen shop in Brighton or London. Cookery lessons will take place at a local food and kitchen shop where anyone can learn to cook and learn to speak English. This course aims to help the novice cook become more confident at preparing a meal and also to inspire the competent cook when creating a dish. The emphasis is to empower cooks of every level and to speak English free.

D. **ABC** offers English lessons with full accreditations and excellent scores from the British Government. ABC's priority is for students to truly improve their language skills in a fun and informative way, in a pleasant and relaxed atmosphere (with a cup of tea, watching movies) that is optimal for real learning. All students in general, academic and business English receive a professional and effective English lesson.

E. Hi, and welcome to **1-language.com**'s online English courses. Here you can find free, quality online courses for learning English, as well as a large community of language-learners from around the world. Courses are designed to be comprehensive and accessible, so that students wishing to gain immediate communication skills can quickly gain key grammatical concepts and conversational tools, while a more academic, accuracy-based approach is also met through a systematic approach to learning English. Many thanks for visiting us, and very best of luck learning English!

F. **The school of foreign languages** runs a special course. This practical course is designed to widen your knowledge of specific vocabulary in a work context and business situations. It comprises 15 or 20 lessons of General English and 5 or 10 lessons per week of specialized Business English. If you are interested in it come to us and we will answer all your question and give an advice.

G. Our **English school** in London makes learning English fast and fun. Our London English School is in Lewisham, a lively area in the south-east of the city with fast trains to all of the major attractions that the capital has to offer. It is worth visiting our must – short-termed foreign language courses which were created special for you because we appreciate you and your time. Come and visit us sooner. The number of applicants is growing from day to day.

H. **English first school** offers students English as a Second Language (ESL) courses of every level (elementary to advanced), and of varied length (2-52 weeks) and levels of intensity, worldwide. With such a wide choice of combinations available and start dates throughout the year, we can meet everyone's personal desires and aims. We also pay attention to different variants of English because it is much in demand. One of our ESL courses will be perfect for you – just contact us to find out more information on how we can help you achieve your English goals. Not only are our courses highly flexible, but we also offer these courses at a wide choice of incredible schools all around the world. Combine your individualized course with your dream destination and learn English effectively, efficiently, and in style with English first school.

Task A6-A11

Read the article and questions below. For each question A7-A11, circle the correct answer 1, 2, 3 or 4.

How to improve your English

All English learners want to improve their English, but as you know, it can be difficult! For you to learn, you need to work on all areas. The four main areas for you to focus on are: Reading, Writing, Speaking, and Listening. Here are some proven ways to help you learn. Good Luck!

Speaking

Speak as often and as much as possible! This is the best way to learn English! There is nothing better than conversation to help you improve. Whereas, you can practice reading, writing, and listening on your own, it's obviously better to speak English with someone. The best way to do this is to be in an English speaking environment. Take an English course in an English language school, or better still, learn English in an English-speaking country.

The quickest way to learn English is to surround yourself with English speakers. Also, get into the habit of thinking in English, don't translate from your own language into English, it will slow you down. When you talk, use the sentences which instantly and naturally feel right to you, these are often the correct ones. Many students learn to develop an 'intuition' about English, use yours and trust it.

This might sound a little strange and embarrassing at first, but record yourself talking and listen to your own pronunciation, talking speed and the flow of your speaking. It will give you a great chance to see the areas you need to work on. Finally, it's fun to sing in English, so learn some English songs and sing your heart out!

Listening

This really is a skill that needs to be worked on everyday. Like speaking, it's better for you to be in a totally English speaking environment. Full immersion is the best way for you to improve your level. Again, nothing can beat learning at an English language school abroad.

It's also good to watch TV shows, or movies in English. The news can be difficult to learn from for level students, but the more you listen the more you'll pick up. As an exercise, it's good to have something you can listen to over and over again. For example, a DVD can be repeated whereas a news report can only be heard once. When listening to something more than once; first, try to catch the general meaning, then, listen a second time for more in-depth information.

Learn to 'shadow' using a DVD or CD, listen and repeat what you hear said. It's important to remember that a native English speaker is not going to repeat something 10 times for you to understand, so as a long term goal, you must focus on learning to get your listening right first time.

Here are another couple of important things to think about.

Reading

Reading English is something you can do to help you learn on your own, outside of the classroom. Have a dictionary with you (English/English is best.) to look up new words and then write them down in a notebook. Try to use these new words in conversation; it's a great way to learn.

Newspapers are good for higher level students, so for lower levels try reading children's stories or books which have been especially written for English learners. You won't learn much if you choose a book that is too difficult or too easy. You should find something that will be challenging, fun, and you can learn well from.

When you read don't worry about trying to understand every word, don't keep reaching for the dictionary every few seconds! Instead, try and understand the general meaning of the text first and then re-read it for more detail. For words you don't understand, try learning how to guess the meaning from the context. Look at the other words in the sentence; they will give you clues as to its meaning. Check to see if the English word is a verb, a noun or an adjective. The internet is full of stuff you can read and learn from.

Writing

Try keeping a diary; write something in English in it every day, even if it's very simple. Start with small sentences and make them longer. Again, the internet is a great way to help. Try to make friends online, visit chat rooms, forums, or post comments on blogs. These are all useful tools for you to learn well from.

Writing gives you a good chance to review words you have learned in the past, and allows you the time to think about grammar as you write. Go back and review anything you might have written in the past, when your English was at a lower level, and try to find any mistakes you made.

Think about writing a short story or even a poem; if you have a teacher, he or she, will be happy to check it for you.

Mistakes

None of us want to make mistakes in front of others; however, your mistakes are very important and will actually help you learn English. The key is, not to be afraid to make mistakes. Don't waste a chance to

speaking English because you were too nervous about making a mistake. This is especially true if you study in an English language school, teachers want to hear your mistakes, so they can correct them for you. Don't be shy; be confident, having an 'I can do it' attitude will help you learn. Above all, try not to worry, learning English should be fun! The more fun you have, the easier you will learn!

Goals

Set yourself a goal and keep it in mind, it will motivate you to learn. For example, think about why you started to learn English. Do you need to learn English, to pass a test, for business, to travel or to watch movies? Whatever the reason, you'll find that you work harder when you focus on a target. Choose a goal that you want to achieve and then create a time-frame to achieve it by. Plan what you want to be able to do with your English ability by this time next year or in six months. Make sure that your goal is realistic and that you keep working towards it. It's worth making plans to take an English test, so you have something very real you need to learn English for. Whatever you decide to do, don't give up!

A6 According to the text, the most effective way to start speaking English is to

1. learn many texts by heart.
2. plunge into the language environment.
3. use dictionary every time you need it.

A7 In text it was said that while absorbing English you should to form a habit not to

1. draw a parallel between English and your own language.
2. write all new information into the vocabulary.
3. transfer words and combinations from your native language.

A8 The author writes that it is advisable to use video materials in order to make progress in language learning because

1. there is a real speech of native speakers on the videos.
2. videos are up-to-date.
3. when you watch you can remember more.

A9 When you read an English book or newspaper it is a good practice

1. to pronounce every unknown word at once.
2. to rewrite unknown words into your own vocabulary and then use them.
3. to ask a teacher about the meaning of unknown words.

A10 Which is **NOT TRUE** about the language learning?

1. When you read a book you should look up every unknown word in the dictionary.
2. When it is something not clear to you, you should try to understand the main idea.
3. When you read something in English you should try to guess the meaning of unknown words from context.

A11 The main rule in language learning is

1. patience and work.
2. mood and fun.
3. mobility and speed.

Task B6-B12

*You are going to read a survey about learning languages. For questions B6-B12, choose from the people A-D. The people may be chosen **more than once**. Write your answers in the appropriate boxes. There is an **example** at the beginning (0).*

Which of these people

- A Antonio
- B Chloe
- C Grace
- D Matthew

B0 A compares learning language to learning how to play different games?

B6 says that English broadens horizons?

B7 mentions that every language has its own laws?

B8 holds the opinion that people find common language using English language?

B9 insists that learning a foreign language is a long process which requires discipline and diligence?

B10 is sure that every language has synonymic means?

B11 says that people learn languages for different reasons (for themselves, for work, for travelling)?

B12 says that learning English makes us think uninterruptedly?

A. Antonio, student from Mexico, says: «Learning English is like learning to swim or learning to play ball. We learn to swim by swimming, to play ball by playing ball, and to speak English by speaking English. A good ball-player spends hours, days, months, and even years practicing. The more he practices, the better he plays. He has to learn to meet the situations of the game as they arise and react to them immediately. And so it is when we are talking. The ideas we wish to express come instantly to our mind, but there is no time for us to stop and think of how to put together the words we need. Acquiring the ability to use a language automatically, that is without stopping to think, is a process of habit formation. Forming a habit, any kind of habit, requires much practice».

B. Chloe, scientist, is working on language research tells: «Every language has patterns that are fundamental. Every language has a body of common words used by all the speakers of that language and thousands of other words that are used less frequently. We can understand and read many words and structures that we cannot use in speaking and writing. Every language has many ways of saying the same things. If you wish to ask the time, you say: «What time is it?», «Do you have the time?», «What time have you got?», «Will you tell me the time?», etc.

C. Grace, school leaver, says: «Do you speak English?" – with this phrase begins the conversation between two people, that speak different languages and want to find a common language. It's very good when you hear: "Yes, I do", and start talking. People of different countries and nations have to get along well with the progress in world trade and technology as well as with each other. So it is very useful to learn foreign languages. Knowledge of foreign languages helps us to develop friendship and understanding among people. Speaking a foreign language you can read papers, magazines and original books by great writers, watch satellite TV Programs. If you like travelling you can go anywhere without being afraid that other people will not understand you. English is very important to find a good job».

D. Matthew, office worker, says: «Learning a foreign language isn't an easy occupation. Nowadays it's especially important to know foreign languages. Some people learn languages because they need them for their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying foreign languages is a hobby. Everyone, who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries, read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider. I study English. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. Over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations. English language is a wonderful language. It's the language of the great literature. It's the language of William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens and others. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It's the language of computers technology. The great German poet Goethe once said, "He, who knows no foreign language, doesn't know his own one". That's why in order to understand oneself and environment one has to learn foreign languages. I think that to know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist».

Task A1-A8

For questions A1-A8, read the text below and circle the correct answer 1, 2, 3 or 4. There is an **example** at the beginning (0).

About English language

The English language **0** _____ from the West-German group **A1** _____ Indo-European languages. English is spoken and used as the primary language in Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, Belize, and is partially used in South Africa and India. English is one of five languages accepted **A2** _____ the United Nations (UN). The roots of the English language are found in old German tribes that migrated to the British Isles during the fifth and **A3** _____ centuries. The complex interaction of the Germanic adverbs with the native Celtic tribes **A4** _____ to the development of regional dialects. During the ninth and tenth centuries, the **A5** _____ economic and political power of the Wessex Kingdom led to it becoming the predominate dialect.

The introduction of Christianity in the sixth century led to the adoption of the Latin alphabet, replacing the Germanic runes, and Latin influence began to appear in the English language. Scandinavian encroachment led to a series of skirmishes, culminating in the defeat of the British and the installment of a Danish king in 1016, with many Scandinavian settlements spread throughout the country. The interaction of Scandinavian and English can still be seen in some modern English words, and may also account for the accents found in northern England.

As the modern English nation formed, the English language developed based around the London dialect, which itself **A6** _____ from southern and central-western dialects. The introduction of the printing press to London in 1476 promoted the London dialect throughout the country, helped by the popularity of writers such as D. Choler (1340-1400).

A7 _____ the mid-seventeenth century into the eighteenth century, rules began to be issued for the normalization of English. These rules were divided into two parts; the first was based on the thought of rational grammar, and the second concerned the use of spoken English.

Colonization by the English in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries led to the distribution of English into new regions of the world, resulting in the creation of new dialects.

The origin of the American dialect can be traced back to the original settlers, who came from the London region. This dialect **A8** _____ then modified by the influx of settlers from northern Great Britain and Ireland. The differences between American and British English are mostly found in lexicology and phonetics, with grammar having few differences.

0	1) is derived	2) are derived	3) is not derived	4) are not derived
A1	1) on	2) of	3) at	4) over
A2	1) in	2) upon	3) for	4) by
A3	1) six	2) sixteen	3) sixth	4) sixty
A4	1) lead	2) led	3) was led	4) were led
A5	1) increasing	2) increased	3) increasingly	4) increase
A6	1) originate	2) was originated	3) originated	4) has originated
A7	1) along	2) until	3) as	4) from
A8	1) was	2) were	3) be	4) been

Task B1-B6

For each question **B1-B6**, read the text below and write the correct form of the word given in capitals to complete the sentence. There is an **example** at the beginning (**0**).

International Languages and English

<p>There are approximately 5000 different languages and many dialects or local versions of major languages in the world. The 0 oldest written language is Egyptian, but now Egyptian B1 _____ a widely spread language. The most popular languages are Chinese, English, Hindi, Spanish and Russian. The most difficult languages are North American Indian language of Minnesota and Oregon, Tabassaran, Esquimaux and Chinese. The simplest language is Esperanto. It B2 _____ by a Polish doctor, Ludwig Lazarus Zamenhof in 1887. This language was invented to be a world language because of its simplicity, but now only 10 million people speak Esperanto.</p> <p>Now the world language is English. It is one of 7 international languages, one of 6 languages of the United Nations, common language of NATO, aviation language and the B3 _____ language of international sport. English is an official language of UK, America, Canada, Australia and other English-speaking</p>	<p>OLD</p> <p>NOT TO BE</p> <p>INVENT</p>
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countries.	ONE
<p>But English in the UK is not the only language people are speaking. There are a lot of minority languages in the UK. There are about 80000 Gaelic speakers and over half a million Welsh speakers. There are also some other languages that had B4 _____ with the emigrants. These languages are: Bengali, Turkish, Gujarati, Spanish, Greek, Urdu, Punjabi, Chinese, Italian, Arabic, French and Portuguese. There is also a great amount of dialects of English.</p>	
<p>There are some idioms B5 _____ with languages: Pidgin English – dialect, B6 _____ by people, who came to Great Britain from Papua New Guinea and the Far East for trading; broken English means badly spoken, corrupted language; Queen’s English – correct, clear and intelligible English.</p>	COME
<p>English belongs to the Indo-European language family, more exactly, to the West Germanic subgroup of the Germanic languages.</p>	CONNECT
	SPEAK

Task B7-B14

For questions **B6-B14**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

- 0 His mum advises him to visit English courses because of the lack of knowledge.
His mum wants him to visit English courses because of the lack of knowledge.

- B7** Nowadays many people are learning English.
The number of English speakers _____.
- B8** “I’ve always known that I learn English”, says Eric.
Eric said that he _____ he _____ English.
- B9** English language has many dialects.
There _____ many dialects in English language.
- B10** It was such a terrible accent that everybody was astonished.
The accent was _____ terrible that everybody was astonished.
- B11** I’m sure that Alex has been learning German. It feels from his speech.
Alex _____ German. It feels from his speech.
- B12** Perhaps Alexandra will learn foreign languages. Then she will be able to travel around the world.
If Alexandra _____ foreign languages, she will be able to travel around the world.
- B13** It’s a pity my nephew didn’t learn French.
I _____ learned French.
- B14** My friend must learn Turkish rapidly.
Turkish must _____ by my friend rapidly.

Text 2

Task A1-A6

For questions A1-A6, read the text in the boxes and circle the correct answer (1, 2 or 3).

A1 All food is made up of nutrients which our bodies use. There are different kinds of nutrients: carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals.

According to this statement

1. food contains a lot of necessary substances
2. food contains a lot of harmful substances
3. not all substances must be obtained from food

A2 Nowadays people are getting more and more concerned about the food they eat as it is closely connected with the way they look and feel. That is why there are so many arguments about the safety of genetically modified food.

What does statement mean?

1. At present people don't look to what they eat.
2. At present people want to be anxious about their health, but don't understand what to eat to be healthy.
3. At present people are well-informed and take more care of their health, that's way they try to eat healthy food.

A3 McDonald's is the leading global foodservice retailer serving millions of people in more than 100 countries each day.

The notice says that

1. McDonald's is the employer for millions of people in different fields.
2. McDonald's is one of the biggest transnational companies which profit by selling food.
3. McDonald's is the big enterprise which is strongly criticized.

A4 Every single person should eat proper kinds of food – dairy products, meats, fruit and vegetables, fats and sugars, cereals and grains.

The notice says that

1. Nutrition of human beings should be balanced.
2. Nutrition of human beings should be limited.
3. Nutrition of human beings should be plentiful.

A5 Our department store believes that our prices are the best. If you can find the same goods at a lower price anywhere else, we will pay you the difference.

What does this advertisement mean?

1. The goods sold here are the cheapest.
2. The goods sold here are the best.
3. The goods sold here you cannot find in other stores.

A6 Modern technology affects people's lifestyles and daily routine. Now we can do our shopping not only in stores or markets but also on the Internet. No doubt shopping online is more convenient and less time consuming but on the other hand buying clothes without trying them on or perfume without smelling it may not seem a good idea.

What does this advertisement mean?

1. The ways of shopping have changed but they are not always convenient.
2. The ways of shopping have changed for the worse.
3. The ways of shopping need to be changed sooner.

Task B1-B5

*The people B1-B5 all want to find a right restaurant. Read the descriptions of different restaurants A-H and decide which restaurant would be the most suitable for these people. For questions B1-B5, choose the correct letter A-H. There are **three extra** descriptions of restaurants which you do not need to use. Write **THE LETTERS** in the appropriate boxes.*

B1 Ashley is looking for a beautiful and romantic restaurant to celebrate her birthday with their close friends and family. She needs a restaurant with all the modern conveniences where they would be as comfortable as possible. Live music is a must for her.

B2 Colin organizes a conference on media linguistics at the University of Glasgow. 25 participants from different countries were invited. After the round table it is necessary for Colin to find a place where to eat. He is confused because he doesn't know where to take them. On the one hand there must be good traditional national meal there; on the other hand this place must be unusual and cozy.

B3 Susan is sick and tired of looking for a restaurant to have a snack during her lunch break. She can't find it for a long time. In her opinion this place shouldn't be pompous. It should be calm, reasonably priced, with good music.

B4 Walter is a student. He has a bit of pocket money. He wants to go with friends in a restaurant of economy class. At present he is looking for information about such kind of restaurants.

B5 Donna and Brian are married couple. They have got married a year ago. Next month they have a wedding anniversary and they are going to celebrate it in some fashionable first class restaurant. They want to remember this day for a long time.

A. Now let us imagine: the cries of gulls, the noise of the surf, beautiful sunset, beautiful snow-white yachts and the brilliance of the sun playing in the waves. All this is now available almost in the city centre, in the restaurant **Sails**, which is located on the territory of the yacht club. The unique location, which absorbed a panoramic view of the embankment, you can compare going in our restaurant with the arrival in the small port city. Special attention is paid to the interior and eventually we received a cozy, relaxing atmosphere, with spacious, nice looking room, light curtains, paintings, candles, soft sofas and chairs. Come to us, we'll be glad to see you.

B. Le Savoy restaurant is located in the historical part of the city in a beautiful building. Crossing the threshold, you will feel the spirit of freedom and aristocracy at once. But don't think it's a place for showing off your status and stuff like that. On the contrary you will feel here free. Le Savoy restaurant is the right place to eat good, fast and healthy at the same time.

C. The New Tone is a modern cosmopolite restaurant with all things a person needs: two bars with different drinks and snacks, live music and dancing, of course perfect cuisine from the whole world. If you are planning something to celebrate we will help you to arrange it too. Trust us and we will do everything for you. The clients wish is our command.

D. Leave behind the stress of the city and crazy rhythm of life to contemplate nature, breathe fresh air, filled with aromas of forest and sea, to devote your time relaxing and enjoying a delicious meal... This is what you want? Then welcome to out-of-town restaurant **Panorama**. Restaurant got its name thanks to the magnificent view of the Gulf, which opens from the panoramic windows. On the coast, you will not find another place located so close to the water. For those who like privacy, there are individual gazebo with warm lighting and large fluffy pillows. If you are interested in it, so call us.

E. Dickens restaurant. Our charming modern restaurant is ideal place for resting. You can get rid of everyday's stress here. Enjoy our well-decorated halls, convenient seats, friendly staff and huge collection of Modern Art on the walls. And of course don't miss our Luigi's violin playing. It's unforgettable!

F. Delta restaurant is popular with local people, business people, students and tourists. After 8 p.m., it's always busy and noisy, but the service is fast and waiters are friendly. And the best thing? Two people can eat here for about £25. It's a fantastic new restaurant, so get down to Delta restaurant!

G. It's not necessary to overcome time, distance, bustle of airports and stations; you can just look in the restaurant **Francesco**. A piece of Italy can find in our town: perfect cuisine, high level of service and comfort and world-renowned tradition of Italian hospitality. Come and you will not regret.

H. Somerset Jungwille restaurant, gracefully situated in the city centre, offers a wide range of services. The place is an island of freshness among the stone jungle. It's clean and bright. There are interesting pictures on the blue and white walls. The tables are big and the chairs are comfortable. The starters are excellent, and for your main course, try one of the meat dishes – they're all fantastic cooked on the local longstanding traditions. It's a creative place because you can take a guitar and play, if you can. If anyone wants, he begins to sing by his own. It's up to you. It's a place of meeting for people from all over the world.

Task A7-A12

Read the article and questions below. For each question A7-A12, circle the correct answer 1, 2, 3 or 4.

English meal

The English proverb says: every cook praises his own broth. One cannot say English cookery is bad, but there is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with European cuisine. The English are very particular about their meals. The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast time is between seven and nine a.m. A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal. It consists of juice, porridge, a rasher or two of bacon and eggs, toast, butter, jam or marmalade, tea or coffee. Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. Many people like to begin with porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but no good Scotsman ever puts sugar on it, because Scotland is the home of porridge. For a change you can have sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, cold ham or perhaps fish.

But nowadays in spite of the fact that the English strictly keep to their meals many people just have cereal with milk and sugar or toast with jam or honey.

The two substantial meals of the day are lunch and dinner. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. For many people lunch is a quick meal. Office workers usually go to a cafe at this time. They take fish, poultry or cold meat (beef, mutton, veal and ham), boiled or fried potatoes and all sorts of salad. They may have a mutton chop or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and a cup of coffee. Some people like a glass of light beer with lunch. Pubs also serve good, cheap food. School children can have a hot meal at school. Some of them just bring a snack from home.

Tea is very popular among the English; it may almost be called their national drink. Tea is welcome in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. The English like it strong and fresh made. The English put one tea-spoonful of tea for each person. Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal. Some people have afternoon tea, so called «high tea» with sandwiches, tomatoes and salad, a tin of apricots, pears or pineapples and cakes, and, of course a cup of tea. That is what they call good tea. It is a substantial meal.

Cream teas are also popular. Many visitors, who come to Britain, find English instant coffee disgusting. Dinner time is generally between six and eight p.m. The evening meal is the biggest and the main meal of the day. Very often the whole family eats together. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch consisting of roast chicken, lamb or beef with salads, vegetables and gravy.

The British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries, for example, French, Italian, Indian and Chinese food. Modern people are so busy that they do not have a lot of time for cooking themselves. So, the British buy the food at the restaurant and bring it home already prepared to eat. So we can conclude that take-away meals are rather popular among the population. Eating has become rather international in Britain lately.

A7 According to the text English cuisine is

1. considered as the healthiest in the world.
2. the most famous in the world.
3. characterized as not diverse.

A8 In the text it is said that the most plentiful food for Englishmen is

1. dinner at 6 a.m.
2. breakfast between 8 and 9 a.m.
3. breakfast between 7 and 9 a.m.

A9 The author notices that lunch it is time for most of the people

1. only to have a snack.
2. to eat a lot.
3. to drink fresh beverages.

A10 Which is **NOT TRUE** about the Englishmen eating habits?

1. A true Scotsman put much sugar on porridge as a rule.
2. Many Englishmen start their day with porridge.
3. Scotland is the homeland of oatmeal porridge.

A11 Almost all Englishmen are passionately fond of

1. strong coffee.
2. strong and fresh tea.
3. weak tea.

A12 Take-away meals are widespread among the English people because

1. there is a law about meal.
2. it is old English custom.
3. cooking takes much time.

Task B6-B12

*You are going to read different ideas about work. For questions B6-B12, choose from the people A-D. The people may be chosen **more than once**. Write your answers in the appropriate boxes. There is an **example** at the beginning (0).*

Which of these people

- A** Dorothy
- B** Kenneth
- C** Jacob
- D** Ava

B0 **D** tells about eating habits?

B6 gives a piece of efficient advice concerning nutrition?

B7 tells that food consists of different substances?

B8 is sure that breakfast is a major food intake?

B9 is very anxious about health?

B10 sometimes allows himself to eat something harmful?

B11 mentions a controversial point connected with food?

B12 always checks the composition of foodstuffs?

A. Dorothy, housewife from Leeds, says: «The best way is to get into the habit of checking the ingredients and nutritional value on the sides of packets although this isn't always easy to do. Another thing to know is, for example, that we do need fat to live, it's an essential part of our diet and physically we couldn't exist without it. But we all know that to eat much fat is bad for our health. The matter is that there are different kinds of fat. There are fats that are good for us and fats that are bad for us. Eating less of the bad ones and more of the good ones can actually help us to live longer! Bad fats are the saturated fats, found in animal productions, like red meat, butter and cheese. Friendly fats are the unprocessed fats found naturally in foods like nuts and seeds, olives, avocados and oily fish, including tuna».

B. Kenneth, journalist from The Independent newspaper, thinks that: «Today there is a problem. It is genetically modified foods (or GM foods), which is cheaper than ordinary one. There is a rumour that such food can cause cancer and other problems. Nobody knows, either it is just an imagined fear or a real problem. This problem could be solved and examined, but it will take some time».

C. Jacob, scientist, writes in his paper: «There are three main messages to follow for healthy eating. First, we should eat less fat, particularly saturated fat. Secondly, we are to cut down on sugar and salt. Thirdly, we must eat more fresh fruit and vegetables».

D. Ava, student, tells: «It is not a secret that our meals influence much on our health and our mood. That's why I consider breakfast to be the most important meal in the day as it is the first our meal and it can put us in good spirits or it can't. Now I shall tell you about my breakfast. In the morning I usually have porridge. I often start my breakfast with a cereal which is not cooked, it is something dry, ready to be eaten or muesli – some grain or porridge which is not cooked with dried fruit, nuts and so on. I also like eggs (cooked in

different ways). I don't practically eat butter; I prefer soft margarine – made of vegetable fat, which is not heavy and creamy. I don't eat jam at breakfast, I eat marmalade which is not sweet, there is slight bitterness; it's rather pleasant. I usually don't have substantial breakfast on weekdays; I do it on weekends when I get up late. Very often I have just tea or coffee with sandwiches. Tea is usually taken by me with milk. I like very strong tea without sugar. Sometimes when I am in hurry I don't have time to have proper breakfast and I go to the university being hungry. In such case I usually buy something like «Snickers» or «Mars» on my way to the Alma Mater».

Task A1-A8

For questions A1-A8, read the text below and circle the correct answer 1, 2, 3 or 4. There is an **example** at the beginning (0).

English meal

In Great Britain as everywhere else there are no strict rules when we speak about meals, but **0** _____ the British have some traditions, such as: they usually have breakfast, lunch, and tea at five o'clock and dinner. If the dinner is late enough it is **A1** _____ supper. Sometimes they have both dinner and supper, if they like. The **A2** _____ meal of the day for an ordinary Englishman is considered to be breakfast. It is usually held between 7 and 9 o'clock. It must be rather big and nourishing, much bigger than breakfast on the Continent. Traditional British breakfast consists **A3** _____ bacon, ham or sausages, fried or boiled eggs, some porridge, cornflakes, toasts, jam, a cup of coffee or strong tea. Certainly some people don't like the idea of **A4** _____ too much food in the morning and prefer to eat a slice of bread and butter, a boiled egg, some fruit and drink a glass of juice. The English like to eat their boiled eggs with small spoons with some salt. Toasts are usually eaten with butter and some marmalade.

Between 12 and 1.30 p.m. the British have their lunch. It is not as heavy as breakfast and usually consists of some tiny sandwiches or rolls, cold ham, a packet of crisps, some fruit and some drink: a cup of coffee, tea with sugar and milk or cream. Children prefer juice or milk. Mothers usually give their children plastic containers with **A5** _____ food to be eaten at school or college.

At midday from 1.30 till 2.30 the British have their dinner. Some people eat their dinner rather late: from 6.30 to 8.00 p.m. Then they call it «supper». It depends upon their minds. It is the main meal of the day. It may consist of several courses, such as roast meat, chops, beefsteaks, accompanied with vegetables. In Britain the most common kinds of meat **A6** _____ beef, chicken, lamb and pork. Meat is traditionally served with hot sauce. The most popular vegetables are potatoes, cabbages, onions, peas, carrots and tomatoes. After the main course a sweet pie or a pudding or stewed fruit may come.

The so-called «five-o'clock tea» is quite a substantial meal. The British have it **A7** _____ five and six p.m. Traditional «five-o'clock» usually consists of ham, sausages or tongue, tinned salmon, bread, butter, cheese, caviar (it depends upon the budget, of course), buns, cakes, pies, different kinds of pastries with cream or custard, stewed and tinned fruit: apples, apricots, pears, pineapples and so on. Everything is served with terribly strong tea! Of course, «five-o'clock» are not available for everybody and every day. This type of meals is common for people of high rank or, perhaps, for well-to-do families. They invite guests and spend a few hours **A8** _____ at table and chatting.

0	1) yet	2) though	3) still	4) so
A1	1) calling	2) called	3) having been called	4) been called
A2	1) bigger	2) more bigger	3) more big	4) biggest
A3	1) of	2) on	3) at	4) in
A4	1) have	2) having	3) has	4) having not
A5	1) packing	2) package	3) packed	4) unpacked
A6	1) are	2) is	3) aren't	4) ain't
A7	1) up	2) beneath	3) under	4) between
A8	1) seat	2) sitting	3) sat	4) seated

Task B1-B6

For each question **B1-B6**, read the text below and write the correct form of the word given in capitals to complete the sentence. There is an **example** at the beginning (0).

Traditional meals in Mexico

<p>The Mexican dishes are very diverse and extremely delicious. The influence 0 of the Spanish and Indian cultures can be felt in them. The roots of the Mexican cuisine go right into the depth of the Indian Maya and Aztec cultures. It is the Mayas and the Aztecs who have made the Spanish conquistadors aware of tomatoes, avocados, peanuts, squash (vegetable marrows), sweet and white potatoes, pineapples, papaya, vanilla, cocoa, certain string bean and Chili pepper varieties.</p>	
<p>One good turn deserves another: the Spaniards B1 cattle, sheep, chickens, wheat, rice, nuts, oil, garlic, cinnamon, some other spices and fruit to the Americas. The missionary nun B2 in Mexico were entrusted the responsibility for the development and distribution of new dishes. For their cooking they used the ingredients typical of the Indian as well as Spanish cuisine.</p>	BRING LIVE
<p>Step by step the Mexican cuisine B3 its ever increasing popularity, and the Latin American – Indian cooks were adapting their traditional meals to the European palate and the European-origin ingredients. The Mexican cuisine is characterized with the ingredients and dishes that B4 already classics: Chili pepper, tortillas, tacos, rice and string beans. And it is undoubtedly tequila that rates first among the spirits!</p>	WIN
<p>It goes without saying that the only word describing the Mexican Cuisine is chili, and especially chili peppers. It makes no difference are they either B5 or cut into pieces, either pickled or fresh, either tinned or dried, chili peppers are integral part of the Mexican dishes.</p>	BECOME
<p>Chili seasoning is a clue to understanding of unique taste of the Mexican cuisine.</p>	UNBREAKE
<p>Mexican legend about chili says that it protects from cold and malaria, is good for digestion, cleanses blood and raises immunity.</p>	
<p>Tortilla substitutes for bread in Mexico. It may be fried, baked, sauced or with different fillings (for example, with jelly). You may also eat it in itself. Tortilla B6 often for tacos.</p>	USE
<p>Taco is the most popular appetizer in Mexico. The principal ingredient is a crisp corn cake; fried in the form of U. Taco shells as a rule are filled with meat and seasoning or with string bean. Then it is topped with cut lettuce, onion, tomatoes and grated cheese. All this is enriched with red or green chili sauce. Variants of cooking taco sauce are endless. Taco sauce cooked of tomatoes, onion, chili pepper, garlic and other seasoning creates a unique taste of the Mexican cuisine.</p>	
<p>Rice and string beans B7 to be the most traditional Mexican garnish.</p>	
<p>String beans usually are kneaded or whipped to fill taco. As a garnish string beans may be served in whole. Fried string beans are a string beans mash, fried in oil.</p>	TO BE COSIDERED
<p>Rice is another popular garnish for majority of the Mexican dishes. “Mexican rice” may be cooked by different ways. Every Mexican family has its own recipe, inherited from the ancestors.</p>	
<p>It goes without saying that Tequila is the most popular Mexican strong drink. A half of lemon segment and a saucer with salt is served for pure tequila. The lemon is put between thumb and forefinger. A pinch of salt is put on joint of thumb. At B8 you take a little salt, then you take a sip of tequila and in the end you</p>	

<p>take the lemon.</p> <p>One of the favorite drinks made of tequila is Margarita, B9_____ on the basis of lemon. It is served in cold goblet. Brims of the goblet should be sprinkled with salt. Cocktail “Daiquiri” may be alternative of “Margarita”. This drink is usually served almost frozen.</p> <p>Besides, liqueur with a smell of coffee is very spread in Mexico. It is also popular both in cocktails and in desserts.</p>	<p>ONE</p> <p>PREPARE</p>
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Task B7-B17

For questions **B9-B18**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given**. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example:

0 We'll go for coffee as soon as the class ends.

When the class_____.

B7 I'd advice you not to eat fat food in the evening.
You_____eat fat food in the evening.

B8 We had no problem cooking Italian pizza.
We_____cook Italian pizza.

B9 Sarah likes fruits more than vegetables.
Sarah preferres fruits_____vegetables.

B10 The dish he enjoys most of all is sushi.
His_____dish is sushi.

B11 Mother told Nancy that she would learn to cook chili con carne quickly.
Mother said, “Nancy, you_____to cook chili con carne quickly”.

B12 My cousin took my cookbook.
My cookbook_____.

B13 John didn't eat healthy food and now he is overweight.
John_____overweight if he_____healthy food.

B14 The grocery store is near Jack's house.
The grocery store isn't_____Jack's house.

B15 The children are washing my car.
I_____my car_____.

B16 Lucy hasn't eaten an apple in the morning.
An apple_____.

B17 Mary says: «I won't eat much sweets».
Mary said_____.

5. Эталон ответов

Контрольная точка № 1

тест 1

Task A1-A10

A1 Do you offer classes in the evening?

3. Yes, we do. They begin at 7:00 p.m.

A2 How can I register for classes?

2. You can do that online on our Website.

A3 Do you have a description of your courses?

1. Here. Take a look at this information.

A4 How long is each class?

2. Each class lasts 70 minutes.

A5 Where can I buy the textbook for the class?

3. You can get it at the bookstore.

A6 How many students are in each class?

1. There are about 15 students per class.

A7 How often does the class meet?

2. The class meets three times a week.

A8 Excuse me, could you tell me when my classes begin?

3. They start next Monday.

A9 What should I do if I get sick and miss the class?

3. You ought to call the office.

A10 How much is tuition?

3. It's \$1,900 for each semester.

Task A11-A16

A11 2 wants to improve his communication skills

A12 3 the international language

A13 2 to find a good job

A14 1 different language skills

A15 1 hasn't got any gift for languages

A16 3 a great amount of effort

Task B1-B5

B1 Ok. Let's begin. Hallo, everyone. My name's Karl Roberts and I'll be your teacher for this class, Intercultural Communication 311.

B2 This class meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3:15 to 4:50.

B3 We will be meeting in this room for the first half of the course.

B4 Unfortunately, the books haven't come in yet.

B5...Grading is determined by your work on a midterm and final test, periodic quizzes, uh, a research project, and classroom participation.

B6 My office hours are from 1:00 to 2:00 on Wednesdays and you can set up an appointment to me, with me at other time as well.

Task A16-A20

A16 correct; **A17** not correct; **A18** not correct; **A19** correct; **A20** not correct; **A21** not correct.

Task A1-A5

A1 2. English is one of the widespread languages on earth.

A2 3. It is involved in all spheres of human life.

A3 1. Learning English is a long-lasting process.

A4 3. Some English words were borrowed from Latin.

A5 2. The best way to adopt a language is to get into a language environment.

Task B1-B5

B1 – H; **B2** – E; **B3** – B; **B4** – D; **B5** – G.

Task A6-A11

A6 2. plunge into the language environment.

A7 3. transfer words and combinations from your native language.

A8 1. there is a real speech of native speakers on the videos.

A9 2. to rewrite unknown words into your own vocabulary and then use them.

A10 1. When you read a book you should look up every unknown word in the dictionary.

A11 1. patience and work.

Task B6-B12

B6 – C; **B7** – B; **B8** – C; **B9** – A; **B10** – B; **B11** – D; **B12** – C;

Task A1-A8

A1 – of; **A2** – in; **A3** – sixth; **A4** – led; **A5** – increasing; **A6** – originated; **A7** –from; **A8** – was.

Task B1-B6

B1 – is not; **B2** – was invented; **B3** – first; **B4** – come; **B5** – connected; **B6** – spoken.

Task B7-B14

B7 The number of English speakers **is increasing**.

B8 Eric said that he **always knew** he **would learn** English.

B9 There **are** many dialects in English language.

B10 The accent was **so** terrible that everybody was astonished.

B11 Alex **may learn** German. It feels from his speech.

B12 If Alexandra **learns** foreign languages, she will be able to travel around the world.

B13 I **wish my nephew learned** French.

B14 Turkish must **be learned** by my friend rapidly.

Text 2

Task A1-A10

A1 The speaker is accustomed to eating

3. at a local fast food restaurant, but he does it not often.

A2 At the beginning of the conversation a child asks his father to give him candy, but then he agreed to

2. spinach sandwich.

A3 The daughter complains about having a banana for breakfast because

2. their pet ate part of it.

A4 Which of the following is true?

1. The man buys microwaveable meals because he doesn't have time for cooking.

A5 What does Dave suggest Scott making for the picnic dessert?

3. Oatmeal cookies.

A6 Why does Hank have to work late?

3. He has to write a report.

A7 Most of all it's pleasant for the speaker

1. to visit Mexican restaurant because the portions are large, and the food is great.

Task A8-A12

A8 3. She is resting in bed because of her state of health.

A9 1. He is not following the recipe.

A10 2. She can tell by his non-verbal expressions.

A11 3. It was too chewy.

A12 2. They eat something different at home.

Task B1-B6

B1 ...I decided to visit some restaurants to try some of the local **cuisine**.

B2 Mainly, I was interested in seafood restaurants, so I searched for restaurants within a **reasonable walking distance** from my hotel and I found seven of them.

B3 I reviewed the online menus of the places to check the dishes they prepared and the **average cost** of a meal.

B4 I enjoy a restaurant that has a wide **selection** from which to choose.

B5 I always **consult** restaurant reviews to find out what other people thought about the restaurant and their experiences.

B6 Did the **server** provide fast and friendly service?

Task A13-A17

A13 not correct; A14 not correct; A15 correct; A16 correct; A17 not correct.

Task A1-A6

A1 1. food contains a lot of necessary substances

A2 3. At present people are well-informed and take more care of their health, that's way they try to eat healthy food.

A3 2. McDonald's is one of the biggest transnational companies which profit by selling food.

A4 1. Nutrition of human beings should be balanced.

A5 1. The goods sold here are the cheapest.

A6 1. The ways of shopping have changed but they are not always convenient.

Task B1-B5

B1 – E; **B2** – H; **B3** – A; **B4** – F; **B5** – C.

Task A7-A12

A7 According to the text English cuisine is
3. characterized as not diverse.

A8 In the text it is said that the most plentiful food for Englishmen is
3. breakfast between 7 and 9 a.m.

A9 The author notices that lunch it is time for most of the people
1. only to have a snack.

A10 Which is **NOT TRUE** about the Englishmen eating habits?
1. A true Scotsman put much sugar on porridge as a rule.

A11 Almost all Englishmen are passionately fond of
2. strong and fresh tea.

A12 Take-away meals are widespread among the English people because
3. cooking takes much time.

Task B6-B12

B6 – C; **B7** – A; **B8** – D; **B9** – D; **B10** – D; **B11** – B; **B12** – A.

Task A1-A8

A1 – called; **A2** – biggest; **A3** – of; **A4** – having; **A5** – packed; **A6** – are; **A7** – between; **A8** – sitting.

Task B1-B6

B1 – have brought; **B2** – living; **B3** – was winning; **B4** – have become; **B5** – unbroken; **B6** – is used; **B7** – are considered; **B8** – first; **B9** – prepared.

Task B7-B17

B7 You shouldn't eat fat food in the evening.

B8 We managed to cook Italian pizza.

B9 Sarah prefers fruits to vegetables.

B10 His favourite dish is sushi.

B11 Mother said, "Nancy, you **will learn** to cook chili con carne quickly".

B12 My cookbook was taken by my cousin.

B13 John wouldn't be overweight if he didn't eat healthy food.

B14 The grocery store isn't far from Jack's house.

B15 I am having my car washed.

B16 An apple was eaten by Lucy in the morning.

B17 Mary said I wouldn't eat much sweets.

2.2. Комплект измерительных материалов текущего контроля
(Контрольная точка 2)

1. Паспорт оценочных средств контрольной точки № 2

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка следующих объектов:

Таблица 5

Объекты оценивания	Показатели	Критерии	Тип задания	Форма аттестации
Знать лексический минимум по изучаемым темам «Участие в обществе. Права человека. Глобализация», «Современные технологии. Прогресс и развитие.», «Досуг. Свободное время. Спорт. Увлечения» Знать видовременные формы Present, Past, Future (Simple, Continuous, Perfect), Passiv.	Видовременные формы групп Present Simple, Past Simple, Present и Past Continuous, Present Perfect Эффективное владение лексикой по изучаемой тематике	Четкое разграничение видовременных форм, правильный выбор лексических единиц по контекстуальному значению; Эффективное владение лексикой по изучаемой тематике; владение идиоматическими выражениями	Практические задания	Проверочный тест

2. Форма текущего контроля и процедура проведения

Контрольная точка № 2 проводится по темам 3, 4, 5 «Участие в обществе. Права человека. Глобализация», «Современные технологии. Прогресс и развитие.», «Досуг. Свободное время. Спорт. Увлечения» в форме проверочного теста. Проверочный тест состоит из 2-х тестов, включает в себя 3 блока заданий в каждом блоке по 10 заданий лексико-грамматического характера. На выполнение теста отводится 60 минут. При выполнении заданий студентам разрешается пользоваться словарём.

3. Система и критерии оценок результатов текущей аттестации

Задания проверочного теста состоят из 30 заданий, за каждое правильно выполненное задание, соответствующее эталону, студент получает 2 балла. Для успешного написания проверочного теста обучающимся необходимо набрать 60 баллов

Диапазон оценки в баллах	Описание оценок
55 - 60	Отлично-«5» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному.
35-40	Хорошо-«4» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками.
25-30	Удовлетворительно-«3» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки.
Менее 25	неудовлетворительно-«2» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.

4. Пакет заданий

Тест 1

Test. Unit I.

I. Complete the sentences with the words below. Use the right form of the verbs.

1. This student surprised everybody by his unusually high His teachers were very pleased.
2. I have to work extremely hard to ... this university.
3. On Monday my friend is going ... an exam.
4. If he ... this exam, he will have to repeat this course.
5. I don't think she has any ... yet. She is an undergraduate student.
6. Before leaving school we have to sit NSE on ... subjects.
7. Peter gets only excellent grades. He is
8. I want to impress my examiners, so I am taking a lot of ... exams.
9. There is a high ... for places, so many applicants will be disappointed.
10. Those British students, who want to get into universities, take

Degree, to get into, optional, A-level, academically minded, competition, to fail, grades, to sit, compulsory.

II. Choose the best definition for each word.

1. A deadline
 - a) the latest date on which something has to be done
 - b) the only day when you can apply to a university
 - c) the line which you shouldn't cross
2. To be predicted to get top grades
 - a) to get very good marks
 - b) to be expected to get very good marks
 - c) to become very popular
3. A conditional place
 - a) A place which is not very good
 - b) A place which is not guaranteed until you get the required grades
 - c) A place which is given to somebody who had no chances of getting a good education
4. To keep somebody up to date
 - a) To ask somebody to come on time
 - b) To make somebody wait
 - c) To give somebody information
5. UCAS
 - a) An organization which provides services to British university applicants
 - b) An exam which one has to take to get into a British university
 - c) A university

III. Match the abbreviations with their meanings.

1. University of California Los Angeles (UCLA)
2. Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT)
3. General Certificate of Secondary Education course (GCSE)
4. General Certificate of Secondary Education exams (GCSEs)
5. Advanced level course
6. Advanced level exams (A-levels)
 - a) A compulsory British school course which runs for two years
 - b) An optional British school course which is required to get into a college or a university
 - c) An American test required for getting into a college or a university
 - d) British exams required for getting into a college or a university
 - e) British exams which students take before leaving school
 - f) An American university in California

IV. Choose the right prepositions.

- 1) Sandra insisted (on/in) applying to Oxford.
- 2) What could prevent him (of/from) calling us?
- 3) My friend is very fond (of/on) reading.

- 4) Jane is proud (of/at) getting a place at Edinburgh University.
- 5) Grandmothers always look forward (for/to) hearing from their grandchildren.
- 6) I am glad you succeeded (in/on) solving this problem.
- 7) Teachers are responsible (at/for) making us work harder.
- 8) All the students in my class are interested (for/in) getting a higher education.
- 9) I know Jack, he will object (to/for) studying on Sunday.
- 10) She thanked him (for/to) coming.

Ключи:

I.1. Grades

2. to get into

3. to sit

4. fails

5. degree

6. compulsory

7. academically minded

8. optional

9. competition

10. A-level

II.1.a

2.b

3.b

4.c

5.a

III. 1.f

2. c

3.a

4. e

5.b

6.d

IV. 1. On

2.from

3.of

4. of

5.to

6.in

7.for

8.in

9.to

10.for

Тест 2
Чтение.

B 2

Установите соответствие между заголовками А-Ф и текстами 1-5. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. Disappeared people
- B. Depending on the weather
- C. Organizing people in case of emergency
- D. A dangerous street accident
- E. Protection from flood
- F. Emergency exits are to be done.

1. It took many hours for workers to shut the water off when a large water pipe broke. Water gushed out of it. The streets flooded. The water pipe that broke was underground. The pressure from the water coming out of the pipe broke the street. The street fell into a huge hole. This break caused a lot of damage. One woman`s car flooded. It had four inches of water in it. There was a lot of work to be done.
2. Firefighters hope to have control of a big fire by Friday. It has already burnt a lot of land. Firefighters worked all night, their hard work saved a lot of land. Now firefighters are worried. The wind is starting to blow. They think that the winds could fan the flames again. When wind fans a flame, it helps the fire grow. This would be very bad. The firefighters are hoping that the winds do not get any stronger.
3. There was a fire that burnt a house down. The local police are trying to find out how it started. There was a man and three children who are missing. No one knows what happened to them. The mother of the missing children could not find them. She did not know if they were in the home before it burnt. She has not seen the father of her children since the fire. The police are not sure how the fire started. There is nothing that shows that fire was started on purpose but the police want to make sure.
4. In spring, heavy rains and melting snow add a lot of water to the lake behind Folsom Dam. People believe too much water could breach the dam. Then the dam might break and flood the towns below the lake. A flood would be very dangerous for the people who live near the dam. They need to find a solution and a way to keep the nearby towns safe. Senator Deborah Ortiz has an idea that might help. She wants to ask the State of California for funds to make the Folsom Dam seven feet taller.
5. Mr. Baldwin believes the way California handles disasters is a good one. People need to know when there is an emergency. They need to be warned. People can be given warnings over the radio. They are also warned over the television. Mr. Baldwin also says that more work needs to be done in an emergency. One thing he is worried about is how to evacuate people from towns. People need to know where to go if they have to leave their homes.

1	2	3	4	5

B 3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А-Г. Одна из частей в списке А-Г лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Once the child has reached school age, most women in Britain work part time, 1 _____. However, this is not always possible for women who want a career. Recently 2 _____ on the Government to provide more money for state day nurseries, and on employers to establish crèches in the workplace.

Although there is a greater acceptance of men 3 _____, studies show that men`s and women`s roles have not changed as much as could be expected. In most families working women are still mothers, 4 _____

_____. Because of the difficulties of combining the mother role with the demands of a career, women`s work tends to be low-paid and irregular.

In the past, families tended to stay together. They felt it was their duty to do this and that marriage was for life. Divorce was not socially acceptable. Legal changes have made it 5 _____. Another possible reason behind the rise in the divorce is the changing attitude to marriage itself. Perhaps the people most affected by a divorce 6 _____.

- A. housekeepers and income providers
- B. much easier to get a divorce
- C. there has been increasing pressure
- D. are the children
- E. to live together before they are married
- F. to fit in with school hours
- G. taking more of an interest in child care and domestic duties

1	2	3	4	5	6

Грамматика и лексика.

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В3-В9 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В3-В9.

Enrico Caruso, a famous Italian singer, often said, «No one is so well-known as he thinks». He knew it by his own experience.

В 3

Once he came to the United States to give _____ CONCERT

В 4

One day when he _____ to New York and DRIVE

В 5

his car _____ down. It was near the farm and he asked the farmer to help him to repair the car. BREAK

В 6

When the car _____ Caruso paid the farmer for his work REPAIR and gave him his photograph with his name on it. The farmer read the name _____ on the photograph and cried out,

В 7

«What a luck! I _____ never _____ of receiving DREAM

В 8

the _____ traveller Robinson Crusoe GREAT

В 9

in _____ house!»

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В10-В14 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В10-В14.

Children are curious. Sometimes, they are too curious! This can lead to injuries. Many childhood injuries can be avoided if adults

В 10

are _____ and know how to keep kids safe. CARE

B 11

Here are some important things to know about _____. SAFE
Always make sure children are safe in a car by having them ride in a car seat.

B 12

_____ children should always wear a seatbelt when they are OLD
a passenger. Be a good example to your child by always wearing your seatbelt.

B 13

Install smoke _____ in your home. They make a loud DETECT
noise if smoke is present in the air. Make sure your children know what the sound means.

B 14

Talk to _____ about what to do in case of a fire. THEY

Keys.

Чтение.

B 2	
1	D
2	B
3	A
4	E
5	C

B 3	
1	F
2	C
3	G
4	A
5	B
6	D

Грамматика и лексика.

B 3	Concerts
B 4	Was driving
B 5	Broke
B 6	Was repaired
B 7	Have never dreamt
B 8	Greatest
B 9	My
B 10	Careful
B 11	Safety
B 12	Older
B 13	Detectors
B 14	Them

Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.
Максимальное количество баллов-23

Комплект измерительных материалов итогового контроля (1 курс)

1. Паспорт оценочных средств итогового контроля

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка следующих объектов:

Таблица 10

Объекты оценивания	Показатели	Критерии	Тип задания	Форма аттестации
Уметь переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты по изученным темам; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас Знать лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов по изученным темам	Осуществить литературный перевод текста профессиональной направленности с учетом профессиональной лексики Развёрнутый ответ по теоретическому вопросу согласно формулировке теоретического задания	Текст переведён правильно. Ответ дан верно.	практическое задание теоретическое задание	Дифференцированный зачёт

2. Форма итогового контроля и процедура проведения

Формой итоговой аттестации по дисциплине согласно учебному плану является дифференцированный зачёт. На зачёт выносятся лексические и грамматические темы, изученные в рамках 1 курса. Каждому студенту необходимо дать ответ на теоретический вопрос, касающийся знания правил грамматического материала, и перевести текст по изученным темам, выполнить задания, данные к нему. При переводе текста студентам разрешается пользоваться словарём. На подготовку ответа отводится 20 минут: 10 минут на практическое задание и 10 минут на теоретическое задание. Бланки ответов студентов не предусмотрены, так как студент отвечает устно. Итоги зачёта оформляются в ведомости.

3. Система и критерии оценок результатов итоговой аттестации

На зачёт выносятся лексические и грамматические темы, изученные в рамках 1-2 семестров. Каждому студенту необходимо дать ответ на теоретический вопрос, касающийся знания правил, и перевести текст по пройденной теме, выполнить задания, данные к нему. При переводе текста студентам разрешается пользоваться словарём.

Оценивание производится по традиционной шкале: отлично (5), хорошо (4), удовлетворительно (3), неудовлетворительно (2)

Отлично – теоретическое содержание учебного материала освоено студентом в полном объеме, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки в основном сформированы, однако они могут быть недостаточными; перевод текста и задания к нему выполнены, хотя некоторые ответы могут содержать лишь незначительные ошибки; качество выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному,

Хорошо - теоретическое содержание учебного материала освоено студентом в полном объеме, однако в процессе ответа наблюдаются ошибки, в ходе выполнения практических заданий имеются незначительные грамматические погрешности, но в целом практические навыки сформированы; перевод текста и задания к нему выполнены, хотя некоторые ответы могут содержать лишь незначительные ошибки;

Удовлетворительно - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы с текстом не сформированы, большинство заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения очень низкое;

Условно неудовлетворительно - большинство заданий не выполнено, при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.

4. Пакет заданий

4.1. Теоретические задания (1 курс)

1. **Текст задания:** Настоящее продолженное время Present Continuous.
2. **Текст задания:** Сложное подлежащее. Сложное дополнение (Complex Subject, complex object)
3. **Текст задания:** Понятие аналога и эквивалента. Префиксальный и суффиксальный способы словообразования
4. **Текст задания:** Отглагольные существительные.
5. **Текст задания:** Союзы. Случаи употребления
6. **Текст задания:** Парадигма личных местоимений
7. **Текст задания:** Глаголы, не использующиеся в системе времен Continuous
8. **Текст задания:** Понятие «интернационализмы». Основные способы словообразования в английском языке
9. **Текст задания:** Present Perfect Continuous. Случаи употребления
10. **Текст задания:** Употребление модальных глаголов should/must
11. **Текст задания:** Согласование времен в английском языке. Sequence of Tenses
12. **Текст задания:** Повелительное наклонение в английском языке
13. **Текст задания:** Значение местоимений *any, some*
14. **Текст задания:** Понятие залога в английском языке. Действительный залог
15. **Текст задания:** Порядок слов в английском предложении

4.2. Практические задания (1 курс)

Прочитать один из текст и перевести его на русский язык. Ответить на вопросы, данные к тексту

Условия выполнения задания

1. Место выполнения задания: в учебной аудитории во время зачётного занятия.
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 20 минут.
3. Вы можете воспользоваться словарём при переводе текста.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 1

LEARNING LANGUAGE

The problem of learning languages is very important today. Foreign languages are socially demanded especially at the present time when the progress in science and technology has led to an explosion of knowledge and has contributed to an overflow of information. The total knowledge of mankind is known to double every seven years. Foreign languages are needed as the main and most efficient means of information exchange of the people of our planet. Today English is the language of the world. Over 350 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada, the South African Republic. As a second language it is used in the former British and US colonies. It is the major international language for communication in such areas as science, technology, business and mass entertainment. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organization. It is the language of the literature, education, modern music, international tourism.

Russia is integrating into the world community and the problem of learning English for the purpose of communication is especially urgent today. Learning a foreign language is not as easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But to know English is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. It is well known that reading books in the original, listening to the BBC news, communicating with the English speaking people will help a lot. When learning a foreign language you learn the culture and history of the native speakers. One must work hard to learn any foreign language.

1. Why is it necessary to learn foreign languages?
2. Which language is the most spoken in the world?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 2

FAMILY LIFE

From time to time every person comes across the question about the most important people in his life. The first world that comes to our mind almost immediately: family.

My family consists of my mother, my father, my grandparents, and my sister. This people will surely come to rescue me whenever I need their help. No matter what happens, they all will always be by my side.

My parents are people that got used to work hard in order to give me and my sister everything we need and to help their parents – my grandparents. But not only for material help they are praised by me, their moral support is far more important and they give it to me, for example, when I have problems at school or misunderstandings with my friends. If I am in trouble, my parents give up so much for me, and I couldn't be more thankful for that.

My grandparents have gone through so much in their life that they appreciate every minute of it and teach me and my sister to do the same. My grandparents are retired so they have a lot of time to spend with us and to help us with everything.

My sister is the closest member of a family for me. She is my best friend at the same time. We share secrets, play and study together. She knows me better than anyone else does.

Family is the most important thing in our life. We have to learn to respect and to appreciate the members of our families.

Why is family important for every human being?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 3 GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is a controversial issue for business and governments throughout the world. We recognize globalization mainly through its effects. It's a bit like electricity - we can not see it, but we certainly observe what it does.

Globalization can be described as a process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together. This process is a combination of economic, technological, sociocultural and political forces. It's a movement of people, goods, capital and ideas due to increased economic integration.

Globalization is a controversial issue mainly because different groups interpret it in different ways. For its opponents globalization is a threatening word. It prompts visions of large multinationals dominating the world in pursuit of ever-higher profits. Many pressure groups fear that globalization threatens the environment as well as national cultures - they predict that it will make the rich nations richer and the developing countries even poorer than they are. But its supporters have another point of view. They believe that increasing and freer trade between nations will offer prosperity and economic growth for all countries and businesses.

So globalization is likely to be a hot potato for the twenty-first century. As far as the benefits are concerned there it's possible to name next statements:

1. An opportunity to get acquainted with cultures of different nations;
2. A variety of choice for consumers: when they can buy in their local stores and supermarkets not only home-produced goods but also foreign ones;
3. Transnational corporations create additional work places for local people, at the same it is convenient for these large corporations as well: they may locate the labour-intensive part of their production process in countries with a relative abundance of labour in order to minimize their costs;
4. Another point is risk-sharing. It's more reasonable to invest money not in one company but to create an international company with great amount of subsidiaries in various countries, so it won't have so serious consequences if one of them will not stand cut-throat competition;
5. This cut-throat competition in the local markets between domestic and foreign producers leads to production of high-quality goods.

The disadvantages of globalization are:

1. Pollution of the environment (and there one peculiarity should be admitted - developed countries try to locate their harmful for the environment factories and works not in their own countries but in developing countries);
2. Globalization destroys cultural identity, for example Europeans usually try to impose their customs and traditions on Asian people;
3. Multinational corporations prefer to use cheap labour-force of developing countries for instance in Asia. And at the same time they provide their workers with bad and sometimes even awful working conditions;
4. It's difficult for domestic producers to compete with multinational corporations especially if it's an infant industry;

The last but not least is that we don't actually know to what globalization can lead, we don't realize its consequences.

1. What is globalization?
2. What is positive and negative about globalization?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 4 NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN OUR LIFE

Today we live in the world of consumption, overall freedom and ubiquitous conveniences (I mean the most developed countries). High technologies, effective material production, great human capital are things following us this century. Computers, internet, mobile phones, electronics make our life easier and more productive. We have long life expectancy due to good living conditions, advanced medicine saving us from serious diseases and so on...But had we all these earlier? No, we hadn't. Our life is developing as well as society...We're facing the progress itself! But what is the progress of our society in reality? It is development, transformation from the lowest to the highest, from the least perfect to the most perfect. It's eternal capability to perfect human intelligence, science development and, of course, moral development. When we clearly understand what the progress is, we'll come to conclusion that it's a very contradictive process especially in the modern society. In one area we have progress but in another one is threatening degradation or regress. And that's why....

We have all we need and even more. Our jobs are much easier then they were even 20 years ago. We haven't got to work physically a lot, be covered with dust or soot, dirty up our hands with mazut when lathing... We just sit in our clean offices and look into a monitor. Monitor and keyboard, monitor and keyboard...we need nothing else to work... And we're glad to this except our eyes...Then the workday is over we get off a chair and get into a comfortable car. The next step is a supermarket. We buy everything we want and we want a lot, more and more every time... The products are relatively cheap because most of them are gene-modified and full of added preservatives. After buying all these cheap and tasty things we come home, eat and have a rest. Our home is full of harmful and radiating electronics which is used by us for "having a rest". We relax by surfing the internet or watching TV. The last one only offers us foolish popular shows containing improbable but fascinating stories. The only aim of all of these is to attract our attention and make money on us via advertisement. Just to force us to buy more and more useless and harmful things. But we like it...we like the choice. As it seems to us we make our choice independently, for instance what sausage to buy...But we're mistaken. We choose what we were told from the blue screen. So it's just an illusion of real choice. We're managed by governments, mass media and public stereotypes. It's one more illusion, the illusion of absolute freedom.

We think we have all the political freedoms. We have the right to vote and to be elected, to really control the power and run the state. It's an illusion again. The power isn't controlled by the public. It's controlled by different finical and military structures. We'll never get the truth about real affairs state in our policy, economy, and society. And what about ecology? Our environment is almost destroyed. You will never find the place in the world not being polluted by humans. We breathe the air full of chemicals, drink water full of industrial wastes and so on. Many species of plants and animals have become extinct. Obviously, that the nature pays us back the same. That's why there are so many natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunami, droughts, floods, hurricanes ... Today different dangerous diseases are becoming more and more widespread all over the world. AIDS, for instance, is the misfortune of more than 30 million people.

There are other serious world problems. One of them is the nuclear weapon spreading. More and more countries develop nuclear kinds of weapon. Even the nuclear supplies of only United States can destroy the whole world in some minutes. And what may happen when access to the nuclear weapons is got by terrorists, we can only imagine. There is a very accurate phrase concerning it said by a scientist answering the question about the third world war, "I don't know what exactly the third world war will be, but the fourth world war will be with bow and arrows".

One more problem is the poverty in the least developed countries. Moreover half the world earns not more than 2 dollars a day. People in these countries suffer from hunger. They don't have access to good education or medical care. Millions of them are dying from infection diseases every year. Even the developed countries try to help them, it doesn't work properly. The low level of human capital, political instability, huge debts and corruption hold back their development. That's why this problem isn't likely to be solved in the nearest future.

So, we see our progress has the opposite side. And this opposite side is so large that it's difficult to estimate: do we have progress or regress? Of course, our life expectancy is so long but does it matter when anytime we all may be destroyed in one minute by a nuclear bomb? As for the morality, our society is corrupting...it's not necessary to give an example here because everyone knows what here's meant.

Thereby it's difficult to say exactly whether progress or degradation we have now. The obvious progress in technology doesn't lead to the progress of the whole society automatically because the full

progress includes also intelligence and morality development. Although everyone has his or her own criteria of social progress but, nevertheless, it stays quite contradictory...

1. What do you know about new technologies?
2. Why people achieve to create new technologies?
3. Do they bring any harm?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 5 **NATIONAL SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN**

Many kinds of sport originated from England. The English have a proverb, «All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy». They do not think that play is more important than work; they think that Jack will do his work better if he plays as well, so he is encouraged to do both. Association football, or soccer is one of the most popular games in the British Isles played from late August until the beginning of May. In summer the English national sport is cricket. When the English say: «that`s not cricket» it means «that`s not fair», «to play the game» means «to be fair».

Golf is Scotland`s chief contribution to British sport. It is worth noting here an interesting feature of sporting life in Britain, namely, its frequently close connections with social class of the players or spectators except where a game may be said to be a «national» sport. This is the case with cricket in England which is played and watched by all classes. This is true of golf, which is everywhere in the British Isles a middle-class activity.

Rugby Union, the amateur variety of Rugby football, is the Welsh national sport played by all sections of society whereas, elsewhere, it too is a game for the middle classes. Association football is a working-class sport as are boxing, wrestling, snooker, darts, and dog-racing. As far as fishing is concerned it is a sport where what is caught determines the class of a fisherman.

Walking and swimming are the two most popular sporting activities, being almost equally undertaken by men and women. Snooker (billiards), pool and darts are the next most popular sports among men.

Aerobics (keep-fit exercises) and yoga, squash and cycling are among the sports where participation has been increasing in recent years. There are several places in Britain associated with a particular kind of sport. One of them is Wimbledon where the All-England Lawn Tennis Championship are held in July (since 1877). The other one is Wembley — a stadium in north London where international football matches, the Cup Finals and other events have taken place since 1923.

1. Which kinds of sports are popular in Great Britain?
2. Which tournaments take place in Great Britain?