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**Комплект материалов для проведения
промежуточной аттестации по ОД.01.01 Иностранный язык
в форме экзамена**

**по специальности 54. 02.02 Декоративно-прикладное искусство и
народные промыслы (по видам)**

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Пояснительная записка

Комплект материалов для проведения промежуточной аттестации предназначен для контроля и оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины ОД.01.01 Иностранный язык по специальности 54.02.02 Декоративно-прикладное искусство и народные промыслы (по видам).

Формой промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине является: экзамен.

Экзамен по дисциплине ОД.01.01 «Иностранный язык» ставит своей целью проверку уровня сформированности коммуникативной компетенции студентов в трёх целевых умениях – чтении, говорении и грамматике.

Предлагаемые экзаменационные материалы содержат ряд положений, составляющих их новизну:

расширен спектр проверяемых коммуникативных умений: ознакомительное чтение,

проверку продуктивных умений монологической речи (первый вопрос) предлагается проводить на основе прочитанного небольшого текста проблемного характера.

Контроль качества подготовки учащихся, является неотделимой частью образовательного процесса. Он позволяет оценить содержание, средства, методы обучения, динамику усвоения учебного материала, дает возможность своевременно корректировать процесс обучения.

Требуемые уровни усвоения учебного материала устанавливаются образовательными стандартами профессионального образования, профессионально-квалификационными характеристиками и отражают совокупность требований к знаниям и умениям обучающихся, которые должны быть усвоены в процессе учебной деятельности.

Реальные учебные достижения учащихся в пределах каждого из прогнозируемых уровней усвоения учебного материала могут быть различными. Уровни учебной деятельности обучающихся должны отражать реальные учебные достижения каждого учащегося, которые оцениваются преподавателем в процессе контроля успеваемости. В соответствии с этим каждый билет состоит из заданий, сгруппированных с учетом уровней освоения программного материала.

Воспитание обучающихся при освоении ими образовательной программы осуществляется на основе включаемых в образовательную программу рабочей программы воспитания и календарного плана воспитательной работы, разрабатываемого и утверждаемого с учетом включенных в основную образовательную программу рабочей программы воспитания и календарного плана воспитательной работы.

Предметом оценки общеучебного модуля являются освоенные умения и усвоенные знания обучающихся.

Текущий контроль освоения программы учебной дисциплины проводится в пределах учебного времени, отведенного на изучение дисциплины с использованием таких методов, как выполнение самостоятельных и контрольных работ, тестов, проведение устного и письменного опроса, выполнение практических работ, самоконтроль.

Оценка освоения программы общеучебного модуля проводится в соответствии с Положением о текущем контроле и промежуточной аттестации студентов в ГБПОУ РО «САТТ» по специальности 54.02.02 Декоративно-прикладное искусство и народные промыслы (по видам).

Цель: установление фактического уровня теоретических знаний обучающихся по освоению общеучебного модуля по специальности 54.02.02 Декоративно-прикладное искусство и народные промыслы (по видам).

Результатом освоения модуля является готовность обучающегося к выполнению 3 видов деятельности: говорение, аудирование, чтение и перевод, а также общие компетенции, формирующиеся в процессе освоения ОПОП в целом.

Задачи: проверить уровень усвоения обучающимися по основным темам:

1. Приветствие. Знакомство.
2. Моя визитная карточка.
3. Описание внешности и характера.
4. Мой рабочий день.
5. Свободное время. Хобби.
6. Путешествие. Виды транспорта.
7. Виды спорта и игры.
8. Спорт в России.
9. Виды спорта, популярные в Великобритании.
10. Олимпийские игры.
11. Россия (географическое положение, климат, население)
12. Образование в России.
13. Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население)
14. Образование в Великобритании.
15. Традиции Великобритании.

В данной работе проверяются следующие виды общих компетенций:
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам.

ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие.

ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.

ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.

ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения.

ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях.

ОК 08. Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности.

ОК 09. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

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

ОК 11. Использовать знания по финансовой грамотности, планировать предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере.

Экзаменационные материалы содержат 20 билетов, что представляется оптимальным, с точки зрения охвата проверяемых коммуникативных умений и затрагиваемой тематики и ситуаций общения.

1. Требования к проведению и оцениванию промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена

Структура экзаменационной работы

Каждый билет содержит три задания.

Первое задание проверяет умения монологической речи.

Задача экзаменуемого – сделать сообщение по заданной теме, соответствующее тематике, определённой стандартом основного общего образования по английскому языку:

- межличностные взаимоотношения в семье, с друзьями и в школе;
 - образование, изучаемые предметы; проблема выбора профессии и роль английского языка;
 - досуг, увлечения;
 - родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка; выдающиеся люди, их вклад в мировую культуру;
 - быт и сервис, кухня и магазины страны изучаемого языка
- Объём монологического высказывания не менее 10 предложений.

Второе задание: лексико-грамматический тест, который предполагает знание:

- времен английского глагола;
- особенностей употребления определенного и неопределенного артиклей;
- степеней сравнения прилагательных;
- модальных глаголов;
- предлогов;
- множественного числа существительных;
- притяжательного числа существительных;
- основных лексических единиц по изученной тематике;

Третье задание: проверяет умения ознакомительного чтения (чтения с пониманием основного содержания). Экзаменуемому предлагается законченный в смысловом отношении несложный аутентичный текст объёмом до 1200 знаков. В процессе подготовки студент может пользоваться двуязычным словарём.

Задача экзаменуемого – ответить на 3 вопроса по содержанию текста, касающихся:

- основной идеи (О чём говорится в тексте? Какова основная идея текста?);
- главных фактов (Кто? Что? Когда? Как? Где? Куда?).

Билет №1

1. Расскажите о себе (имя, возраст, профессия, страна, национальность, хобби) на английском языке.

2. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите:

1. What ... you? 2. How old ... you? 3. What ... your name, please? 4. I ... glad to see you. How ... you? 5. What ... the weather like today? 6. What ... there on the table? 7. ... London the capital of Great Britain? 8. Where ... your customers? 9. What ... their names? 10. How ... she? 11. Tomorrow heat his office at nine o'clock. 12. What ... the price of these goods? 13. How ... you? I ... fine. 14. There ... 25 workers in our factory now. 15. Linda ... a secretary to Mr. Turner.

3. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. On board large ships and small river boats people can visit foreign countries and different places of interest with in their own country.

As for me I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't reserve your tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish and spend at any place as much time as you like.

Vocabulary:

impossible – невозможно

the most convenient way - самый удобный способ

advantage – преимущество

enjoyable – приятный

pleasure – приятный

foreign – иностранный

convenient – удобный

to reserve – резервировать

wherever – где бы ни

Answer the questions:

1. Is travelling popular today?
2. Which is the fastest way of travelling?
3. What are the advantages of travelling by railway?
4. Is travelling by sea faster or slower than by train?
5. What makes travelling by car enjoyable?

Билет №2

1. Опишите внешность своего друга или подруги. Расскажите устно.

2. Выполните грамматическое задание.

1. (He, she, it) is a flower. 2. (My, me, your) granny lives in a country. 3. I go to (her, she, them) on holidays. 4. My, his, their) parents are doctors. 5. (He, they, them) work in a hospital. 6. (She, I, he) love my mum. 7. (You, I, she) have a brother. 8. Sometimes I ask (her, he, him) to help me. 9. (Them, they, it) are going to school at the moment. 10. (He, she, you) study very well

3. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы/

Russia

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one seventh part of dry land. The vast territory of Russia lies in the Eastern part of Europe and in the northern part of Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres.

Russia is washed by twelve seas and three oceans: the Atlantic, the Arctic, the Pacific. The northern and eastern coasts of Russia are washed by the White Sea, the Barents Sea and the Okhotsk Sea.

The land of Russia varies a lot from heavy forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys. Russia is located on two plains: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Plain. The Urals is the longest mountain chain. It separates Europe from Asia.

There are various types of climate on the territory of Russia. In the south the temperature is usually above zero all year round. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Russia is a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga River is the longest river in Europe. It runs into the Caspian Sea, which is in reality, the largest lake in the world. The Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

Russia is rich in natural resources. It has deposits of coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, nickel, etc.

Russia borders on fourteen countries.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people.

Now Russia (the Russian Federative Republic) is a Presidential Republic. Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. Russia has always played an important role in the world. It is one of the leading Powers.

Vocabulary:

to occupy – занимать

the Eastern – западный

the northern – северный

to vary – изменяться, меняться

barren deserts - бесплодные пустыни

various – разные, различные

deposit – месторождения, залежи

ore – руда

earth – земля

liberty – свобода

eagle – орёл

ancient–древний

Answer the questions:

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. What kind of climate is there in the country?
3. Is Russia a very rich country? Give your reasons.
4. What countries does the Russian Federation border on?
5. What kind of state is Russia now?

Билет №3

1. **Опишите внешность членов вашей семьи. Расскажите устно.**
2. **Выполните грамматическое упражнение**

1. (That, this) is our house and (that, this) is theirs. 2. (This, these) are books. 3. (This, these) is a red ball and (this, that) is a yellow ball. 4. (That, these) is a cat and (those, this) are mice. 5. I like (this, these) flowers! 6. (That, those) pictures are very beautiful. 7. They live in (these, this) country

3. **Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

Our college

We are the students of the Rostov architectural - building college. It is one of the best colleges in the city. There are many different departments in our college. Here we can get a profession of a builder, an architect, a plumber, an electrician, a crane operator, a welder, a construction fitter, a road construction machine operator, a specialist in land and property relations, a technician of the gas equipment, a technician in fire safety, a programmer, a technician in computer systems. The students of the college study many different subjects: engineering graphics, land-surveying, technical mechanics, foreign language, math. There are three buildings in our college. The main building of the college is situated in the centre of our city. It is a four-storey building.

Our college is rather well equipped. There are many classrooms and also laboratories in our college. We can attend lectures and practical classes there. There is a library and a reading-room, where the students have the opportunity to take different books and magazines and to read them. An assembly hall is on the fourth floor. It is large. We can see the concerts and performances there. The students take part in different activities besides learning. They can train different kinds of sports in our college gymnasium. Also they can sing, dance, publish the student's newspaper and do other interesting things in our youth organization. There is also a hostel in our college. Students and teachers live in it.

Our college is very famous in the Rostov region and it has traditions. There is a museum in our college. There are different documents, posters and photos of our college. The history of the college is very interesting. More than 300 specialists graduate our college every year. And the total amount of the graduates of the college is now more than 28 000. We like to study here and are very proud of our college.

Answer the questions:

- 1 Where do you study? How many lessons do you have usually?
- 2 Where is the building of your college situated?
- 3 What can the students do besides learning?
- 4 What do you know from the history of college?
- 5 How many specialists do graduate every year from the college?

Vocabulary:

attend - посещать

classroom - кабинет, аудитория

land-surveying - геодезия

foreign language - иностранный язык

engineering graphics - инженерная графика

a specialist in land and property relations - специалист по земельно-имущественным отношениям

plumber – сантехник

a welder – сварщик

a construction fitter – слесарь строительного-монтажных работ

a road construction machine operator – машинист дорожных и строительных машин

a technician of the gas equipment - техник газового оборудования

a technician in computer systems - техник по компьютерным системам

assembly hall - актовый зал

performance - представление

hostel – общежитие

gymnasium - спортзал

opportunity - возможность

graduate-заканчивать

Билет №4

1. Опишите характер своего близкого человека. Расскажите устно.
2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Напишите верную форму глагола.

1. The capital of Russia (be) Moscow.
2. The children (be) in the garden.
3. My sister (be) very pretty .
4. I (be) a student, but my friends (not/be) students, they (be) pupils.
5. I (have) many friends, my best friend's name (be) Roman.
6. My friend (have) many books at home.

3. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Greeting Traditions

There are numerous variants of greetings in the world. If Europeans and North Americans raise their headdress and bow slightly when they meet, the Japanese use three types of bows - low, medium and light, depending on who the bow is intended for. In the old days, when meeting, the right hand was raised to greet, to show that there were no weapons in it. Today, a handshake is a symbol of respect and goodwill. A modern speaker is greeted with an audience shaking hands with himself, and in the old days the Chinese did so when they saw a friend.

The greeting gesture of the Egyptians is similar to the salute: the palm is placed on the forehead. Latinos, meeting one another, spend almost a whole rite of clap over the right shoulder of the partner, three pats on the back, and then the head over the left shoulder of the partner and three more pats on the back. In most European countries, they wave goodbye with the palm facing forward. And North Americans perceive such a movement as an invitation.

Answer the questions:

- 1) How is a modern speaker greeted with an audience?
- 2) What is the greeting gesture of the Egyptians is similar to?
- 3) How do North Americans perceive such a movement as “waving goodbye with the palm facing forward”?

Билет №5

1. Расскажите о своей семье.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение

1. My granny (not /be) at home , because she (be) busy at her job the whole day yesterday.
2. What (be) your favourite cartoon when you were a child?
3. When (be) you born?
4. We (have) 5 or 6 lessons at school every day last year.
5. My mum (have) many flowers in the garden last summer.

3. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the seat of the highest bodies of state authority. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruky. In the 15th century Moscow became the capital of Russian state. With the transfer of Russia's capital to St. Petersburg in 1712, it became the country's second capital. In 1918 it became the capital of Russian Federation, and from 1922 to 1991 it was the capital of the USSR. Present-day Moscow is a capital of Russian Federation. Moscow has more than 5000 streets and squares taking up an area of 1000 square kilometres. The population is about 12 million, plus some three million guests coming annually.

Moscow is a country's major industrial centre, unrivalled in the strength of its work force and the range of manufactured goods. Machine building, instrument making and radio electronics are the leading industries of the capital. Moscow is the major transportation hub linked by rail, road and air with all the areas of Russia and with many countries.

Moscow is the main scientific centre of Russia housing the Russian Academy of Sciences, 78 higher educational institutions and many scientific and research establishments. Moscow is the venue of important congresses and conferences, scientific symposiums, art exhibitions, festivals and sport competitions. Moscow is the major tourist centre of Russia.

Thousands of people who visit our capital, come to see its Red Square, the main square in Moscow and Russia and the famous Kremlin, numerous museums, theatres and exhibitions. The most famous are the Bolshoi Theatre, the Tretyakov Art Gallery, Pushkin Fine Arts Museum and many others. The city impresses everybody with its streets lined with fine buildings, its large squares, green parks, its wide bridges, its beautiful embankments, churches and monuments. Russia's centre of present-day transformations, Moscow combines the memories of the past with all that is sacred today and holds a good promise for the future. Moscow is an ever young city, which is always growing and changing. It is a city dear to the heart of every Russian man.

Answer the questions:

1. What city is the capital of our country?
2. When was Moscow founded?
3. What industries are the main in Moscow?
4. Why is Moscow a scientific center?
5. What do tourists come to see in Moscow?

Vocabulary:

capital – столица

authority - власть

was founded - быть основанным

century - столетие, век

to become - становиться

to transfer - передавать

to take up - занимать

major - главный, основной

unrivalled – не имеющий себе равных, непревзойденный

to manufacture - производить

leading – ведущий

hub - узел

to link - связывать

scientific - научный

establishment - учреждение

exhibition - выставка

to impress - производить впечатление

embankment – набережная

churche - церковь

to combine – объединять

is sacred - священо

promise - обещание

to grow - расти

to change – изменять

Билет №6

1. Расскажите об образовании в России.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

1. (He, I, me) have got a friend. 2. (Her, his, him) name is Pete. 3. (We, he, I) love travelling to different countries (himself, ourselves, itself). 4. (They, he, it) go to school. 5. (Him, her, their) school is near (me, mine, myself). 6. (These, this) is a box. 7. (It, she, he) is (ourselves, mine, her) present. 8. Where did (you, his, it) buy (that, this, those) shoes? 9. (It, this, these) ball is (he, his, myself) and (they, these, this) are (theirs, her, its). 10. (This, he, these) is (him, ours, our) house. 11. (He, we, they) built (him, her, it) (them, ourselves, their)

3. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. Great Britain is surrounded by seas on all sides and is separated from the continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland. The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244 square kilometres. The population is over 55 million. The capital of the country is London.

The surface of Great Britain varies greatly. The northern and western part of the country is mountains and is called the Highlands. All the rest (south, east and centre) is a vast plain which is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. The highest mountain in Great Britain is Ben Nevis. The rivers are not long. The most important of them are the Severn and the Thames. There are many beautiful lakes in the mountainous parts of the country. The most beautiful is Loch Lomond.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of Great Britain.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding. The industrial centres of Great Britain are London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield and others.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge universities. They are considered to be the intellectual centres of Europe. The education is not free, it is very expensive.

The United Kingdom is a monarchy and the Queen is the head of state. But in practice it is ruled by the elected government with a Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the

London, the Conservative and the Liberal parties, The Conservative party is the ruling party nowadays.

Vocabulary:

to surround - окружать

to separate - отделять

to occupy - занимать

urban - городской

surface - поверхность

plain - равнина

to influence - влиять

iron - железо

aircraft - самолет

navigation - навигационный

equipment - оборудование

shipbuilding - кораблестроение

expensive - дорогой

monarchy - монархия

at the head - во главе

Answer the questions

1 Where is UK situated? How many parts does the UK consist of?

2 What do you know about the surface of UK?

3 What do influence the climate of UK?

4 What does the industry of UK produce?

5 What cities are considered the intellectual centres of Europe?

6 What state system has the UK? Who rules the state in practice?

Билет №7

1. Расскажите о своих обязанностях по дому.

2. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола **to be** и переведите:

1. What ... you? 2. How old ... you? 3. What ... your name, please? 4. I ... glad to see you. How ... you? 5. What ... the weather like today? 6. What ... there on the table? 7. ... London the capital of Great Britain? 8. Where ... your customers? 9. What ... their names? 10. How ... she? 11. Tomorrow heat his office at nine o'clock. 12. What ... the price of these goods? 13. How ... you? I ... fine. 14. There ... 25 workers in our factory now. 15. Linda ... a secretary to Mr. Turner.

3. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Computers

50 years ago people haven't even heard of computers, and today we cannot imagine life without them.

Computer technology is the fastest-growing industry in the world.

Some people say that computers are dangerous.

They are sure that computer is bad for our health, especially it is bad for our sight, and it curves our spine. Some people also think that in the Internet there is too much needless, wrong, harmful, and dangerous information. But I don't agree with them.

I think, that they save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library. On-line shopping makes it possible to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

All in all, I strongly believe that computers are a useful tool. They have changed our life for the better. So why shouldn't we make them work to our advantage?

Vocabulary:

fastest-growing industry - динамично развивающаяся отрасль

sight - зрение

to curve our spine - искривить наш позвоночник

needless - ненужный

harmful - вредный

to save - экономить

to surf the Internet - путешествовать по Интернету

possible to find - позволяет найти

a great invention - великое изобретение

sending - отправка

strongly believe - твердо верить

a useful tool - полезный инструмент

an advantage - благо, преимущество

a digital age - цифровой век

disadvantages - недостатки

Answer the questions:

1. Why do some people say that we are living in a digital age?
2. What are the disadvantages of computers?
3. What are the advantages of computers?

Билет № 8

1. Опишите свою квартиру устно.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Fill the verbs in the Future Progressive (Continuous) Tense.

Поставьте предложения в Будущем продолженном времени :

1. Tomorrow I (go) to Moscow at this time.
2. We (walk) in the forest tomorrow if the weather (be) good.
3. Next Monday from 9 to 12a.m. we (pass) exams.

3. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Sport in Russia

Can you give a description to the word "sport"? Sport is an organized, competitive, entertaining and skilful activity, which requires following some certain rules. It is an integral part of our life. It is very popular among people of all nationalities and different age groups. Sport helps us to be in good form, to keep fit, it makes us more organized, disciplined and strong-willed.

Sport has become very popular among young generation, since from early childhood children are trained to sport life. There are a lot of sport clubs in Russia specialized in various sports, which admit children and teenagers. Many members of such clubs take part in numerous competitions, struggle for medals.

Russian people like to do many different sports. In summer they usually swim a lot, roller-skate and ride a bicycle. All sports grounds are crowded with football lovers. But winter sports are closer to Russian people. As soon as the first snow falls, nearly all the livers of the country take their cross-country skis and lay out a ski trail.

You can't forget about another favourite winter sport of the Russians — it is skating and particularly figure skating. Nowadays many people attend outdoor or indoor skating-rinks where they can skate even in summer.

Vocabulary:

description — определение
competitive — сопернический
entertaining — развлекательный
skilful — требующий навыков и умений
integral part — неотъемлемая часть
to be organized — быть организованным
strong-willed — обладать силой воли
young generation — молодое поколение
to train to smth. — приучать к чему-либо

to be specialized in — специализироваться на
various — разнообразный
to admit — принимать
to take part in — принимать участие
numerous — многочисленный
to struggle for a medal — бороться за медаль
to roller-skate — кататься на роликовых коньках
cross-country skis — беговые лыжи
to lay out a ski trail — прокладывать лыжню

outdoor or indoor skating rink — открытый или закрытый каток

Answer the questions:

1. Describe the word "sport" in your own words. Do you agree with the given description?
2. Do you go in for sports? What is your favourite sport? Why?
3. Do you like winter or summer sports more?
4. Why has sport become very popular among young generation?
5. How does a Russian person prefer to spend time on a sunny winter day?

Билет № 9

1 Расскажите устно о своем учебном заведении, где вы учитесь.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение

Fill the verbs in the Future Progressive Tense.

Поставьте глаголы в Будущее продолженное время :

1. Tomorrow at this time they (swim) in the swimming –pool.
2. Next Sunday I (swim) in the sea at this time.
3. If we have money we (buy) a new car.

3. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Shops

Do you like shopping? It is well known that many people do like, especially women. In any case we often just have to do it, when we need some foodstuffs, for example.

There is a great variety of shops in the world: dairy, baker's, grocer's, fishmonger's, greengrocer's, butcher's, sweet shop, florist's, stationer's, footwear, children's wear and so on.

Different people do shopping in different ways. Do you prefer shopping in small corner shops which are usually located in your neighbourhood or in big supermarkets? Undoubtedly, there are certain advantages and disadvantages in both variants. Your choice usually depends on what you need to buy. If you lack something like bread or milk, it is worth going to the nearest corner shop, for that will take you about 10 minutes. However, if your fridge is empty and there is not a slice of bread in your breadbasket, you'd better go to a supermarket. There you'll find all sorts of foodstuffs — meat and poultry, cheese and sausage, frozen food, drinks, sweets, fruit and vegetables, grocery, bakery and dairy products. In such shops people usually take a shopping basket or a trolley and walk among the rows where all items are displayed on the shelves or kept in refrigerators. In supermarkets you can buy not only foodstuffs but also stationary, clothes, household goods, some electrical goods, perfumery, newspapers and magazines. They sell various goods under one roof and, undoubtedly, this is very convenient.

You can walk from one department to another looking about, finding out the price and if there is any discount and in the end you come to cashier's desk where you pay for all your purchases in cash or by a credit card.

Shopping is an integral part of our life. Nowadays it has become not only a necessity but also a pleasure for many people.

Answer the questions:

1. What kinds of shops do you know?
2. Where do you prefer to do shopping if you have a long shopping list and little money?
3. Do you like shopping? Why?
4. Do you have a shopping day in your family?
5. Do you prefer shopping in small corner shops which are usually located in your neighbourhood or in big supermarkets?

Vocabulary:

foodstuff — продукт питания
variety — разнообразие
dairy — молочные продукты
baker's — булочная
grocer's — бакалейный магазин
fishmonger's — рыбный магазин
greengrocer's — овощной магазин
butcher's — мясной магазин
florist's — цветочный магазин
stationer's — канцелярский магазин
corner shop — ларёк
to be located — быть
расположенным
neighbourhood - окрестности
supermarket — универсам
advantage — преимущество
disadvantage — недостаток
to lack for — не хватать
breadbasket — хлебница
poultry — домашняя птица
shopping basket — корзина для
продуктов
trolley — тележка для продуктов
to display — выставлять
refrigerator — холодильник
customer — покупатель
household goods — товары для дома
electrical goods — электротехника
perfumery — парфюмерия
department — отдел
discount — скидка
cashier's desk — касса
to pay in cash — платить
наличными
to pay by a credit card — платить
банковской картой
integral part — неотъемлемая часть

Билет №10

1.Расскажите устно о своем распорядке дня.

2.Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Fill the indefinite article a(an) paying attention to the first letter of the word.

Вставьте вместо точек неопределенный артикль a(an) , обращая внимание на первую букву слова:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| a) ...apricot | b) ...family | c) ...interesting text |
| ...dog | ... mother | ...ugly face |
| ... text | ... aunt | ... fine day |
| ... eye | ... computer | ...small kitten |
| ... window | ...ear | ... big room |
| ... wall | ... room | ... English text |
| ... table | ...uncle | ...kind uncle |

3.Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

To be healthy

Nowadays our life is getting more and more tenser. People live under the press of different problems, such as social, ecological, economic and others. They constantly suffer from stress, noise and dust in big cities, diseases and instability. A person should be strong and healthy in order to overcome all difficulties.

To achieve this aim people ought to take care of their physical and mental health. There are several ways to do it. The state of your body depends on how much time you spend doing sports. At least everybody must do morning exercises every day. The healthiest kinds of sports are swimming, running and cycling.

Healthy food is also a very important factor. Overeating causes many dangerous diseases. The daily menu should include meat, fruit and vegetables, milk product, which are rich in vitamins, fat, proteins and etc. On the other hand modern diets are very popular especially among women. Diets may be harmful, if they are used in the wrong way.

To be healthy, people should get rid of their bad habits. It's necessary to stop smoking and drinking much. Everyone should remember that cigarettes, alcohol and drugs destroy both body and brain. Besides according to statistics most of crimes are committed by people under the influence of drugs and alcohol.

In addition it is recommended to watch TV less, avoid anxiety and observe daily routine.

Certainly it's hard to follow all these recommendations, but every person has to choose between healthy life style and numerous illnesses.

Answer the questions:

1. What problems do people have nowadays?
2. Are modern diets harmful or useful? Why you think so?
3. What bad habits do you know? Why are they dangerous?

Vocabulary:

tense – напряженный

dust – пыль

disease – болезнь

to overcome – преодолеть

to achieve – достигать

to take care – заботиться

cycling – катание на велосипеде

overeating – переедание

cause – причина

disease – болезнь

harmful – вредный

to get rid of – избавляться

necessary – необходимо

to destroy – разрушать

to commit – совершать

anxiety – беспокойство

to observe – соблюдать

illness – болезнь

Билет № 11

1. Расскажите устно о своем досуге и хобби.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Отнесите следующие предложения к будущему.

Используйте слова:

tomorrow, tomorrow evening, the day after tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, in an hour, at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon, etc.

Образец: He studies at the institute. He will study at the institute next year.

1. My sister comes home at about 6 o'clock. 2. My little brother plays in the garden. 3. They live in Moscow. 4. They have English classes twice a week. 5. Anna gets up late. 6. She likes my presents. 7. I go to bed early. 8. He phones his friends.

3. Выполните перевод текста.

London

London draws people from all over the world. Some come on business, some come to study, to work or on holiday. London is naturally a very English city and it is very cosmopolitan, containing goods, food and entertainment, as well as people, from many countries of the world.

London spreads its influence over much of the southern areas of England; it gives work to millions of people who live not only in the inner city areas but in surrounding districts.

There is much in London which fascinates visitors and inspires the affection of Londoners: the splendor of the royal palaces and the Houses of Parliament, the dignity of St. Paul's Cathedral and many monuments and beautiful parks.

London shows examples of buildings that express all the different areas of its history.

Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of the Sovereign. The daily ceremony of the Changing of the Guards takes place in its courtyard. The palace was built in 1703 by the Duke of Buckingham.

Piccadilly Circus has become an important meeting point - for as well as sightseers. At its heart is a bronze fountain topped by a figure of a winded archer, known as Eros, the pagan god of love.

This area is now famous for its theatres, clubs and shops.

Билет № 12

1. Расскажите устно о своей любимой книге.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Составьте предложения из следующих слов.

Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

1. name, he, her, knows. 2. mathematics, she, well, knows. 3. well, grow, vegetables, in this climate. 4. go, many students, in summer, to building sites. 5. with milk, our town, provides, the farm. 6. by car, goes, she, to the office. 7. in their kitchen garden, grow, vegetables, Anna and Tom. 8. my brother, early, home, comes. 9. to work, in the garden, I, very much, like.

3. Выполните перевод текста.

Hobby

Hobby is what a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting. The most popular hobby is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to traveling, from chess to volleyball. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This hobby is becoming more and more popular. Making things include drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people collect something - coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books. Some collections have some value. Rich people often collect paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries.

As for me, I like to listen to music. 3 months ago my parents bought me a compact disc player and I decided to collect compact discs. I like different music, it should be good. I collect discs of my favourite groups and singers. I carefully study the information printed on disc booklets. I try to find everything about my favourite singers. Also I like to watch music programmes on TV. I want to keep up with the news in the world of music. Of course, I like to spend my spare time with my friends. We talk about all sorts of things (politics, teachers, and girls). We discuss films, books, TV programmes. In fine weather we like to be in the open air. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest. We make a fire, bake potatoes and have a lot of fun. When the weather is bad, my friends come to my place. We have a good time together.

Билет № 13

1. Расскажите устно о спорте в России.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Употребите верно притяжательные местоимения (*my/ our/ your/ his/ her/ their/ its*).

Is that ...car?' `No, I haven't got a car.'

I'm going to wash ...hair before I go to the concert.

`What are the children doing?' `They are doing ...homework.'

It's very cold today. Put on ...coat when you go out.

Oxford is famous for ...University.

3. Выполните перевод текста.

Cinema

Cinema is one of the best types of art and cinematography is considered to be one of the rare wonders. It has appeared in the end of the 19th century. Cinema is a combination of different types of art: music, theater, literature, painting and else. Every decade has brought something new for the cinema. For example, in the 30-s the main genres were musicals, gangster stories, mute comedies and horror films. The 70-s were the times of political movies and French comedies. The 90-s brought lots of westerns and spy films. Whereas, nowadays, we have so many new genres, among them thrillers, adventure films, underground, science fiction and many others. The first movies were mute and black-and-white. The sound was invented in 1926. Approximately in the 30-s the first colour movie appeared in the USA, and in the 60-s in our country. The most powerful cinematography is in Hollywood, USA. The majority of world famous films were shot there. Cinemas as entertainment have also appeared a long time ago. People have always liked going to the cinema. It was a perfect idea for a date. Besides, cinema was the only place where people could see new films. Today we have all kinds of possibilities. We can watch new movies in the cinema, on TV, on DVDs, online and else. Before the appearance of DVDs, people used to watch films on video tapes, which is now considered to be a bit old-fashioned. Cinema is also a powerful force in contemporary life. Many famous actors and actresses set the fashion, so the society depends on cinema a lot. British and American people are very fond of cinemas. They are considered to be real cinema-goers.

Билет № 14

1. Расскажите устно о спорте в Великобритании.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... good ... book. Take ... book from ... table. Put this ... book into ... bookcase. 2. ... weather is fine today. ... sky is blue. ... sun is shining brightly in ... blue ... sky. 3. This is ... boy. ... boy is at... school. He is ... pupil. This ... boy is my ... brother's ... friend. He has ... cat, but he has no ... dog. He likes his ... cat. He gives ... cat ... milk every day. 4. Yesterday I received ... letter from my ... friend. ... letter was interesting. 5. We live in... big house. I like ... house very much. 6. Are you ... worker? — No, I am ... student.

3. Выполните перевод текста.

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom (abbreviated from "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland") is the political name of the country which consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (sometimes known as Ulster).

Great Britain is the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, whereas the British Isles is the geographical name of all the islands off the north-west coast of the European continent. In everyday speech "Britain" is used to mean the United Kingdom.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross on a white background is the cross of the 1st George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross on a blue background is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, The red diagonal cross on a white background is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

The Welsh flag, called the Welsh dragon, represents a red dragon on a white and green background.

St. George's Day falls on 23 April and is regarded as England's national day. On this day some patriotic Englishmen wear a rose pinned to their jackets'. A red rose is the national emblem of England from the time of the Wars of the Roses (15th century).

Билет № 15

1. Расскажите устно об олимпийских играх.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be.

– Where ... you from? – I ... from Tomsk.

– Why ... you so happy today? – Because I ... at the concert of my favourite pop group tomorrow.

– Where ... my favourite music CDs? Can you see them? – One disc ... on the table and three discs ... on the bookshelf.

– This ... your new mobile phone ... it? – Yes, it ... – ... your phone number new or old? – It ... old.

– What colour ... your new coat? – It ... green and brown.

– What ... your favourite colours? – My favourite colour ... grey.

Yesterday it ... cold. Today it ... warm. Tomorrow it ... cold again, ...it?

3. Выполните перевод текста «Seasons».

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. March, April and May are spring months. Spring is the most pleasant of all the seasons of the year. The weather is getting warmer and warmer, everything changes and seems to revive. The trees begin to bud. Sometimes it rains, but there are no rough winds; the sun shines brightly. The grass is green and one can see a lot of flowers peeping out from it. In spring all the migratory birds return. They sing sweetly on the branches of the trees.

The summer months are June, July and August. Summer is the hottest season of the year. The days are longest in summer. The longest day of the year is the 22nd of June. Some people like summer best of all. All of us enjoy summer with its cloudless sunshine, with its gardens and meadows full of flowers. There is a lot of fruit and vegetables at that time. In summer many people leave town and spend the hottest time in the country or at the seaside.

After summer autumn comes. The autumn months are September, October and November. The warm days of early autumn are called the “Indian Summer” or the “Golden Autumn”. The “Golden Autumn” is really beautiful with its yellow, red and brown trees and golden leaves falling down. Autumn is the season of fruit and vegetables. But the days become shorter and the nights longer and darker. The weather is not so good as in spring and in summer. It often rains and the air gets colder and colder. Winter is the coldest season of the year. The winter months are December, January and February. The winter days are short and gloomy. It often snows and it freezes. Winter is a very beautiful season too. Some people like it very much. It is pleasant to walk when it is not very cold and it snows. The ground is covered with snow. The trees and the roofs are white with snow too.

Билет № 16

1. Расскажите о различных видах путешествий.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Напишите словами следующие числительные.

5; 15; 89; 709; 5,678; 555; 76,431

8; 18; 93; 620; 6,972; 444; 41,965

3. Выполните перевод текста.

“Health is above wealth”

Good health is very important for every person. Moreover, there is nothing more important than health. Wise people even say: “Health is above wealth”, because if you don’t care of your health, you can’t study or work properly. Unfortunately, having perfect health is almost impossible nowadays. Due to highly polluted environment people suffer from many diseases. The best way to stay healthy is to do regular morning exercise, to eat healthy products, to sleep at least 8 hours a day and to quit bad habits. The good thing is that people are becoming more health-conscious. In my opinion, the number of smoking and alcohol drinking people is decreasing in our country. This is happening because people started to understand how dangerous these two bad habits are. The good thing is that people are becoming more health-conscious. In my opinion, the number of smoking and alcohol drinking people is decreasing in our country. This is happening because people started to understand how dangerous these two bad habits are. Obesity is another health problem. People, who eat lots of fattening food and do almost no exercise, are often overweight. A healthy diet involves many fruit and vegetables, seafood and wholegrain products. Salt, sugar and fat should be avoided.

Sport plays a big role in our life. Many people do sport in our country. They want to stay healthy. Sport is a good mean of struggling with stress.

In my opinion sport is important for healthy free time. Sport also makes people strong and prepares a lot of joy.

Some people participate in sports, others prefer watching them on TV. It is known that walking for an hour is healthier than irregular participation in any active physical activities. To keep fit some people join special classes or take part in aerobics or yoga, do some kind of training in a gym. Others play football, badminton, volleyball, tennis

Билет № 17

1. Расскажите устно о Российской Федерации. Столица. Герб. Флаг.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Соедините части предложения из правой и левой колонок таблицы.

Ann works a lot	more slowly please?
More expensive hotels are	harder than most of her friends.
Could you speak	serious than we at first thought.
The examination was	usually more comfortable than cheaper ones.
Her illness was more	easier than we expected.

3. Выполните перевод текста.

The flag of Russia

Flag is the country's main symbol as well as the anthem and coat of arms. The flag of Russia consists of three stripes – white, blue and red. There is no official version of what the colours mean but some people believe that the white colour stands for generosity, blue for loyalty, and red for courage. Another symbolism is: white represents God that is at the top, red is peasants at the bottom, and blue is a tsar which is between the two.

The history of the flag comes from the 1697 when Tsar Peter I visited the Netherlands. He liked the simple design of Dutch flag and used the same colours for the Russian flag. In 1917 in the period of October revolution, the flag was changed for the Red Flag that contained a gold hammer, sickle, and gold-bordered red star. It was the official flag of the Soviet Union. But later on August 21, 1991 the original white-blue-red Russian national flag was restored.

In 1994 the National Flag Day was established in Russia. It is celebrated on 22 August, but people work on this day. The flag is also raised on every national holiday.

Билет № 18

1. Расскажите устно о Великобритании.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

1. Please be quiet. I (try) to concentrate.
2. Look! It (snow).
3. Why (you/wear) your coat today? It's very warm.
4. Excuse me, I (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
5. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They (shout) at each other again.

3. Выполните перевод текста.

Sport in Great Britain

Most people in Great Britain are real sport-lovers. Even if they don't go in for sport, they like to talk about it. Perhaps, you didn't know, but many kinds of sport have taken the origin in Great Britain. Cricket, football, rugby, tennis, table tennis, badminton, squash, canoeing and snooker were invented in Britain.

Britain's national sport is football or soccer. It was played there as far back as medieval times. Nowadays it has become the most popular game all over the world. There is no national football team in Great Britain. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have their separate football clubs, which compete in European and World Cup matches.

English football fans are fond of most exciting games which are held between teams from the same city. For example, between Manchester United and Manchester City, Arsenal and Chelsea from London.

There are plenty of amateur association football clubs. Many schools form their own football teams, offering students an opportunity of entering prestigious universities according to their sport achievements.

There is a certain type of football called rugby. The game is called so because it was originated at Rugby — a well-known English public school. As well as common football it is a game played by two teams of fifteen players each. The game takes place on a field 100 metres long and 80 metres wide. There are goal posts at both ends of the field. Rugby is played with an oval or egg-shaped ball which can be carried by hands and kicked. The ball is passed from hand to hand in order to be thrown across the goal line. It is a rather violent game, that is why the players must be big and strong. Another requirement for the players is to wear helmets, masks and chest and shoulder padding.

Билет № 19

1. Расскажите устно о традициях в Англии.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Поставьте наречия из скобок в правильное место в предложениях.

Например: I agree with you. (fully) – I fully agree with you. (Я полностью согласен с тобой.)

- 1. It was hot. (very) (Было жарко.)
- 2. We felt nervous before the wedding. (extremely) (Мы нервничали перед свадьбой.)
- 3. Julia is tired after the gym. (really) (Джулия устала после тренажерного зала.)
- 4. My dad's car is old. (quite) (Папина машина старая.)

3. Выполните перевод текста.

Olympic Games

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games.

The Olympic idea means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic Movement proves that real peace can be achieved through sport.

The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colours.

The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were part of a festival held every fourth year in honour of God Zeus at the place called Olympia. It was a great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing and chariot racing, rowing and others.

The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate but also to watch the Olympics.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Then they were resumed in London after the Second World War. Since then the Olympics are held every fourth year in different countries.

The ancient Greeks had no winter sports. Only in 1924 the first Winter Olympic Games were held in France. Now they are being held regularly.

Билет № 20

1. Расскажите устно о достопримечательностях Англии.

2. Выполните грамматическое упражнение.

Образуйте из прилагательных в скобках наречия, поставьте в предложения и переведите.

- 1. The firemen fought with the fire (heroic)
- 2. You should stretch your arms (gentle)
- 3. Mr. Black apologized (public)
- 4. The taxi stopped (unexpected)
- 5. She could ... open the door. (easy)

3. Выполните перевод текста.

Great Britain

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country, and most of the people live in large cities.

Naturally, the capital comes first among the biggest industrial cities of the country. Lots of things such as clothes, food, planes and cars are made in London.

Birmingham is the biggest town in the centre of England. Machines, cars and lorries are made here. TV- and radio-sets are also produced in Birmingham.

Manchester is an industrial capital of the North of England. It is a very old city. It is the centre of cotton industry. Manchester was the first city in Great Britain to build an airport in 1929. Manchester has many libraries, museums, art galleries and theatres.

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. It is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. Its main attractions are the Floral clock made of growing flowers, and the Edinburgh Art Festivals, the annual summer performances of operas, dancing, music and drama.

Glasgow is another great Scottish city. It is famous for its shipyards. Glasgow is a great industrial city and also the centre of Scottish culture.

Cardiff is the capital of Wales. It is a big port and ships come here from all over the world.

Cambridge and Oxford are the oldest university towns in Great Britain. Many great men studied in these universities: Cromwell, Newton, Byron, Darwin and others.

Критерии оценивания:

чтение:

При оценке чтения учитываются следующие критерии:

- свободное чтение вслух;
- соблюдение правил чтения;
- умение выделить опорные смысловые блоки в отрывке;
- выделения логических связей в отрывке;
- соблюдение интонационного рисунка, свойственного иностранному языку.

За каждый из критериев 1 балл. Итого 5 баллов.

Критерии оценивания письменного перевода

Письменный перевод оригинального специализированного текста с иностранного языка на родной является эффективным способом контроля полноты и точности понимания.

При оценке письменного перевода учитываются следующие критерии:

- научный стиль перевода;
- точность и эквивалентность перевода;
- свободное владение профессиональной терминологией;
- соблюдение всех структурно-грамматических категорий при передаче

информации.

В соответствии с уровнем выполнения задания студент может получить следующее количество баллов:

5 баллов – соответствие вышеперечисленным критериям в полном объеме;

4 балла – научный стиль не выдержан, основные структуры текста переданы частично;

3 балла – языковые средства использованы некорректно, нарушена логическая последовательность перевода, потеряно структурно-семантическое ядро текста;

2 балла – не соблюдены основные критерии, студент не имеет достаточного знания лексического материала по специальности.

Критерии оценивания лексического теста

Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов – 5

Общее оценивание.

По заключению проведения испытания количество баллов выставляется с учетом вышеперечисленных критериев и выводится средний балл по 4-х балльной системе:

21 - 23 баллов – "отлично";

17 - 20 баллов – "хорошо";

13 - 16 баллов – "удовлетворительно".

Ниже 12 баллов – "неудовлетворительно".

Ответ оценивается в пятибалльной шкале, принятой в Российской Федерации.

Общая экзаменационная отметка складывается из трёх отметок за выполнение отдельных заданий и является их средним арифметическим, округляемым по общим правилам, то есть 3,5 и выше дают 4 балла, 4,5 и выше дают 5 баллов.

Критерии для выставления оценок

Критерии для выставления оценки по разговорной теме

3.1 При высказывании обучающегося в форме рассказа, описания учитываются следующие критерии:

- правильность произношения;
- интонационное оформление предложения;
- правильность употребления грамматических форм;
- беглость речи;
- разнообразие языковых форм и использование клише;
- соответствие темы и достаточный объем высказывания.

3.1.2. При оценивании участия обучающегося в беседе учитываются следующие критерии:

- правильность произношения;
- интонационное оформление предложения;
- правильность употребления грамматических форм;
- разнообразие языковых форм и использование клише;

- умение понять партнера и умение реагировать правильно на его реплики;
- умение поддержать беседу на определенную тему.

3.2. Критерии для выставления оценки по чтению

3.2.1. При оценивании чтения с пониманием основного содержания прочитанного учитываются следующие критерии:

- понимание основного содержания текста;
- умение определить основные факты;
- умение выделить основную мысль;
- умение догадываться о значении незнакомых слов.

3.2.2. При оценивании чтения с полным пониманием содержания учитываются следующие критерии:

- понимание полного содержания текста;
- умение догадываться о значении незнакомых слов;

3.2.3. При оценивании чтения с нахождением интересующей или нужной информации учитываются следующие критерии:

- умение быстро просмотреть текст;
- умение выбрать запрашиваемую информацию.

Критерии оценивания лексического теста

Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов – 5

Общее оценивание.

По заключению проведения испытания количество баллов выставляется с учетом вышеперечисленных критериев и выводится средний балл по 4-х балльной системе:

21 - 23 баллов – "отлично";

17 - 20 баллов – "хорошо";

13 - 16 баллов – "удовлетворительно".

Ниже 12 баллов – "неудовлетворительно".

Ответ оценивается в пятибалльной шкале, принятой в Российской Федерации.

Общая экзаменационная отметка складывается из трёх отметок за выполнение отдельных заданий и является их средним арифметическим, округляемым по общим правилам, то есть 3,5 и выше дают 4 балла, 4,5 и выше дают 5 баллов.

