



ФГОС ВО
(версия3++)

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»**

ЧЕЛЯБИНСК 2019

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО КУЛЬТУРЫ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ЧЕЛЯБИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ КУЛЬТУРЫ»**

Кафедра иностранных языков

**Фонд оценочных средств
по дисциплине
«Иностранный язык»**

**Программа бакалавриата
«Компьютерная музыка и аранжировка»
по направлению подготовки
53.03.06 Музыкознание и музыкально-прикладное искусство
Квалификация: Преподаватель. Аранжировщик
(Компьютерная музыка и аранжировка)**

Челябинск 2019

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» составлен в соответствии с требованиями ФГОСВО по направлению подготовки 53.03.06. Музыказнание и музыкально-прикладное искусство

Автор-составитель: В. Б. Мещеряков, зав. кафедрой иностранных языков, кандидат педагогических наук, доцент

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» как составная часть ОПОП на заседании совета *консерваторского* факультета рекомендован к рассмотрению экспертной комиссией, протокол № 10 от 23.04.2019

Экспертиза проведена 17.05.2019, акт № 2019 / МиМПИ(кка)

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» как составная часть ОПОП утверждена на заседании Ученого совета института протокол № 8 от 27.05.2019

Срок действия фонда оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» продлен на заседании Ученого совета института:

Учебный год	№ протокола, дата утверждения
2020/21	протокол № 8 от 18.05.2020
2021/22	протокол № 9 от 30.06.2021
2022/23	протокол № 8 от 30.06.2022
2023/24	протокол № 8 от 29.05.2023
2024/25	

1. СОСТАВНЫЕ ЧАСТИ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Фонд оценочных средств (далее – ФОС) представлен:

– ФОС в составе рабочей программы дисциплины;
– тестовыми материалами из Единого портала интернет-тестирования в сфере образования (www.i-exam.ru);

– базой тестовых заданий, позволяющих оценить сформированность компетенций по дисциплине.

– материалами, необходимыми для оценки умений и владений (практико-ориентированные задания, используемые в период проведения промежуточной аттестации).

2. ФОС В СОСТАВЕ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ФОС в соответствии с Положением «О порядке разработки и утверждении основных профессиональных образовательных программ – программ бакалавриата, специалитета и магистратуры» (утв. Ученым советом, протокол № 7 от 22.04.2019, приказ 83-п от 24.04.2019) входит в состав рабочей программы дисциплины (раздел № 6) и включает следующие пункты и подпункты:

6. Фонд оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине.

6.1. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы. Таблица 6, 7.

6.2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания.

6.2.1. *Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования* Таблицы 8, 9

6.2.2. *Описание шкал оценивания.*

6.2.2.1. Описание шкалы оценивания ответа на экзамене (зачете) (пятибалльная система). Таблица 10.

6.2.2.2. Описание шкалы оценивания Таблица 11.

6.3. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений и владений, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы.

6.3.1. *Материалы для подготовки к зачету и экзамену.* Таблица 12, 13.

6.3.2. *Темы и методические указания по подготовке рефератов, эссе и творческих заданий по дисциплине.*

6.3.3. *Методические указания по выполнению курсовой работы.*

6.3.4. *Типовые задания для проведения текущего контроля формирования компетенций.*

6.3.4.1. Планы семинарских занятий.

6.3.4.2. Задания для практических занятий.

6.3.4.3. Темы и задания для мелкогрупповых/индивидуальных занятий.

6.3.4.4. Типовые темы и задания контрольных работ (контрольного урока).

6.3.4.5. Тестовые задания.

6.4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений и владений, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций.

3. ТЕСТОВЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ИЗ ЕДИНОГО ПОРТАЛА ИНТЕРНЕТ-ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ В СФЕРЕ

ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ (www.i-exam.ru)

В целях проверки текущего контроля знаний обучающихся используются тестовые материалы интернет-ресурса «Интернет-тренажеры. Подготовка к процедурам контроля качества» имеет два режима: «обучение» и «самоконтроль».

Режим «обучения» позволяет:

1. Работать в базе заданий без ограничения по времени.
2. Осуществлять проверку правильности выполнения задания. Она происходит сразу после ответа.
3. В случае выбора неправильного ответа выводится подсказка (правильное решение).

Режим «самоконтроля» позволяет:

1. Просмотреть структуру теста в соответствии с разделами и темами дисциплины.
2. Увидеть результат тестирования в процентах и с указанием усвоенных/неусвоенных тем.

Для преподавателей и обучающихся данный ресурс доступен 2 раза в год (как правило, это периоды: сентябрь – декабрь / март – июнь).

Для промежуточной аттестации или проверки остаточных знаний используются тестовые материалы из:

Интернет-ресурс «Федеральный интернет-экзамен в сфере профессионального образования (ФЭПО)» используется для проведения промежуточной аттестации в соответствии с приказом «О проведении Интернет-экзамена ФЭПО - №»

4. МАТЕРИАЛЫ, НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ УМЕНИЙ И ВЛАДЕНИЙ (ПРАКТИКО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫЕ В ПЕРИОД ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ) к зачету

№ п/п	Темы практико-ориентированных заданий	Код компетенций
2 семестр		
1	Learning foreign languages	УК-4
2	My family / my friend's family	УК-4
3	The Royal family / Princess Diana	УК-4
4	Customs and traditions in England	УК-4
5	Welcome to London	УК-4

Материалы для выполнения практико-ориентированных заданий

1. *Read the text and answer the following questions:*

- 1) What countries is English the official language?
- 2) Why is it important nowadays to know foreign languages?
- 3) Why is English the language of literature?
- 4) What does Goethe once say about foreign languages?

Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. Nowadays it is especially important to know foreign languages. Some

people learn languages because they need them for their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying languages is a hobby. Everyone, who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries, read foreign writers in the original, which makes your outlook wider. It is not surprising that many intellectuals and well-educated people are polyglots. I study English. Nowadays English has become the world's most important language in politics, science, trade and cultural relations. 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 in the Irish Republic, Canada, the South Africa Republic. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It is the language of computer technology. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. The English language is a wonderful language. It is the language of the great literature. It is the language of William Shakespeare, Jonathan Swift, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens. The great German poet Goethe once said, "He, who knows no foreign language, does not know his own one." That is why in order to understand oneself and environment one has to study foreign languages.

2. Read the text and answer the questions given below:

"My Friend's Family"

I have got a friend. Her name is Caroline. She has got a large family. There are nine people in it. The oldest member of her family is her Granny. She is about 90 but she **looks much younger**. She lives at a small cottage in the country. Her Granny **is very interested in life** because she **is fond of gardening**. So, she has got a lot of beautiful and unusual flowers in her small tidy garden. When Caroline's Granny was young she was a greengrocer and worked in a small shop in the same street.

Caroline's mother and father are **architects**. They are about 50. They **are fond of ancient Russian churches** and they often travel to Russia. They **visit** big cities and small towns. They are **real specialists** and know a lot. Caroline's mother is called Debbie. She is a tall woman, slim and fair-haired. Her husband's name is Peter. He is thin and dark-haired. He is very brave. They have been **married** for 25 years and are real friends.

Debbie has got a brother, Viktor and a sister, Alice, who is a nurse in a hospital. Alice has no children. Viktor is a salesman. He has got 2 children – Bob and Polly. So, Caroline has got 2 cousins. They are at primary school.

They are very bright. They are both 7, fair-haired, pretty and polite. Their parents are proud of them.

Caroline's cousins like to play active games. They are never tired and are seldom quiet. They have got a very rich imagination. They like to read a lot and listen to their Granny's stories. Viktor's wife, Mary, is a typist.

The family is very friendly and hospitable. Their friends often come to see them and they all have wonderful parties.

Answer the questions about Caroline's family.

- Is Caroline's family large?
- How many members does her family consist of?
- Who is the oldest in the family?
- What is Caroline's Granny interested in?
- What was her Granny when she was young?
- What are the parents of Caroline?
- What is the name of Caroline's mother?

- What does she look like?
- How many brothers and sister does Caroline have?
- Who in the family has got 2 children?
- What do Caroline's cousins like to do?
- What is the name of Caroline's father?
- What is he?
- What kind of family is this?

Answer the questions.

- Have you a family?
- Is your family very large?
- How many sisters and brothers have you?
- Have you a mother?
- Have you a father?
- How old is he?
- What is he?
- Is your mother a pensioner?
- What is your mother?
- How old is she?
- Are your mother and father English?
- Have you a grandfather?
- How old is he?

3. Read the text and answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the surname of the royal dynasty of Britain?
- 2) What is the most famous British royal home?
- 3) Who is probably Britain's next monarch after Queen Elizabeth II?
- 4) How is the national anthem of Great Britain called?

Since 1066 there have been forty monarchs in England, thirty-five kings, five queens and seven dynasties. Only fourteen monarchs have stayed on the throne for more than twenty-five years, one of them is Queen Elizabeth II.

Every royal house or 'dynasty' has a surname. In Britain's case that name is Windsor. Queen Elizabeth II is the fourth Windsor monarch. She is also the head of a very large family. She has three sons, one daughter, and many grandsons and granddaughters.

The most famous British royal home is Buckingham Palace. But it is not the only one. The Queen and her family have several other castles, official residences and country houses too. Today Buckingham Palace is the best known palace in the world. It stands at the end of a long boulevard called The Mall and it has 600 rooms on three floors, 400 staff, and 300 clocks.

After Queen Elizabeth II, Britain's next monarch will probably be Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales. He will be King Charles III. Even further in the future his son, Prince William, will become king too. His title will be King William V. The National Anthem is called 'God save the Queen'. But if Prince Charles becomes King, it will be 'God save the King'.

4. Read the text and answer the following questions:

- 1) What does the tradition called “Wrong side of the bed” consist in?
- 2) What tradition is called “Blowing out the candles”?
- 3) What do children sing on “The 5th of November” tradition?
- 4) How is “The 5th of November” tradition celebrated?
- 5) What is another name of “The 5th of November” tradition?

There are many customs and traditions in England. And I would like to tell you some of them. First tradition is called “Wrong side of the bed”. When people are bad tempered we say that they must have got out of bed on the wrong side. Originally, it was meant quite literally. People believe that the way they rose in the morning affected their behavior throughout the day. The wrong side of the bed was the left side. The left always was linked with evil.

The second custom is called “Blowing out the candles”. The custom of having candles on birthday cakes goes back to the ancient Greeks. Worshippers of Artemis, goddess of the moon and hunting, used to place honey cakes on the altars of her temples on her birthday. The cakes were round like the full moon. This custom was next recorded in the middle ages when German peasants lit tapers on birthday cakes, the number lit indicating the person’s age, plus an extra one to represent the light of life. From earliest days burning tapers had been endued with mystical significance and it was believed that when blown out they had the power to grant a secret wish and ensure a happy year ahead.

And the last tradition I would like to tell you is called “The 5th of November”. On the 5th of November in almost every town and village in England you will see fire burning, fireworks, cracking and lighting up the sky. You will see too small groups of children pulling round in a home-made cart, a figure that looks something like a man but consists of an old suit of clothes, stuffed with straw. The children will sing: “Remember, remember the 5th of November; Gun powder, treason and plot”. And they will ask passers-by for “a penny for the Guy” But the children with “the Guy” are not likely to know who or what day they are celebrating. They have done this more or less every 5th of November since 1605. At that time James the First was on the throne. He was hated with many people especially the Roman Catholics against whom many severe laws had been passed. A number of Catholics chief of whom was Robert Catesby determined to kill the King and his ministers by blowing up the house of Parliament with gunpowder. To help them in this, they got Guy Fawkes, a soldier of fortune, who would do the actual work. The day fixed for attempt was the 5th of November, the day on which the Parliament was to open. But one of the conspirators had several friends in the Parliament, and he didn’t want them to die. So he wrote a letter to Lord Monteaagle begging him to make some excuse to be absent from parliament if he valued his life. Lord Monteaagle took the letter hurriedly to the King. Guards were sent at once to examine the cellars of the house of Parliament. And there they found Guy Fawkes about to fire a trail of gunpowder. He was tortured and hanged, Catesby was killed, resisting arrest in his own house. In memory of that day bonfires are still lighted, fireworks shoot across the November sky and figures of Guy Fawkes are burnt in the streets.

5. Read the text and answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the official residence of the British royal family?
- 2) Whom is Buckingham Palace owned by?
- 3) What was Buckingham Palace prior to 1761?
- 4) Who decided to transform the house into an official palace?
- 5) What British monarch was the first to take up residence in Buckingham Palace?
- 6) How many rooms does Buckingham Palace feature today?
- 7) What part of London is Buckingham Palace located in?
- 8) What place does Buckingham Palace occupy among the tourist attractions in London?

Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the British royal family. While the royals have historically used the palace for administrative tasks and state events, some members of the monarchy continue to call Buckingham Palace home. Contrary to popular belief, it is owned by the British state, and is not considered the property of the monarch. Buckingham Palace hosts numerous official events throughout the year, and is also one of the top tourist attractions in London.

Prior to 1761, the structure that would one day be known as Buckingham Palace was a fairly basic private residence. King George III purchased the building and land in 1761, planning to transform it into a family home. He lived in the home for years, and 14 of his 15 children were born in the house. By 1820, his son George IV decided to transform the house into an official palace. He eventually convinced parliament to fund a massive expansion and renovation that doubled the size of the structure.

In 1837, Queen Victoria was the first British monarch to take up residence in the newly created Buckingham Palace. She and her husband oversaw numerous renovations to accommodate their growing family. When her husband died in 1861, Victoria moved to Windsor Castle, and Buckingham Palace remained empty for many years. It was bombed seven times during World War II, and suffered extensive damage. More renovations followed to restore the structure to its present state.

Buckingham Palace today features 775 rooms, as well as expansive grounds. The building houses 19 impressive state rooms that are used for official events. It also includes 52 bedrooms, as well as 188 bedrooms designated for staff members. The palace features the largest private garden in London, as well as its own lake. The royal mews house cars and carriages, while the mall serves as an official entryway for guests.

Located in Westminster, in London, England, Buckingham Palace is one of the biggest tourist attractions in England. During the summer, visitors can purchase tickets that allow entry into the building's 19 state rooms for guided tours. These rooms also display priceless paintings and furnishings from the royal collection. Those who wish to get a glimpse beyond these rooms will have to find a way to get on the guest list for an official palace event. Outside of the palace, the daily changing of the guard ceremony draws

к экзамену

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1	<i>Learning foreign languages</i>	УК-4
2	<i>My family / my friend's family</i>	УК-4
3	<i>The British Royal family / Princess Diana</i>	УК-4
4	<i>My working day / My day off</i>	УК-4
5	<i>English meals</i>	УК-4
6	<i>Customs and traditions in England</i>	УК-4
7	<i>Welcome to London</i>	УК-4
8	<i>University education in UK and USA</i>	УК-4
9	<i>Our Institute – the Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture</i>	УК-4
10	<i>Travelling</i>	УК-4
11	<i>Shops and shopping</i>	УК-4

Материалы для выполнения практико-ориентированных заданий

1. Read and translate the text. Choose the only correct variant of the sentences according to the content of the text. Retell the text.

The rise of English is a story of wonderful success. When Julius Caesar landed in Britain nearly two thousand years ago, English did not exist. Five hundred years later, in the 5th century, English was already spoken by the people who inhabited Great Britain but they were not many, and their English was not the language we know today. Nearly a thousand years later, at the end of the 16th century, when William Shakespeare created his works, English was the native language of about 6 million Englishmen. At that time English was not used anywhere else except Great Britain.

Nowadays, four hundred years later, 750 million people all over the world use English, and half of those speak it as a mother tongue. Of all the 2700 world languages English is one of the richest. For example, compare English, German and French: English has a vocabulary of about 500 000 words, German - 185 000, and French - fewer than 100 000. At the end of the 20th century English is more widely spoken and written, than any other language has ever been. It has become the language of the planet, the first truly global language.

English is and has always been constantly changing. Some words die, some change their meanings and all the time new words appear in the language.

There are several ways to add new words to the language. One of them is by borrowing words from other languages. At the end of the 20 century in English there are many words that were borrowed from Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and other languages. When Columbus came back from South America he brought home to Spain new plants - potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco. With the plants he brought their names. This is how these words appeared in Spanish and later were borrowed from it by the English language.

Choose the only correct variant of the sentences:

1. The language which has the poorest vocabulary is ...	a) English b) French c) German
2. The number of people using English as a mother tongue is ...	a) more than 500 million b) less than 500 million c) equal to 500 million
3. The 5th century English ...	a) was like English today; b) was a mixture of dialects; c) differed greatly from modern Eng-

	lish.
4. A lot of names for plants came into English from ...	a) Dutch; b) Spanish; c) Italian.
5. ...spoke English 2000 years ago.	a) no one; b) inhabitants of Great Britain; c) Roman legionaries.

2. Read and translate the text. Choose the only correct variant of the sentences according to the content of the text. Retell the text

Agatha Christie was a famous English writer. She was born on 15 September 1890 in Torquay, Devon. Her parents were wealthy US immigrants. Agatha was the youngest daughter in the family.

During World War I Agatha Christie worked as a hospital nurse. She liked it very much. First time she got married on Christmas Day (in 1914). Her husband Archibald Christie was an army officer. Five years later Agatha gave birth to their daughter Rosalind. This was the time when she started her career as a writer. In 1920 Agatha Christie published her first detective novel "The mysterious affair at Styles".

In 1926 Agatha's mother died, and soon after that her husband fell in love with another woman and asked for a divorce. In December 1926 Agatha Christie disappeared. She left a letter where she wrote that she was heading to Yorkshire. Nothing was known about her for 11 days. She didn't explain her disappearance. In 1928 Archibald and Agatha divorced.

In 1930 Agatha Christie went to Iraq. During that journey she met her future husband archaeologist Max Mallowan. Agatha Christie's second husband was 15 years younger than she. They travelled together a lot. Agatha accompanied him on his trips to Iraq and Syria. Christie often used those settings for her new novels.

In 1971 her health became worse. There is an opinion that Agatha Christie suffered from Alzheimer's disease. Nevertheless, she kept on writing. Agatha Christie died on 12 January 1976 at her home in Wallingford (Oxfordshire).

Christie published more than 60 detective novels, 6 psychological novels and 19 story collections. Her 16 plays have been staged in London.

The most famous works by Agatha Christie are "And then there were none", "Murder on the Orient express", "Poirot investigates", "The man in the brown suit" and many others.

Choose the only correct variant of the sentences:

1. Agatha Christie was a famous ...	a) American composer b) German singer
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	c) English writer
2. Her parents were ...	a) poor Italian immigrants b) wealthy Russian immigrants c) wealthy US immigrants
3. During World War I Agatha Christie worked ...	a) as a schoolteacher b) as a hospital nurse c) as a factory worker
4. Agatha Christie's second husband was ...	a) 15 years older than she b) as old as she c) 15 years younger than she
5. In 1920 Agatha Christie published her first detective novel ...	a) "The mysterious affair at Styles" b) "Murder on the Orient express" c) "The man in the brown suit"

3. Read and translate the text. Choose the only correct variant of the sentences according to the content of the text. Retell the text.

The U.S. Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 100 senators elected for six years, one third being elected every two years. There are two senators for each state. The House of Representatives is composed of 435 representatives, elected for two years.

There is a group of teenage boys who are pages (helpers) for senators. The eighty pages run errands which means that they sharpen pencils, carry books, fetch glasses of water for members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The pages are chosen by selected politicians from the country's brightest 14 to 18-year-olds for periods from two months to four years. Few, however, serve longer than a year for being appointed a page is considered a great honor as they have a unique opportunity to witness America's legislators at work.

Senators like to spread such favors around as many future voters as possible. Till 1971 the pages were only boys. That year Paulette Desell, a girl of 17, became the first female page to be appointed by the US Senate.

So that pages don't fall behind with their studies a special page school exists in the Library of Congress which offers usual High School course at the most unusual hours: from 6 a.m. until 10 a.m., and then again in the evenings.

Before Congress assembles, usually at noon, the pages supply their politicians with necessary papers such as Congressional Records, bills and amendments. From noon until business is concluded which could be as early as 6 p.m. or it could be well into the night -

they are at the beck and call of little buttons lighting up in the House or snapping fingers in the Senate.

Choose the only correct variant of the sentences:

<p><u>1. The U.S. Congress consists of ...</u></p>	<p><u>a) the House of Commons and the House of Lords;</u> <u>b) the Senate and the House of Representatives;</u> <u>c) the House of Lords and the Senate.</u></p>
<p><u>2. The House of Representatives is composed of ... representatives, elected ...</u></p>	<p><u>a) 547; for 5 years;</u> <u>b) 463; for 3 years;</u> <u>c) 435; for 2 years.</u></p>
<p><u>3. The pages are chosen by selected politicians from the country's brightest ... for periods from ...</u></p>	<p><u>a) 11 to 15-year-olds for periods from 2 months to 2 years</u> <u>b) 13 to 19-year-olds for periods from 3 months to 3 years;</u> <u>c) 14 to 18-year-olds for periods from 2 months to 4 years.</u></p>
<p><u>4. Before Congress assembles, usually at noon, the pages supply their politicians with necessary ...</u></p>	<p><u>a) cups of tea or coffee with biscuits;</u> <u>b) mobile phones, newspapers and magazines;</u> <u>c) necessary papers such as Congressional Records, bills and amendments.</u></p>
<p><u>5. The Senate is composed of... , one third being elected every two years.</u></p>	<p><u>a) 150 senators elected for five years;</u> <u>b) 100 senators elected for six years;</u> <u>c) 200 senators elected for four years.</u></p>

4. Read the text and answer the following questions:

- 1) How do members of your family like to spend your weekends?
- 2) Why did you decide to spend your last weekend in the country?
- 3) What was the weather like when you started to the country?
- 4) What did our grandparents prepare for us?
- 5) How did you spend your last weekend?

My last weekend

What is the best way to spend the weekends? It is a difficult question for our family. Because I like to spend my weekends out of doors with my friends. My mother is a home sort. She likes to stay at home reading and knitting. My younger sisters are fond of watching TV. As for my father, he is always ready to go fishing, snow or rain.

But last week we were unanimous, we all agreed to go to the country to visit our grandparents because we were sick and tired of the town life and television. On Saturday we got up unusually early. Father went out to get the car ready. Meanwhile, we got everything settled for our outing. We packed some food and besides, we took the presents for our grandparents that we had bought beforehand.

At 8 o'clock we started for the country. The weather was marvelous. There had been a good fall of snow and a hard frost overnight. It was just the day for a good country rest. The trees looked magic in their white dresses, the frost sparkled on the branches and everything around seemed to be a Fairyland.

We arrived at the village at 9 o'clock. Our grandparents were very happy to see us. Granny had baked tasty cakes; Grandpa had repaired our sleigh. We all *went tobogganing*. After all, we gave the presents to our grandparents. They were glad to have such gifts.

I can say, our weekend was the best one, our family could relax.

Read and translate the text. Choose the only correct variant of the sentences according to the content of the text. Retell the text.

For company and conversation, the English go to the «pub». In the cafes you can have only coffee tea and «soft» drinks. You go to a cafe for a meal or for a quick cup of tea, but not to sit and watch the world go by.

When you want to have a good rest after a day's work, you go to the public house.

Most pubs have a piano and on Saturday night the customers often sit round it and sing. The people who want to sing ask one of the customers to play the piano. They buy drinks for the pianist, that is the custom.

The one who plays has free drinks as long as he plays. When he stops he becomes an ordinary customer again and must pay for his own beer.

The pub is the place where you meet people. You get to know other «regulars», you buy drinks for them and they buy drinks for you, and you talk. You talk about the weather or how the English cricket players are doing in the march against Australia, about football or Parliament. But the regulars who meet there almost every night for years never go into each other's homes.

On Saturday people usually stay in the pub till closing time. In England the opening hours are fixed by law. Pubs open at ten in the morning and close at two o'clock. Then they open again at six and stay open until ten-thirty. At Easter, or Christmas, or the New Year, the landlord may ask the authorities to keep open longer.

Choose the only correct variant of the sentences:

1. Pubs differ from cafes by ...	a) better meal and drinks; b) cosy and friendly atmosphere;
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	c) lower prices.
2. In most pubs . . . plays the piano.	a) the landlord; b) a fee-paid pianist; c) one of the customers.
3. As long as he plays	a) he doesn't have any drinks; b) the customers buy him drinks; c) he pays for his drinks himself.
4. The regulars of the pubs	a) never invite each other to their places; b) meet both at their homes and in the pubs c) play cricket together.
5. Pubs are	a) open at weekends only; b) open all day long; c) closed from 2 to 6 p.m.

5. Read and translate the text. Choose the only correct variant of the sentences according to the content of the text. Retell the text.

Many changes are taking place in «food styles» in the United States. The United States is famous for its solid and unchanging diet of meat and potatoes. There are various ethnic food, health food, fast food and traditional home-cooked meal in this country.

There are many ethnic restaurants and supermarkets in the United States because it is a country of immigrants. Any large American city is filled with restaurants serving international cooking. Many cities even have ethnic sections: Chinatown, Little Italy or Germantown. With this ethnic choice, people can enjoy food from all over the world. This is very good for those who come to the United States to travel or to work because they usually can find their native food there. There are also regions in the country which are well known for certain food because of the people who live there. For example, Southern California has many Mexican restaurants, and Louisiana has strong Creole traditions in food. (Creole is a mixture of French, African, and Caribbean Island food).

Health food became more popular when people began to think seriously about their physical well-being. Health food is fresh and natural. It does not contain chemicals.

There are many fast-food restaurants all over the country. People usually have a short lunch break, and in fast food restaurants they can have lunch quickly. The food is always cheap there. Some examples are burger, pizza and McDonald places. American's attitude to food is changing too. The traditional big breakfast and dinner at 6 p.m. are losing popularity. People understand the social importance of food. Dinner with family or friends is becoming a very special way of enjoying and sharing.

Choose the only correct variant of the sentences:

1. If you are short of time you can have your lunch in ...	a) fast food restaurants; b) supermarkets; c) ethnic restaurants.
2. The most common food for Americans was ...	a) vegetables and fruits; b) meat and potatoes; c) sausage and noodles.
3. Some regions in the country are well-known for ...	a) certain customs and traditions; b) the people who live there; c) certain food.
4. Ethnic food is popular because ...	a) a lot of immigrants live in the USA; b) it is healthy; c) it is delicious.
5. Dinner with family or friends ...	a) is a waste of time; b) is becoming socially important; c) takes place once a month.

6. Read and translate the text. Choose the only correct variant of the sentences according to the content of the text. Retell the text.

In the West End of London one can see the famous St. Paul's Cathedral, the masterpiece of the well-known English architect Christopher Wren. The old building of the Cathedral was badly in need of repair and Christopher Wren was called on to carry out repairs and alterations, but he was prevented from doing this by the Great Plague and the Great Fire of London that destroyed the old cathedral. Nearly eight years passed after the fire before the ruins of the old building were cleared away and the new work was begun. When Wren made a start, he picked out a stone from the heap of ruins and found on it a word in Latin which meant «I shall rise again». So he made that the first stone of the new Cathedral. That was on June 21, 1675.

It took him thirty-five years to build the Cathedral. All that time, while doing many other things besides, he laboured at this - his greatest work. He was very poorly paid. He didn't always get his wages. But in spite of these difficulties all was splendidly finished.

The Whispering Gallery which is over 100 feet above the floor of the Cathedral, is remarkable for its acoustics. A person standing at the entrance of the Gallery can hear clearly what is said on the opposite side, 107 feet away. Beneath the centre of the dome is the tomb of Lord Nelson killed at the battle of Trafalgar.

Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect of St. Paul's, died in 1723, aged 91 and was

buried in the building which his genius and toil had created.

Choose the only correct variant of the sentences:

1. The old Cathedral was destroyed by	a) the Great Famine; b) the Great Plague; c) the Great Fire.
2. The Whispering Gallery is famous for its	a) acoustics; b) decoration; c) size.
3. Christopher Wren	a) carried out repairs of the Cathedral; b) made alterations; c) built the Cathedral.
4. Lord Nelson is buried in	a) Trafalgar; b) Westminster Abbey; c) St. Paul's Cathedral.
5. It took eight years	a) to build the Cathedral; b) to clear away the ruins; c) to collect money for the construction

7. Read and translate the text. Choose the only correct variant of the sentences according to the content of the text. Retell the text.

European place-names appeared in America beginning with the 16th century, when Europeans came to inhabit the New World. The names were brought by the new inhabitants, who moved from the east coast to the west, as more and more people arrived from Europe. Some of the names that appeared on the map at that time were those of English and French kings and queens. Many place-names were given to honour famous people, living and dead. Some names are taken from history and literature. There are names taken from geology, others that are connected with important events in the life of the people. Here and there, we find a name that was given simply as a joke, but for some reason was never changed.

The first people to arrive in America from Holland built a town that they named New Amsterdam, in honour of the capital of their country in Europe. But forty years later, in 1626, when Holland was at war with England, an English fleet under the command of the Duke of York appeared before New Amsterdam. The town had no army; the English occupied the town and renamed it New York. And this, as we know, is the name that has remained to this day.

The first people who came to America did not try to invent new names for the settle-

ments and towns they built, but often gave the new place the same name as the place they had come from. Along the east coast of the United States, we find such English names as Plymouth, Cambridge, London, Boston. English names often appear with the word «new» as a prefix: New England, New York, New Britain.

Choose the only correct variant of the sentences:

1. New York was named after	a) the commander of the English army; b) a European capital; c) a Dutch ship.
2. Many place-names were given by	a) English and French kings and queens; b) famous people; c) first settlers.
3. In the 17 th century England was at war with	a) the USA; b) France; c) Holland.
4. For their settlements Europeans	a) invented new names; b) gave the names of the places they had come from; c) used Indian names.
5. New Amsterdam was occupied by the English because	a) the Dutch lost their fleet; b) the town was defenseless; c) they wanted to rename the town.

8. Read and translate the text. Choose the only correct variant of the sentences according to the content of the text. Retell the text.

There are about ninety Universities in Great Britain, the biggest one being London University, and the oldest ones Oxford and Cambridge.

Oxford was founded in the 12 century as an aristocratic University and retains its aristocratic character to the present day: the cost of studies is comparatively high. Students have to pay for using libraries and laboratories, as well as for taking examinations.

Oxford's organization is very complicated. In fact, the University is a collection of 35 Colleges: two for women only, the rest taking both men and women. Each college is a world of its own which gives its students a Specialized training in arts, law, medicine and science. The largest college has over 500 students; the smallest college has 100 students.

The University is an administrative centre which arranges lectures for students of the colleges, holds examinations and gives degrees.

The tutorial system of education used both in Oxford and Cambridge is one of the ways in which Oxbridge differs from other English Universities. Every student has a tutor in charge of planning his work and discussing its results with the student; the student's duty is to regularly see his tutor and submit papers and essays. The tutorial system of education brings the student into personal contact with his tutor, the latter trying to influence the social and political life of the student.

The academic year in England has three terms; each term lasts from eight to ten weeks. Terminal examinations take place at the end of autumn, spring and summer terms. Final examinations take place at the end of the course of studies. If a student fails in an examination, he may be allowed to take the exam again, only two reexaminations being usually allowed.

Choose the only correct variant of the sentences:

1. Oxford University is...	a) the biggest in Great Britain; b) as old as Cambridge; c) based on the principles of democracy.
2. The system of education in Oxford is	a) unique; b) just the same as in other British universities; c) formed on the model of European continental universities
3. If a student fails in an examination ...	a) he is allowed to take as many re-examinations as he likes b) no re-examinations are allowed; c) only two re-examinations are allowed.
4. A tutor helps his student	a) to pay for his studies; b) to plan his work; c) to choose the necessary kind of sport to go in for.
5. Every academic year students take exams	a) once; b) twice; c) three times.

9. Read and translate the text. Choose the only correct variant of the sentences according to the content of the text. Retell the text.

A higher school system plays an important role in the development of our country. Only highly-qualified specialists can solve the most complex problems facing our society. Knowledge, science and culture open the prospects for future.

Residents of Russia of all nationalities have the right to education guaranteed by the Constitution. Primary (elementary) and secondary schools together comprise eleven years of studies. One of the necessary qualifications for higher school is complete secondary education. Entrance examinations differ depending on the choice of a higher school. Citizens can get higher education through the full-time, correspondent or evening departments. Those who study well receive scholarships. The Government provides state scholarships and grants for some students.

The academic year is divided into two terms, each ending in examinations. The students attend lectures and practical classes and have every opportunity to develop their talents and gifts. Every year thousands of graduates receive diplomas of higher education and start working in different branches of science, economy and production. Some of them enter postgraduate courses.

All higher schools in Russia are controlled by the state. The higher school today doesn't only give Knowledge to the students but develops their abilities to think creatively and to work productively.

Along with state higher schools existing in Russia many non-state institutions were opened. Thousands of young people who for some reason couldn't enter any of the state educational establishments have got an opportunity to continue their studies and to get a higher education. Tuition in non-state institutes is not free of charge, it is rather expensive.

Nowadays Russia is going through a very difficult and at the same time a very important period of its historical development, a period of transition to a market economy. Thus the most acute problem of all is the deficiency of intellectual resources and the lack of knowledge and skills required for survival of the market economy. So, the future of our country in many respects depends on the quality of education received by its citizens.

Choose the only correct variant of the sentences:

1. One of the necessary qualifications for higher school is ...	a) complete primary education; b) complete secondary education; c) complete vocational education
2. Primary (elementary) and secondary schools to-	a) nine;

gether comprise ... years of studies.	b) ten; c) eleven.
3. The academic year is divided into ... terms, each ending in	a) three, vacations; b) four, credits; c) two, examinations.
4. All higher schools in Russia are controlled by ...	a) no one; b) the President c) the state
5. The Government provides ... for some students.	a) prizes; b) state scholarships and grants; c) no scholarships and grants.

10. Read and translate the text. Choose the only correct variant of the sentences according to the content of the text. Retell the text.

Every tourist who goes to New York visits the Statue of Liberty, the Empire State Building, and the World Trade Center. But few people ever see one of New York's most interesting sights, a small island located in the East River only 300 yards from Manhattan - Roosevelt Island. Although the island is only 750 yards wide and two and a half miles long, it has a rich history.

In 1637, the Dutch governor of New York bought the island from the Indians. It was used to raise hogs (pigs) and was called Hog Island. The name was after changed to Blackwell Island after it was sold to the Blackwell family, who used it as a farm until it was purchased by the city of New York in 1828.

When the city first owned the island, the city prison was located there and the name was changed to Welfare Island. It soon became the place where the city only sent its homeless people - the poor, orphans, drug addicts and lunatics. By 1934 conditions on the island had become so bad that the city decided to take action. From then on, things began to improve.

Today, Roosevelt Island, named after Franklin D. Roosevelt, is one of the most beautiful areas of the city. The old buildings are gone and so are the poor people who once lived there. A beautiful street named Main Street runs along the whole island. There are many beautiful buildings, offices and shops there.

The best time to visit the island is in the late afternoon. From the southern tip of the island, you can see the sun go down as the lights of Manhattan come up across the water. You get a magical feeling - the feeling of being so near the heart of the city, and yet so far way.

Choose the only correct variant of the sentences:

1. Roosevelt Island is especially picturesque at...	a) sunrise; b) sunset; c) midnight.
2. In the 17 th century the island was used as a ...	a) city prison; b) place for raising pigs; c) farm.
3. All-in-all the name of the island has been changed ...	1. once; 2. twice; 3. three times.
4. Roosevelt Island is ...	1. one of the 3 main tourist attractions in New York; 2. not very frequently visited by tourists; 3. a shelter for homeless people.
5. The city of New York bought the island from the ...	1. Blackwell family; 2. Indians; 3. Dutch governor.

11. Read and translate the text. Choose the only correct variant of the sentences according to the content of the text. Retell the text.

Harrods is probably the world's most famous shop. For Londoners, there is a love-hate relationship: most say they hate it but then assure you it is the best place for silk socks, toys, flowers, tea or whatever.

In the beginning, though, Harrods was just a small grocery shop. It was opened in 1849 and run by Charles Henry Harrod, a tea merchant, who founded the institution with a small grocery shop and was pleased if his weekly takings were twenty pounds. His son took over and added medicines and perfumes, as well as, fruit, flowers, sweets and a van delivery service. But some years later his son had takings 1000 pounds a week and then lost everything in the fire.

Over the years Harrods has survived a fire, two World Wars and even two bombings. In 1983, Harrods moved abroad and opened a branch in Japan and later others in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan, as well as airport shops in major European cities.

Its 300 departments on five floors spread over twenty acres where 4000 staff serve 50 000 customers every day. It also has eight doormen known as “Green Men” as well as its own fire brigade, security personnel, doctors and nurses. There are six restaurants, five bars, a library, bank, pet shop, dry cleaners, everything from Indian cigarettes to domestic equipment to buy, a ticket agency and departments for christening, weddings and funerals. Not content with selling everyone else’s goods, Harrods own-make goods fill an in-house shop and Harrods green buses do London tours.

Harrods is the official supplier of certain goods to the Royal Family and sells everything from clothes to caviar. The Food Halls are still the heart and soul of Harrods. In addition to the nineteen bars and restaurants in the store, there is a bank, a travel agent’s, a dry cleaner’s and the biggest hair and beauty salon in Europe.

At all times there are so many people in the store that it is easy to lose the way. Information desks inside most entrances will help you to find your way in the stores as well as “The Store Guide”.

Choose the only correct variant of the sentences:

1. In the beginning Harrods was just ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a small bakery b) a small grocery shop c) a small confectioner’s
2. Over the years Harrods has survived ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) two fires, a flood and a Civil War b) a reconstruction, an earthquake and a bombing c) a fire, two World Wars and even two bombings.
3. In 1983, Harrods moved abroad and opened a branch ... and later others in, as well as air-port shops in major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in China, South Korea, the Philippines and Iran, major Asian states b) in Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan, European cities c) in Korea, Japan, China and Mongolia, major African states
4. Harrods is the official supplier of certain goods to ... and sells everything from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the Government; books to vegetables b) the students of Oxford and Cambridge; meat to furniture

	c) the Royal Family; clothes to caviar
5. ... are still the heart and soul of Harrods.	a) bars and restaurants b) pet shops and hair and beauty salons c) The Food Halls

12. Read and translate the text. Choose the only correct variant of the sentences according to the content of the text. Retell the text.

One of the most famous statues in the world stands on an island in New York Harbor. This statue is, of course, the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is a woman who holds a torch up high. She symbolizes a welcome to a land of freedom. Visitors can go inside the statue. The statue is so large that as many as twelve people can stand inside the torch. Many more people can stand in other parts of the statue. The statue weighs 225 tons and is 301 feet tall.

The Statue of Liberty was put up in 1886. It was a gift to the United States from the people of France. Over the years France and the United States had a special relationship. In 1776 France helped the American colonies gain independence from England. The French wanted to do something special for the U.S. centennial, its 100th birthday.

Laboulaye was a well-known Frenchman who admired the U.S. One night at a dinner in his house, Laboulaye talked about the idea of a gift. Among the guests was the French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. Bartholdi thought of a statue of liberty. He offered to design the statue.

Many people contributed in some way. The French people gave money for the statue. Americans designed and built the pedestal for the statue to stand on. The American people raised money to pay for the pedestal. The French engineer Alexander Eiffel, who was famous for his Eiffel Tower in Paris, figured out how to make the heavy statue stand.

Choose the only correct variant of the sentences:

1. France made a gift to the USA ...	a) without any reason; b) on some special occasion; d) to celebrate the end of the war.
2. Funds for the Statue of Liberty have been raised by ...	a) the government; b) the French people; c) people of both countries
3. The statue was designed by ...	a) Bartholdi; b) Eiffel; c) Laboulaye.

4. The Statue	a) is in the central square of New York; b) is made of marble; c) faces the harbor.
5. The Statue of Liberty symbolizes	a) victory in the War for Independence; b) special relationship between France and the USA; c) a land of freedom.

ЛИСТ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ В ФОС ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

В ФОС по дисциплине внесены следующие изменения:

Учебный год	Реквизиты протокола Ученого совета	Номер раздела, подраздела	Содержание изменений и дополнений
2020/21	протокол № 8 от 18.05.2020		
2021/22	Протокол № 9 от 30.06.2021		Изменения и дополнения
2022/23	Протокол № 8 от 30.06.2022		Без изменений
2023/24	Протокол № 8 от 29.05.2023		Без изменений
2024/25	Протокол № дд.мм.гггг		