Документ подписан простой электронной подписью Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Усынин Максим Валерьевич

Должность: Румстное образовательное учреждение высшего образования дата подписания: 25.12.2024 11:41:07 Уникальный прогум Международный Институт Дизайна и Сервиса» f498e59e83f65dd7c3ce7bb8a25cbbabb33ebc58 (ЧОУВО МИДиС)

Кафедра гостеприимства и международных бизнес-коммуникаций

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ И ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Направление подготовки: 09.03.03 Прикладная информатика Направленность (профиль): Разработка компьютерных игр и приложений с виртуальной и дополненной реальностью Квалификация выпускника: Бакалавр

Год набора: 2022

Автор-составитель: Панькина Т.Р.

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Процесс изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» направлен на формирование следующих компетенций:

| Код и наименование компетенций | Код и наименование индикатора достижения | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| выпускника | компетенций | | | | |
| УК-4. Способен осуществлять | УК-4.1. Знает принципы построения устного и | | | | |
| деловую коммуникацию в устной и | письменного высказывания на государственном и | | | | |
| письменной формах на государственном языке Российской | | | | | |
| Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) | УК-4.2. Умеет применять на практике устную и письменную деловую коммуникацию | | | | |
| | УК-4.3. Владеет методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках, с применением адекватных языковых форм и средств | | | | |

| № п/п | Код компетенции | Наименование компетенции | Этапы формирования компетенций |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|--|
| 1. | УК-4 | Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) | |
| | | | 3 Этап - Владеть: УК-4.3 методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках, с применением адекватных языковых форм и средств |

2. ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ И КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ НА РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ЭТАПАХ ИХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ, ОПИСАНИЕ ШКАЛ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

| № п/п | Код компетенции | Наименование компетенции | Критерии оценивания компетенций на различных этапах формирования | Шкала оценивания |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1. | УК-4 | Способен | 1 Этап - Знать: | Критерии оценивания работ на |
| | | осуществлять | УК-4.1 принципы | зачете и экзамене |

| T | | <u> </u> |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| деловую | построения устного и | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| коммуникацию | письменного | выполнил 91 – 100 % заданий |
| в устной и | высказывания на | «Хорошо» - студент правильно |
| письменной | государственном и | выполнил 75 – 90 % заданий |
| формах на | иностранном языках; | «Удовлетворительно» - студент |
| государственно | - требования к | правильно выполнил 60 – 74 % |
| м языке | деловой устной и | заданий |
| Российской | письменной | «Неудовлетворительно» - студент |
| Федерации и | коммуникации | правильно выполнил менее 59 % |
| иностранном(ы | | заданий |
| х) языке(ах) | УК-4.2 применять | |
| | на практике устную и | |
| | письменную деловую | |
| | коммуникацию | |
| | 3 Этап - Владеть: | |
| | УК-4.3 методикой | |
| | составления суждения | |
| | в межличностном | |
| | деловом общении на | |
| | государственном и | |
| | иностранном языках, | |
| | с применением | |
| | адекватных языковых | |
| | | |
| | форм и средств | |

3. ТИПОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ, НАВЫКОВ И (ИЛИ) ОПЫТА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИХ ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

1 ЭТАП – ЗНАТЬ

Темы диалогических высказываний:

- 1. В гостинице. Проблемы в номере.
- 2. На конференции.
- 3. Закон подлости.

Темы монологических высказываний:

- 1. Рассказ о друге.
- 2. Мои каникулы.
- 3. Планы на будущее.
- 4. Страхи и фобии.

Дискуссионные темы

Обучающемуся предлагается подготовить устное высказывание с обоснованием нескольких точек зрения на одну из пройденных тем, используя знания лексики и грамматики.

- 1. Family conflicts.
- 2. Fears and phobias.
- 3. "Murphy's Law".

2 ЭТАП – УМЕТЬ

Создание презентации по заданной теме

Обучающемуся предлагается создать презентацию и подготовить публичное выступление на иностранном языке.

Мультимедийные презентации используются для того, чтобы обучающийся смог наглядно продемонстрировать визуальные (аудио, видео, графические) материалы, лексикограмматические навыки, освоенные в ходе самостоятельной и практической работы по изучаемой теме.

Темы для создания презентаций:

- 1. Семья. Черты характера. My family tree.
- 2. Отпуск. Каникулы. The holiday of my dream. My last holiday.
- 3. Путешествие по известным городам мира. My native city. A journey through the world.
- 4. Изобретатели и их изобретения. Inventions that shook the world. Inventors and their inventions.

Работа с текстом:

- 1. Прочитать
- 2. Перевести
- 3. Выполнить упражнения после текста (верно/неверно)

Текст к теме 1 - «Who knows you better...?» (см. учебник New English File 3d edition pre-intermediate стр.6, задание 2)

Текст к теме 3 - «Right place, wrong time» (см. учебник New English File 3d edition pre-intermediate стр.16, задание 2)

Текст к теме 5 - «Airport stories» (см. учебник New English File 3d edition preintermediate стр.28, задание 2)

Текст к теме 6 - «Zara» (см. учебник New English File 3d edition pre-intermediate стр.40, задание 2)

Текст к теме 7 - «Problems with your teenage children» (см. учебник New English File 3d edition pre-intermediate стр.42, задание 2)

Текст к теме 9 - «How to survive at a party..?» (см. учебник New English File 3d edition pre-intermediate стр.52, задание 2)

Текст к теме 10 - «Murphy's Law» (см. учебник New English File 3d edition pre-intermediate стр.65, задание 2)

Текст к теме 11 - «We're all afraid» (см. учебник New English File 3d edition preintermediate стр.76, задание 2)

Аудирование:

После прослушивания необходимо выполнить задание (верно-неверно) по теме «Известные люди» (см. учебник New English File 3d edition pre-intermediate стр.83, задание 3)

3 ЭТАП – ВЛАДЕТЬ

Сборник тестовых заданий по дисциплине в учебнике Test booklet New English File 3d edition pre-intermediate www.oup.com/elt/teacher/englishfile

Данное пособие содержит контрольные работы, лексико-грамматические упражнения, аудирование, тесты и тексты.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения:

Тема 1.<u>Упражнение 1.</u> Fill in the gaps as in the example.

| Long Form | Short Form | Negative Form | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. We are students. | A We're students. | B We are not students. | | | | |
| 2. He is from Spain. | A | В | | | | |
| 3. You are a singer. | A | В | | | | |
| 4. It is a picture. | A | В | | | | |
| 5. They are actors. | A | В | | | | |
| Упражнение 2. Complete | e what Brenda says abo | ut herself . Use am , is or are . | | | | |
| My name (1) Brenda Foster. I (2) on the left in the picture. I (3) ten years old and I (4) in the fifth form. My birthday (5) on the first of January. I (6) from Santa Monica, California, USA. I (7) American. My phone number (8) 235-456-789. I live at 16 Park Street. My post code (9) LA 30 SM. I've got a sister and a brother. Their names (10) Gina and Paul. Gina (11) 16 years old and Paul (12) only three. I've also got a dog. His name (13) Spot. He (14) on the right in the picture. My Mum (15) a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (16) a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We (17) all friendly in our family. | | | | | | |
| <u>Упражнение 3</u> . The verb | to be. Insert appropriat | e present forms. | | | | |
| A: Hi, Alex. How (1) | you? | | | | | |
| B: Hello David. I (2) | fine and how (3 | you doing? | | | | |
| A: I (4)doing | fine. | | | | | |
| B: How (5) y | our sister? Where (6) | she now? | | | | |
| A: She (7) in | London. She (8) | learning English there. | | | | |
| B: Really? That (9) | wonderful! How a | bout your parents? | | | | |
| A; They (10) fine too. They (11) in Cyprus now. | | | | | | |
| B: (12) you bu | sy tonight? | | | | | |
| A: Not really, why? | A: Not really, why? | | | | | |
| B: We (13) ha | ving a party. Would you | u like to come? | | | | |
| A: I'd love to. | | | | | | |

| B: | Then | come | to | our | place | at | 7:00 | p.m. | |
|----|------|------|----|-----|-------|----|------|------|--|
|----|------|------|----|-----|-------|----|------|------|--|

12. Look! Michael (to dance) now.

| Упражнение | 4. Write in is / isn't, are / aren't, am / 'm not. |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | Ilazy. |
| 2. | My friend naughty. |
| 3. | My granny kind. |
| 4. | My granddadclever. |
| 5. | My teachers funny. |
| 6. | I a bad pupil. |
| <u>Упражнение</u> | 5. Fill in is, are, He's, She's, I'm, They're. |
| 1. | How your mum? — fine, thanks. |
| 2. | How your parents? — OK. |
| 3. | How you? — very well, thank you. |
| 4. | How your uncle? — fine, thanks. |
| 5. | How your children? — OK. |
| 6. | How Liz? — fine, thanks. |
| 7. | How your cousin? — very well, thank you |
| Тема 2. | |
| Упражнение Continuous. | 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Present Simple или Present |
| 1. He (to v | work) in the city centre. |
| 2. I (to wr | ite) an essay now. |
| 3. You (to | go) to school on Sundays? |
| 4. We (no | t to dance) every day. |
| 5. They (to | o play) in the hall now? |
| 6. Where l | he (to live)? – He (to live) in a village. |
| 7. He (to s | sleep) now? |
| 8. They (to | o read) many books. |
| 9. The chi | ldren (to eat) cakes now. |
| 10. He (to | help) his mother every day. |
| 11. You (t | o play) the piano well? |

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Present Simple или Present Continuous.

- 1. Her father (not to watch) TV at the moment. He (to sleep) because he (to be) tired.
- 2. Where your uncle (to work)? He (to work) at school.
- 3. Your friend (to do) his homework now?
- 4. When you usually (to come) home from school? I (to come) at four o'clock.
- 5. My sister (not to play) the piano now. She (to play) the piano in the evening.
- 6. You (to read) a magazine and (to think) about your holiday at the moment?
- 7. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the dentist's now.
- 8. When you (to listen) to the news on the radio?
- 9. You (to play) chess now?
- 10. My father (not to work) at the shop.
- 11. Look at the sky: the clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer.
- 12. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning.
- 13. What your friend (to do) now? She (to wash) the dishes.
- 14. Your grandfather (to work) at this factory?

Тема 3.

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Simple или Past Continuous.

- 1. She (to cook) yesterday.
- 2. She (to cook) at three o'clock yesterday.
- 3. She (to cook) from two till four yesterday.
- 4. I (not to read) at five o'clock.
- 5. I (not to read) when you came in.
- 6. What he (to do) when I came?
- 7. What he (to do) the whole day yesterday?
- 8. Pete (to water) flowers in the garden yesterday.
- 9. Pete (to water) flowers in the garden at five o'clock yesterday.
- 10. What Pete (to do) when I came to see him?

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. When my father (to come) home, I (to have) dinner.

- 2. When Alice (to return), I (to listen) to the radio.
- 3. When mother (to enter) his room, he (to draw) a picture.
- 4. When my sister (to come in), I (to do) my lessons.
- 5. When her aunt (to air) the room, she (to catch) cold.
- 6. When I (to meet) her, she (to go) to the office.
- 7. He (to wash) his face when somebody (to knock) at the door.
- 8. The young people (to dance) when I (to come) to the party.
- 9. When he (to wash) the dishes, he (to break) a plate.
- 10. What they (to do) when you (to see) them?

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Simple или Past Continuous.

- 1. He (not to open) the window before classes yesterday.
- 2. I (to hurry) to the library when I (to meet) him.
- 3. She (to translate) a lot of articles at the office last week.
- 4. We (to smoke) in the room when he (to see) us.
- 5. We (to pack) our things when our taxi (to come).
- 6. The day before yesterday he (to finish) his work at seven o'clock.
- 7. What he (to do) ten years ago? He (to study) at school.
- 8. Yesterday I (to ask) my friend not to ring me.
- 9. My father (to write) a very interesting article last month.
- 10. She (to come) home at eleven o'clock that's why she (not to call) you.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Simple или Past Continuous.

- 1. Why you (to be) angry with me yesterday? I (not to be).
- 2. Where you (to be) last night? We (to be) at the theatre.
- 3. When I (to come) to the bus stop, I (to see) a boy who (to play) with a dog.
- 4. It (to be) eleven o'clock, when I (to decide) to go to bed.
- 5. What time they (to have) dinner yesterday? They (to have) dinner from seven till eight.
- 6. When she (to see) him a year ago she (not to recognize) him.
- 7. I (to be) very busy yesterday. I (to prepare) for my exam the whole day.
- 8. My brother (to wash) the dishes while I (to sweep) the floor.
- 9. Why you (not to see) a doctor yesterday?

10. It (to rain) heavily when he (to go) out.

Тема 5.

- 1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в нужную форму (Future Simple, Present Simple, Present Continuous, be going to):
 - 1) A: Why are you turning on the television?
 - B: (I/watch) the news.
 - 2) A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.
 - B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. (I/lend) you some.
 - 3) A: I've got a headache.
 - B: Have you? Wait there and (I/get) an aspirin for you.
 - 4) A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
 - B: (I/wash) the car.
 - 5) A: I've decided to repaint this room.
 - B: Oh, have you? What colour (you/paint) it?
 - 6) A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
 - B: Yes, (I/buy) something for dinner.
 - 7) A: I don't know how to use this camera.
 - B: It's quite easy. (I/show) you.
 - 8) A: What would you like to eat?
 - B: (I/have) a sandwich, please.
 - 9) A: Did you post that letter for me?
 - B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. (I/do) it now.
 - 10) A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
 - B: No, it looks as if (it/fall) down.
- 2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple или используя конструкцию going to:
 - а) К сожалению, он не может нас встретить. Он собирается навестить свою подругу в больнице.
 - б) Я уверена, учитель нам все объяснит.
 - в) Кто-то звонит по телефону. Ты ответишь?
 - г) Я не знаю, когда он придет.
 - д) Обещаю, что верну тебе деньги как можно скорее.

- 11 е) Кажется, будет дождь. На небе столько туч! ж) Ты поможешь мне сделать гостям чай? з) Они все решили. Они едут в отпуск на следующей неделе. д) Их поезд приезжает в 5 утра. Тема 6. Упражнение 1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect. 1. He (finish) training. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match. 2. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season. 3. 4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning! 5. She (buy) some really nice rollerblades! Oh, no! I (lose) my money! 6. 7. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table. 8. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit! 9. I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos. 10. Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film! 11. Mary _____ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams. Oh no! She ____ (drop) the plate! 12. The garden is very green. It _____ (rain) a lot this month. 13. These are my favourite trousers. I _____ (have) them for five years. 14. 15. Tom's my best friend. I _____ (know) him for three years. 16. They (live) in Miami for two years. 17. Jo has earache. He _____ (have) it since 7 o'clock. Brad _____ (live) in Chicago since 1998. 18. Упражнение 2. Дополните предложения словами for или since. Complete the sentences. Use for or since. 1. I've lived in Washington _____ 1997. Ben has studied English _____ three years. 2. 3. They haven't visited their grandparents _____ months.
 - 4. Julie's ill. She's been in bed _____ Tuesday.
 - 5. My dad has had his car_____ sixteen.

6. It's been ten years_____ we moved to Oxford.

Упражнение 3. Пользуясь опорными словами, а также словами for и since составьте предложения в Present Perfect Simple.

- 1. Kate/be/in bed/a long time.
- 2. She / not eat / anything / this morning.
- 3. She / not see / her friends / a week.
- 4. She / stay / at home / Tuesday.
- 5. She / have / a red nose / three days.
- 6. She / not play / basketball / last weekend.
- 7. She / not do / any school work / Monday.

Тема 7.

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, чтобы получить Present Perfect или Past Simple.

- 1. I ... (do) this exercise **before.**
- 2. I ... (do) this exercise **two minutes ago.**
- 3. We ... (go) to school **since** the first form. .
- 4. We ... (go) to school **yesterday.**
- 5. You ... (see) a horse **last week.**
- 6. You ... (**never**/ see) a horse.
- 7. He ... (just/say) that.
- 8. He ... (say) that a minute **ago**.
- 9. They ... (already/ have) breakfast.
- 10. They ... (have) breakfast at 2 o'clock.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, чтобы получить Present Perfect или Past Simple в отрицательной форме.

- 1. I ... (not/do) this exercise before.
- 2. I ... (not/do) this exercise yesterday.
- 3. We ... (not/go) to school since the first form.
- 4. We ... (not/go) to school yesterday.
- 5. You ... (not/ see) a horse last week.
- 6. You ... (never/ see) a horse.
- 7. He ... (not /say) that yet.

- 8. He ... (say) that a minute ago.
- 9. They ... (not/ have) breakfast yet.
- 10. They ... (not/have) breakfast an hour ago.

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, чтобы получить Present Perfect или Past Simple в вопросительной форме.

- 1. ... you ... (hear) this song before?
- 2. ... you ... (hear) this song yesterday?
- 3. ... they ... (go) to school since the first form?
- 4. ... they ... (go) to school yesterday?
- 5. ... he ... (ride) a horse last week?
- 6. ... he ... (ever/ ride) a balloon?
- 7. ... she ... (just/say) that?
- 8. ... she ... (say) that a minute ago?
- 9. ... you ... (draw) a picture at the last lesson?
- 10. ... you ... (ever/ draw) a picture before?
- 11. ... they.... (yet/ have) breakfast?
- 12. ... they ... (have) breakfast an hour ago?

Тема 9.

- 1. Make infinitives (add "to") or gerunds (add "-ing") of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.
- 1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch)
- 2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
- 3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
- 4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
- 5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)
- 6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)
- 7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
- 8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have)
- 9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss)
- 10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)
- 2. Complete the following sentences with infinitives (add "to") or gerunds (add "-ing") of the verbs below to make them grammatically correct.

answer apply be be listen make see try use wash work write

- 1. He tried to avoid ... my question.
- 2. Could you please stop ... so much noise?
- 3. I enjoy ... to music.
- 4. I considered ... for the job but in the end I decided against it.
- 5. Have you finished ... your hair yet?
- 6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk ... knocked down.
- 7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on
- 8. I don't mind you ... the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
- 9. Hello! Fancy ... you here! What a surprise!
- 10. I've put off ... the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
- 11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ... so stupid?
- 12. Sarah gave up ... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

Тема 10.

1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях І типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

H-p: If it ... (rain), we ... (stay) at home. (Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.) – If it rains, we shall stay at home.

If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion. (Если он будет тренироваться каждый день, он станет чемпионом.)

She ... (help) us if we ... (ask). (Она поможет нам, если мы попросим.)

If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year. (Если у них будет достаточно денег, они откроют ресторан в следующем году.)

 $I \dots$ (not talk) to you anymore if you \dots (insult) me. (Я не буду с тобой больше разговаривать, если ты обидишь меня.)

If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him. (Если Боб не сдержит слово, Анна разозлится на него.)

2. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях II типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

H-p: If Susan ... (move) to Tokyo, she ... (live) near her sister. (Если бы Сюзан переехала в Токио, она бы жила рядом со своей сестрой.) – If Susan moved to Tokyo, she would live near her sister.

If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job. (Если бы у тебя были водительские права, ты бы получил эту работу.)

My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive. (Моей собаке исполнилось бы 20 лет

сегодня, если бы она была жива.)

I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you. (Я бы обратился в полицию на твоем месте.)

If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer. (Если бы люди не покупали оружие, мир стал бы безопаснее.)

Tom ... (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife ... (cook) at home. (Том не ел бы много «фастфуда», если бы его жена готовила дома.)

Тема 11.

Упражнение 1. Выберите неправильные глаголы и запишите их 3ю форму (Past Participle).

To arrive, to give, to play, to understand, to blow, to prepare, to wash, to fall, to miss, to run, to know, to talk, to open, to do, to water, to teach, to iron, to brush, to pay, to say, to remember, to show, to speak, to gather.

Упражнение 2. Выберите правильный вариант.

- 1. I have/has watched this film.
- 2. We have began/begun the work.
- 3. Den have/has done his homework.
- 4. Molly has break/ broken her toy.
- 5. Julia and Betty have/has cut the vegetables.
- 6. He/we have paid for pizza.
- 7. You have/has ironed this dress.
- 8. Children have has/had supper.
- 9. I/she have switched off the light.
- 10. Martin has went/gone.
- 11. The girl has drew/drawn a nice picture.
- 12. You/he has returned from the trip.
- 13. They have/has gathered the harvest.
- 14. She/they has packed the things.
- 15. We have chose/chosen the present.
- 16. The train have/has arrived.

Упражнение 3. Составьте предложения, используя Present Perfect.

- 1. We/to return/from the journey/just.
- 2. I/to see/my boss/today.
- 3. Helen/to decorate/her room/already.

- 4. My cousins/to be/to this cinema/never.
- 5. Max/to buy/a magazine/today.
- 6. You/to spend/a lot of money/this month.
- 7. Ian and Peter/to repair/the radio/already.
- 8. I/to drive/a car/never.
- 9. We/to get/some letters/this week.
- 10. The dog/to run away/just.

Тема 12.

Упражнение 1. Переведите на русский язык.

- 1. Breakfast was cooked by our mother.
- 2. The new rule was explained to us at the English lesson.
- 3. The story was written by Chekhov.
- 4. Yesterday the sports centre was visited by lots of people.
- 5. This sports game is often played at P.E. lessons.
- 6. The ball was thrown over the fence.
- 7. The boxer was knocked down.
- 8. I was born in Moscow.
- 9. They will be trained by a famous coach.
- 10. I will be sent to the competition tomorrow.

Упражнение 2. Выберите правильный вариант и переведите на русский язык.

- 1. The news programme (is watched / watched) by millions of people every day.
- 2. The Mona Lisa (painted / was painted) by Leonardo da Vinci.
- 3. The new cinema (be built / will be built) next year.
- 4. New pop groups (are much spoken / is much spoken) about among teenagers.
- 5. Alexander Pushkin's first poem (was written / written) when he was fourteen.
- 6. The letters (*be sent / will be sent*) by post tomorrow.
- 7. The translation (was finished / were finished) two hours ago.
- 8. London (*visited / is visited*) by hundreds of tourists every year.
- 9. The dinner (be / will be) ready in an hour (через час).
- 10. The dogs (were taken out/ was taken out) three times yesterday.

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

- 1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
- 2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
- 3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
- 4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
- 5. This work (to do) tomorrow.
- 6. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
- 7. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
- 8. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
- 9. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
- 10. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday. 2. Hockey (to play) in winter. 3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 4. Many houses (to burn) during the war. 5. His new book (to finish) next year. 6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.8. Bread (to eat) every day. 9. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 11. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 12. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.

Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующуюся форму глагола.

1. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel agency. 2. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs. 3. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room. 4. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift. 5. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs. 6. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs. 7. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel. 8. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

Упражнение 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Future Simple. Используйте Активный и Пассивный залог.

| | | , | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
|-----|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | The house | (1 | o build) in 2025. |
| 2. | The boy | (not to | hear) the news yet. |
| 3. | The Brooks | (t | o become) famous last year. |
| 4. | Money | (to l | keep) in a bank. |
| 5. | The parcel | (to s | end) yesterday. |
| 6. | I would like | | (to know) English very well. |
| 7. | Where | _the road _ | (to lead) to? |
| 8. | Look! The leaves | | (to fall). |
| 9. | All the money | | _(to spend) on clothes last week. |
| 10. | Where is the pie? | Who | (to eat) it? |

Упражнение 7. Переведите на английский язык

- 1. Детей наказывают.... Детей наказали... Детей накажут.... (punish)
- 2. Хлеб едят... Хлеб съели... Хлеб съедят...
- 3. Розы выращивают... Розы вырастили... Розы вырастят... (grow)
- 4. Картину рисуют... Картину нарисовали... Картину нарисуют... (paint)
- 5. Обо мне говорят. Обо мне говорили. Обо мне будут говорить. (talk about)
- 6. О нас забывают О нас забыли.... О нас забудут... (forget)

Задание к зачету (1 курс летняя сессия)

Зачет проводится в форме выполнения итоговой контрольной работы № 1. Такой подход требует от студента владения специальной лексикой, знания активной грамматики, языковой догадки.

Требования к экзамену (2 курс зимняя сессия)

Экзамен проводится в форме выполнения итоговой контрольной работы № 2. Такой подход требует от студента владения специальной лексикой, знания активной грамматики, языковой догадки.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 1, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы грамматики английского языка.

- 1. Множественное число и притяжательный падеж имен существительных.
- 2. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных и наречия. Сравнительные конструкции.
- 3. Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, указательные, неопределенные и другие.
- 4. Формы настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени действительного залога. Спряжение глаголов to be, to have в Present, Past, Future Indefinite.
 - 5. Модальные глаголы: can, must, may, should, could, need.

Задание 1. Образуйте множественное число существительных:

woman, set, group, work, mouse, name, art, play, star, year, idea, sorrow, ray, culture, doctor, man, teacher, counter, child, leaf, life, shelf, knife, wife.

Задание 2. Переведите следующие словосочетания па английский язык, употребляя притяжательный падеж:

письмо моего друга, рассказы этого писателя, библиотека института, дочь моей младшей сестры, стены этого старого дома, собака моего друга, игрушки детей.

Задание 3. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и наречий:

short, cold, bad, early, big, good, late, fast, small, old, nice, young, large, long, quick, easy, interesting, few, comfortable, progressive, efficient, clearly, beautiful, difficult, especially, wonderful, realistic, remarkable, much, dependent, far, important.

Задание 4. Употребите прилагательные и наречия, данные в скобках, в нужной степени сравнения:

- 1) My brother is much ... than myself. (young)
- 2) The opera theatre is one of ... buildings in the city. (beautiful)
- 3) The party was not so ... as I had expected. (funny)
- 4) What is the ... news? (late)
- 5) Yesterday I came home ... than usual. (late)
- 6) Ann sings ... than Nina. (good)
- 7) I like this picture ... of all. (good)
- 8) Greg felt _____ (bad) yesterday than the day before.

Задание 5. Употребите нужную форму личных местоимений:

- 1) I often see (they, them) in the bus.
- 2) She lives near (we, us).
- 3) (We, us) always walk to school together.
- 4) He teaches (we, us) English.
- 5) She sits near (I, me) during the lesson.
- 6) I always speak to (he, him) in English.
- 7) What is the matter with (he, him) today?
- 8) He explains the lesson to (we, us) each morning.

Задание 6. Употребите нужную форму притяжательных местоимений:

- 1) Would you like to see some of (her, hers) poems?
- 2) (Their, theirs) knowledge of the subject is not much superior to (our, ours).
- 3) You take care of (your, yours) things and I'll take care of (my, mine).

- 4) All (our, ours) clothes were dirty, and (my, mine) especially so.
- 5) (Their, theirs) boat was faster than (our, ours).
- 6) I'm afraid they will take (your, yours) words against (her, hers).
- 7) (Their, theirs) home is pretty but (our, ours) is prettier.

Задание 7. Заполните пропуски местоимениями some или any. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1. You will need ... warm clothes there.
- 2. I don't have ... money with me.
- 3. Please, give me ... more coffee. I'm sorry, but there isn't ... more coffee.
- 4. I'm sorry, but I didn't have ... time to prepare my lessons last night.
- 5. It was in Greece that ancient civilization was highly developed.
- 6. I didn't have ... stamps, so I went to the post-office to buy ...
- 7. Please, put ... water in that vase, the flowers are dying.
- 8. There are ... famous museums in that city but we didn't have time to visit ...
- 9. The doctor gave me ... medicine for my cough.
- 10. There aren't ... students in the room at the moment.

Задание 8. Заполните пропуски местоимениями much, many, little, few. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1) Very ... people know about it.
- 2) He is a man of ... words.
- 3) ... was said but ... done.
- 4) There isn't ... harm in it.
- 5) He has very ...knowledge of the matter.
- 6) We have ... friends in Moscow.
- 7) There were very ... mistakes in his spelling.
- 8) Robert wrote so ... letters that he's never going to write a letter again.
- 9) She ate so ... ice cream that she's going to have a sore throat.
- 10) There is ... mayonnaise in Vera's kitchen. She has to go to the supermarket and buy some.

Задание 9. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в форме Present Simple:

- 1) We (read) the newspaper in class every day.
- 2) He always (prepare) his homework carefully.
- 3) We always (play) tennis on Saturdays.
- 4) She (speak) several foreign languages.
- 5) The children (play) in the park every afternoon.
- 6) Helen (work) very hard.
- 7) They (take) a lot of trips together.
- 8) We always (travel) by car.
- 9) I (eat) lunch in the cafeteria every day.
- 10) We (walk) to the bus stop every morning.

Задание 10. Напишите следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной формах:

Образец: John goes there twice a week.

Does John go there twice a week?

John doesn't go there twice a week.

1) He knows French perfectly. 2) I understand everything he says. 3) She makes mistakes in spelling. 4) They enjoy their English lessons. 5) They live in Kiev. 6) We use our books in class.7) The plane leaves at ten o'clock. 8) She always comes to class late.

Задание 11. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в форме Past Simple:

- 1) We (work) in our garden all day yesterday.
- 2) The telephone (ring) twice but no one answered it.
- 3) He always (want) to learn English.
- 4) Ann and I (talk) over the telephone yesterday.
- 5) I (lose) my English book yesterday but (find) it later.
- 6) The meeting (last) about two hours.
- 7) I (wait) almost two hours for Helen yesterday.
- 8) She (study) in our class last semester.
- 9) We (watch) television until eleven o'clock last night.
- 10) Mr. and Mrs. Simpson (invite) all their friends and neighbors to a party last night.

Задание12. Напишите следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной формах:

Образец: He prepared his lesson well.

Did he prepare his lesson well?

He didn't prepare his lesson well.

1) They stayed in Moscow all summer. 2) She planned her work well. 3) The crowd waited along time to see the famous actor. 4) He worked in that Institute for many years. 5) We arrived home late. 6) He entered this class in April. 7) Ann passed all her examinations. 8) The meeting lasted a long time.

Задание13.Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в форме Future Simple:

- 1) Helen (find) the book which you need.
- 2) They (see) us tomorrow.
- 3) He (finish) the work in April.
- 4) The shops (close) at noon today.
- 5) We (arrive) at three o'clock.
- 6) She (tell) you all about it.
- 7) You (spend) two months in the South.
- 8) The plant (die) because of lack of sunshine.

Задание 14. Напишите следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной формах:

Образец: They will arrive at three o'clock.

Will they arrive at three o'clock?

They won't arrive at three o'clock.

1) They will return in October.2) These exercises will be easy for you.3) He will be able to meet us later.4) Our drama society will present a new play this year.5) The lesson will be over at twelve o'clock.6) There will be three new students in the class.7) She will leave a message on the table for him.8) They will write to us on Wednesday.

Задание 15. Употребите модальные глаголы can, may, must, could, should, can't, mustn't, needn't и переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. ... I take this book for a little?
- 2. I.... ski when I was young.
- 3. You ... work more seriously.

- 4. He ... answer the question. It's not difficult.
- 5. Yourespect your parents.
- 6. My sisterwrite this letter, she is very busy.
- 7. My sister write this letter. She'll phone them.
- 8. You make notes in the books.

Задание 16. Письменно переведите 1, 2 и 3 абзацы текста. Выполните задание после текста.

GRAPHICS AND DESIGN

Types of graphics software

Computer graphics are pictures created, changed or processed by computers. There are two categories.

- 1. **Bitmapped graphics** represent images as **bitmaps**; they are stored as pixels and can become a bit distorted when they are manipulated. The density of dots, known as the resolution and expressed in dots per inch, determines how sharp the image is.
- **2. Vector graphics** represent images as mathematical formulae, so they can be changed or scaled without losing quality. They are ideal for high-resolution output.

There are different types of graphics software.

- Image manipulation programs let you edit your favourite images. For example, you can scan a picture into your PC or transfer a photo from your camera and then add different effects, or filters.
- ■Painting and drawing programs, also called illustration packages, offer facilities for freehand drawing, with a wide choice of pens and brushes, colours and patterns. One example is Windows Paint.
- **Business graphics programs**, also called **presentation software**, let you create pie charts, bar charts and line graphs of all kinds for slide shows and reports. You can import data from a database or spreadsheet to generate the graphs.
- Computer-aided design (CAD) is used by engineers and architects to design everything from cars and planes to buildings and furniture. First they make a wireframe, a drawing with edges and contour lines. Then if they want to colour the objects and add texture, they create a surface for the object; this is called "filling the surface". Finally, the design is rendered to make the object look realistic. Rendering is a process that adds realism to graphics by using shading, light sources and reflections.
- **Desktop publishing (DTP)** is based around a page layout program, which lets you import text from a word processor, **clip-art** (ready-made pictures) from graphics packages, and images from scanners or cameras, and arrange them all on a page. It is used to design and publish books, newspapers, posters, advertisements, etc.
- **Digital art**, or **computer art**, is done with applets that use mathematical formulae to create beautiful bright shapes called fractals. A **fractal** is a geometrical figure with special properties, e.g. the Koch snowflake or the Mandelbrot set. Fractals can also be used to model real objects like clouds, coastlines or landscapes.
- Computer animation uses graphics programs (e.g. digital cartooning systems) to create or edit moving pictures. Each image in a sequence of images is called a "frame".
 - **Geographic information systems (GIS)** allow cartographers to create detailed maps.

Заполните пропуски словами из рамки.

| wireframe | rendering | bitmap filters | fractalsclip-art | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|------------------|--|
| | | | | |

- 1. Painting programs work by giving a colour to each pixel in an image, creating a ... Unlike vector graphics, the image is a single layer, so once something is painted, it becomes part of the whole picture.
- 2. In painting programs and image editors, ... are special effects that can be applied to a picture, including drop shadows, textures, distortions, etc.
- 3. The ... model is the simplest interpretation of a true three-dimensional object. Here the object is represented by its edges and contours and is therefore similar in form to a normal engineering drawing or sketch.
- **4.** ... adds textures to each surface, and generates realistic reflections, shadows and highlights.
- **5.** Most illustration packages come with a bundle of resources that include ready-made ... images and a selection of fonts.
- 6. ... are geometrical patterns that are repeated at a small scale to generate irregular shapes, some of which are similar to objects in nature.

Задания к экзамену за 2 курс зимнюю сессию Экзамен проводится в форме выполнения итоговой контрольной работы

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Для правильного выполнения контрольной работы №2 необходимо усвоить следующие разделы грамматики английского языка:

- 1. Видовременные формы глагола:
- a) активный залог(the Active Voice) для форм Continuous (Present, Past) и Perfect(Present, Past).
- б) пассивный залог(*the Passive Voice*) для форм *Indefinite (Present, Past, Future*). Особенности перевода пассивного залога на русский язык.
- 2. Простые неличные формы глагола: Participle I (Present Participle), Participle II (Past Participle), Infinitive в функциях определения и обстоятельства.
 - 3. Типы условных предложений (Conditional I, Conditional II).

Задание 1. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в форме Present Continuous:

Образец: Look! It (begin) to rain.

Look! It is beginning to rain.

They (wait) for us on the corner now.

They are waiting for us on the corner now.

- 1) I see that you (wear) your new suit today.
- 2) Listen! Someone (knock) at the door.
- 3) The bus (stop) for us now.
- 4) Please, be quiet! The baby (sleep).
- 5) The leaves (begin) to fall from the trees.
- 6) John (have) lunch in the cafeteria now.
- 7) Listen! I think the telephone (ring).
- 8) Ann seems to be very busy. I guess she (prepare) her English lesson.

Задание 2. Напишите следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной формах Present Continuous:

Образец: They are working.

Are they working?

They aren't working.

- 1) You are doing that exercise correctly.
- 2) He is looking for the book which he lost.
- 3) All the birds are flying south.
- 4) The sky is getting very dark.
- 5) They are laughing at what you said.
- 6) They are travelling in Europe at present.
- 7) Helen is taking dancing lessons at the country club.
- 8) Mr. Evans is writing a series of articles on the economic situation.

Задание 3. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в форме Past Continuous:

- 1) When you telephoned, I (have) dinner.
- 2) The baby (sleep) soundly when I went to wake him.
- 3) She (talk) with Mr. Smith when I saw her in the hall.
- 4) The accident happened while they (travel) in the South.
- 5) When I got up this morning, the sun (shine) brightly.
- 6) At seven o'clock, when you telephoned, I (read) the newspaper.
- 7) Mary (play) the piano when I arrived.
- 8) Helen fell just as she (get) off the bus.

Задание 4. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в форме Present Perfect:

- 1) I (speak) to him about it several times.
- 2) We (learn) many new words in this course.
- 3) He (make) that same mistake several times.
- 4) I (hear) that story before.
- 5) I am afraid that I (lose) my car keys.
- 6) She (see) this film three times.
- 7) I (tell) John what you said.
- 8) She (return) my book at last.

Задание 5. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в форме Past Perfect:

- 1) I was sure that I (see) the man before.
- 2) I asked him why he (leave) the party so early.
- 3) It was clear that he (give) us the wrong address.
- 4) The teacher corrected the exercises which I (prepare).
- 5) He knew that he (make) a serious mistake.
- 6) She said she (look) everywhere for the book.
- 7) I felt that I (meet) the man somewhere before.
- 8) He wanted to know what (happen) to his briefcase.

Задание 6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времен группы Perfect:

- 1) He has told her all about his travel.
- 2) I have never been to St. Petersburg.
- 3) Have you finished your homework?
- 4) They have been friends for years.
- 5) She told us that she had not finished her report yet.
- 6) He has been the best student in the class.
- 7) She said she had had her lunch.

8) They have been absent from class all week.

Задание 7. Замените в следующих предложениях действительный залог страдательным. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

Образец: They developed a new method of teaching.

A new method of teaching was developed by them. -

Новый метод обучения был разработан ими.

- 1) The audience enjoyed the concert very much.
- 2) The little boy ate the cake.
- 3) The teacher corrects our exercises at home.
- 4) They started a dancing class last week.
- 5) Everybody will see this film soon.
- 6) The teacher returned our written work to us.
- 7) Mr. Smith will leave the tickets at the box-office.
- 8) The students translate texts during the lessons.

Задание 8. Замените в следующих предложениях страдательный залог действительным. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

Образец: This letter was written by John.

John wrote this letter.

Джон написал это письмо.

- 1) The entire city was destroyed by the fire.
- 2) The lecture was attended by many people.
- 3) The book will be published in spring.
- 4) The class is taught by Mr. Smith.
- 5) It was designed by a French engineer.
- 6) This book is always read by the students of the first course.
- 7) The letter was left on the table.
- 8) The house was struck by lightning.

Задание 9. Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение два раза, образуя условные предложения 1и 2 типов.

Образец:

If I (to see) her, I (to be)glad.

If I see her, I shall be glad.

If I saw her, I should be glad.

- 1. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone.
- 2. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be)very glad.
- 3. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party.
- 4. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry).
- 5. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) the exam.
- 6. If I to live in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Art Gallery every year.
- 7. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic.
- 8. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms.

Задание 10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.

- 1. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers.
- 2. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter.
- 3. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be much better student.

- 4. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in Saint Petersburg together.
 - 5. If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home.
 - 6. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor.
 - 7. I should be delighted if I (to have) such a beautiful fur coat.
 - 8. If it (to rain), we shall have to stay at home.
 - 9. If it is not too cold, I (not to put) on my coat.
 - 10. If he (not to read) so much, he would not be so clever.

Задание 11. Переведите предложения на русский язык и определите время в выделенных глагольных формах (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Future Simple).

- 1. I didn't play tennis last week.
- 2. He **helps** his father very often.
- 3. We are not drinking coffee now.
- 4. He was playing the piano from 5 till 8 yesterday.
- 5. By 9 o'clock she had washed the dishes.
- 6. They **have** already **arrived**.
- 7. Next week I will be 25.
- 8. My friend was in Japan last summer.

Задание 12. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Future Simple).

- 1. When my father (to come) home yesterday, I (to have) dinner.
- 2. I (never/be) to the USA.
- 3. My sister (to write) an essay now.
- 4. You (to go) to school on Sundays?
- 5. We (not to dance) every day.
- 6. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow.
- 7. He (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow.
- 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday?
- 9. By 8 o'clock the rain (to stop).
- 10. Alice was late because she (to miss) the bus.
- 11. What you (to do) now? I (to wash) the dishes.
- 12. He (to work) at the factory before he entered the college.
- 13. Oh, no! I (lose) my money!
- 14. What you (to do) at three o'clock yesterday? I (to have) dinner.
- 15. Brad (live) in Chicago since 1998.

Задание 13. Письменно переведите 1, 2 и 3 абзацы текста. Выполните задание после текста.

Advertising

Businesses need to advertise. If they didn't advertise no one would even learn of the existence of their wares. In part, advertising is aimed at conveying information to potential customers and clients, but it is also used to persuade public to buy. This is the area in which advertising is often criticized. Advertisements are sometimes misleading. Although it is illegal for advertisers to make untrue statements about their goods, services or prices, they still make their wares seen unduly attractive. They pander to our egos and our vanities. They create a demand which would not otherwise exist. It is easy to say, "I'm not influenced by the adverts!" Everyone is influenced to a certain extent.

There was recently some research on subliminal advertising. The word "coffee" was flashed on to the television screen. It happened so quickly that no one was aware it had happened. For just a fraction of a second it registered on the viewers' subconscious. The result? A surprising number of people chose to make coffee at that precise moment. Of course, it could have been a coincidence but it was highly unlikely.

Yet, for the typical manufacturer advertising is a form of insurance. The nature and extent of consumer's needs have to be constantly assessed. If the needs are overestimated it is possible, through advertising, to soak up the surplus goods which have been produced. As a demand for a product sags, it can be stimulated. There are all sorts of useful by products. Without the possibility of advertising, workforces would have to be laid off when sales fell. The warehouses would become overfilled and stocks would deteriorate, perhaps even becoming obsolete.

Advertising goes far beyond television and hoardings, newspapers and magazines. The manager of a clothes store is advertising by putting models wearing the store's clothes in the window. A bicycle manufacturer is advertising when he sends a new price-list through the post to his retailers. How could trading be carried on without such devices?

Some would even go so far as to say that advertising actually enriches our lives. Commercial television is able to provide us with free programs thanks to its advertising revenues. National newspapers drive much of their revenue from advertising. Look at a typical newspaper and you will discover the proportion of the pages devoted to advertisements. We also have advertisers to thank for the free color supplements accompanying the Sunday newspapers.

Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту:

- 1. What is meant by informative advertising?
- 2. Why is persuasive advertising criticized?
- 3. What is subliminal advertising?
- 4. What should be done to counter a fall in sales?
- 5. How does advertising help the workforce?

Тест для самоконтроля

- 1. Jane is from Italy. ____ friend is from Spain.
- a) His
- b) Her

| c) She | |
|---|-------|
| 2. We're Swedishnames are Tomas and l | Karl. |
| a) Our | |
| b) We | |
| c) Us | |
| 3. Show the photos, please. | |
| a) their | |
| b) they | |
| c) them | |
| 4. Josephto keep fit. | |
| a) try | |
| b) tries | |
| c) to try | |
| 5. My parents abroad very often. | |
| a) don't go | |
| b) doesn't go | |
| c) not go | |
| 6. Does your sister have a well-paid job? – No, | · |
| a) she don't | |
| b) she doesn't | |
| c) she hasn't | |
| 7 she speak English so well? | |
| a) can | |
| b) might | |
| c) must | |
| 8. You be so rude to your employer. | |
| a) can't | |
| b) should | ı't |
| c) needn't | |
| 9. She usually to bed at about 11.30. | |
| a) go | |
| b) goes c) going | |
| 10. What time your dog? | |
| a) you walk | |
| b) you walking | |
| c) do you walk | |
| 11. I a shower every day. | |

| | | a) | am having usually | |
|--------|--------------|-------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | b) | am usually have | |
| | | c) | usually have | |
| 12. V | Vher | e | yesterday? | |
| | | | | |
| | | a) | you was | |
| | | b) | you were | |
| | | c) | | |
| 13. T | here' | is _ | paper on the table | |
| | | | | |
| | | a) | some | |
| | | , | any | |
| | | c) | | |
| 14. S | he is | S | than she looks. | |
| | | | | |
| | | a) | more older | |
| | | b) | older | |
| | | | oldest | |
| 15. I | | 8 | any paper. | |
| | | | | |
| | | a) | hasn't | |
| | | b) | haven't got | |
| | | | have got | |
| 16. I | am _ | | person in the world. | |
| | | | | |
| | | a) | the happyest | |
| | | b) | the happiest | |
| | | c) | happier | |
| 17. S | arah | | _ out last night. | |
| | | | | |
| | | | didn't went | |
| | | b) | 4.4 | didn't go |
| 10 | | | didn't goes | |
| 18 | | _to a | disco last Sunday? | |
| | | ۵) | Westween | |
| | | | Went you | Did way as |
| | | b) | Did von wont | Did you go |
| 10 N | /ilco | , | Did you went at tennis than football. | |
| 19. IV | TIKE | 18 | at tennis than footban. | |
| | | a) | better | |
| | | | more good | |
| | | | best | |
| | | -, | | |
| | | | | |
| 20. A | t rip | to (| Greece is than a trip to Egypt. | |
| | | | | |
| | | | expensiver | |
| | | b) | | more expensive |
| | | | more expensiver | |
| 21. V | Vhen | my | granny was young, she skate ve | ery well. |
| | | | | |

a) can

| | b) | should | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 22 | c) | 1 | could |
| 22 | _ I as | sk you some questions? | |
| | a) | | may |
| | , | need | |
| 23 I hav | c) en't (| must got money. | |
| 25. I IIav | CII t g | gotmoney. | |
| | | no | |
| | b) c) | some | any |
| 24.There | , | sugar in this coffee. | uity |
| | ` | _ | 1 . C |
| | a) b) | many | a lot of |
| | | a lot | |
| 25. There | e are | people here alread | ly. |
| | a) | | a few |
| | , | a little | W 10 |
| | , | much | |
| 26. He _ | t | o you next Friday. | |
| | a) | | will come |
| | b) | comes | |
| | c) | come | |
| 27. You | know | , James and Mary | a new car last month. |
| a) bough | t | | |
| b) have b | ough | nt | |
| c) has bo | _ | | |
| | | shopping last weekend? | |
| 26 | tile s | mopping last weekend: | |
| | | Did you | D' 1 |
| | b) c) | You did | Did you do |
| 29. Unlu | | , we stayed at hote | el in this city |
| | a) | the worst | |
| | , | the baddest | |
| | c) | worst | |
| 30. There | e is _ | milk left. | |
| | a) | a few | |
| | b) | | a little |
| | c) | many | |
| 31. If I fa | ail my | y exams, I to | take them again in the autumn. |
| | - | a) have | |
| | 1 | b) have had | |

| | c) | wiii nave | |
|--------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 32. Most con | mputers | in Asia. | |
| | | | |
| |) make | • | |
| |) were n | | |
| C | are ma | ıde | |
| 33. If I | a lot of a | money, I g | o on holiday. |
| | | - | |
| | had, w | | |
| | had, w | | |
| c) | would | have, would | |
| 34. When I | woke up, | everybody | · |
| | _ | | |
| | ۵) | almaady, laft | |
| | | already left | |
| | b) | had already left | |
| | c) | would left | |
| 35. Where's | the dog? | It in the | garden. |
| | | | 8 |
| | ۵) | | is playing |
| | a) | | is playing |
| | b) | play | |
| | c) | plays | |
| 36. He | | job recently. | |
| | ** **** | joe receivity. | |
| | | | |
| | a) | | has found |
| | b) | found | |
| | c) | have found | |
| 37 Peter | | _ when the phone | rano |
| <i>57</i> . 1 ctc1 | | _ when the phone | 14115. |
| | | | |
| | a) | | was sleeping |
| | b) | slept | |
| | c) | were sleeping | |
| 38 Football | | all over the world | |
| 30. 1 00tban | · | un over the world | • |
| | | | |
| | a) | | is played |
| | b) | plays | |
| | | is plays | |
| 39. If I | | wouldn't accept th | ue proposal |
| JJ. II I | _ you, 1 ' | wouldn't accept II. | ic proposar. |
| | | | |
| | a) | | were |
| | b) | would | |
| | c) | would be | |
| | <i>C)</i> | TOUIG OC | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 40. When th | ey arrive | d at the football s | tadium, the game |
| | - | | |
| | ۵) | | stantad almosdy |
| | a) | | started already |
| | b) | | had already started |
| | c) | has already starte | ed |
| 41. Oh! I car | n't find n | ny purse. Somebo | |
| | | , 1 | <u> </u> |
| | a) | stole | |
| | | 5.010 | has stolen |
| | b) | | has stolen |
| | c) | have stolen | |

| 42. They | _yet. | | | |
|---------------|--------|--|--------------------------------------|-----|
| | a) | didn't arrive | | |
| | b) | | haven't arrived | |
| | c) | haven't arrive | | |
| 43. English | | all over the world. | | |
| | a) | are spoken | | |
| | b) | | is spoken | |
| | | is spoke | | |
| 44. This and | cient | statueof marble. | | |
| | a) | | was made | |
| | b) | | was make | |
| | c) | | were made | |
| 45. We can' | t go | out now | | |
| | a) | It rains. | | |
| | b) | I | t's raining. | |
| | c) | It raining. | | |
| 46. She usua | ally _ | to bed at about 1 | 1.30. | |
| | a) | go | | |
| | b) | | goes | |
| | c) | going | | |
| 47. Kevin ca | an't a | inswer the phone now | . Hea shower. | |
| | a) | | is having | |
| | , | has | 8 | |
| | c) | | | |
| 48. When I | looke | ed out of the window, | it | |
| | -) | | | |
| | a) | | was raining | |
| | , | rained | | |
| 49 I to | | were raining café if you pay for me | | |
| 4). IIO | uic (| care if you pay for me | • | |
| | a) | come | | |
| | b) | | will come | |
| | c) | would come | | |
| 50 If I were | VOII | I Jill to the part | tv | |
| 50. II I WCIC |) Jou | sin to the part | | |
| | a) | will invite | | |
| | b) | | would invite | |
| | c) | invited | | |
| 51. If they _ | | enough money this su | mmer, they will take a trip to Franc | ce. |
| | a) | will have | | |
| | b) | | have | |
| | c) | had | | |
| 52. I | in F | England ten vears ago | | |

| | a) b) | did staye | • | |
|-----------|----------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| | c) | have | stayed | |
| 53. | What _ | at ter | o'clock when | [phoned? |
| | | a) | • | |
| | | | you were doi: | - |
| 54. | She | c) dinne | r before her hus | were you doing band came home. |
| | | a) | cooks | |
| | | b) | | had cooked |
| | | , | cooked | |
| 55. | When I | Mary arri | ved home, they | discovered that someoneinto their house. |
| | | a) | break | |
| | | b) | broke | |
| 56. | I i | c) ust this c | hair. Don't sit o | had broken n it! |
| | , | a) | | have painted |
| | | , | painted | nave painted |
| | | , | had painted | |
| 57. | Look! | Jiml | - | |
| | | , | cooked | |
| | | Ο, | cooks is cooking | |
| 58. | If he c | | rd to go abroad | he Italy. |
| | | a) | will choose | |
| | | b) | | would choose |
| 70 | TC /1 | c) | chose | 6 4 |
| 59. | If they | on tii | ne, we'll be late | e for the train. |
| | | a) | won't come | |
| | | b) | | don't come |
| 60 | 4 | c) | ing lost woolson | not come |
| 00. | ι | | ing last weeker | lu ! |
| | | a) b) | Did you | Did you do |
| | | c) | You did | Did you do |
| 61. | How lo | ongy | you(know) | each other? |
| 62. | A: Can | I read yo | our newspaper? | |
| | B: Son | ry. I (not | finish) it yet. | |
| 63. | A: Who | en you (le | eave) school? | |
| | B: Last | • | | |
| 64. | | ot like) th | e film. | |
| | | ther did I | | |

| 65. A: Do you think the weather will be good tomorrow? |
|---|
| B: I'm not sure. I think it might (rain). |
| 66. A: I have some English homework to do. |
| B: I(help) you? |
| 67. A: Who your brother (work) for? |
| B: For a computer software company. He is a sales manager. |
| 68. A: That's a beautiful picture. Who (paint) it? |
| B: I did. |
| 69. A: My mobile isn't working. |
| B: Here! I (lend) you mine. |
| 70. A: you (eat) in that restaurant? |
| B: Only once. |
| 71. A: Where you (go) tonight? |
| B: I'm not sure. I might see a film. |
| 72. What you (do) if you lost your job? |
| 73. What's the best film you ever (see)? |
| 74. A: What you (do) when the boss came into your office? |
| B: Talking to my girlfriend on the phone. |
| 75. This tower (build) in the 18 th century. |
| 76. If we don't get there early, we (not get) a good seat. |
| 77. When I arrived, Jack (already / leave) – the house was empty. |
| 78. What you (see) when you opened the door? |
| 79. Our office (not clean) every day. |
| 80 you ever (see) a crocodile? |

4. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ, НАВЫКОВ И (ИЛИ) ОПЫТА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИХ ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

1 ЭТАП – ЗНАТЬ

Критерии оценивания монологического высказывания

| Оценка | Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания |
|-----------------------|--|
| «онгилсто» | студент отлично владеет лексическим материалом, свободно употребляет речевые образцы, аргументировано излагает свою точку зрения на заданную тему, владеет грамматическими навыками. |
| «хорошо» | студент хорошо знает материал, ориентируется в различных подходах к обсуждаемой теме, владеет грамматическими навыками, но допускает незначительные ошибки. |
| «удовлетворительно» | студент недостаточно хорошо знает лексико-грамматический материал, не может довольно грамотно излагать мысли на иностранном языке, затрудняется при ответе на вопросы. |
| «неудовлетворительно» | студент не знает основной лексики, не ориентируется в материале темы, не может ответить на вопросы, допускает много грамматических ошибок. |

Критерии оценивания дискуссии

| Оценка | Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания |
|-----------------------|--|
| «онрилто» | студент отлично владеет лексическим материалом, свободно |
| | употребляет активную лексику и речевые образцы, владеет |
| | грамматическими навыками; умеет составлять вопросы и |
| | адекватно реагирует на реплики других участников |
| | дискуссии; содержание высказываний соответствует теме и |
| | коммуникативной задаче; студент демонстрирует высокий |
| | уровень сформированности общекультурных и речевых |
| | компетенций; |
| «хорошо» | студент хорошо владеет лексическим материалом, употребляет |
| | речевые образцы, умеет составлять вопросы, но делает это с |
| | незначительными ошибками; адекватно реагирует на |
| | большую часть реплик собеседника; содержание |
| | высказываний соответствует сюжету теме и |
| | коммуникативной задаче; студент демонстрирует средний |
| | уровень сформированности общекультурных и речевых |
| | компетенций; |
| «удовлетворительно» | студент недостаточно хорошо знает лексико-грамматический |
| | материал, не может грамотно излагать мысли на иностранном |
| | языке; реагирует на часть реплик собеседника, сам не |
| | проявляет речевую инициативу; содержание высказываний |
| | соответствует теме; студент демонстрирует пороговый |
| | уровень сформированности общекультурных и речевых |
| | компетенций; |
| «неудовлетворительно» | студент не знает основной лексики, не ориентируется в теме |
| | дискуссии, не может ответить на вопросы, допускает много |
| | грамматических ошибок. |

Критерии оценивания диалогического высказывания

| Оценка | Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания |
|-----------------------|--|
| «отлично» | студент отлично демонстрирует способность логично и связно |
| | вести беседу: начинает, при необходимости, и поддерживает |
| | ее с соблюдением очередности при обмене репликами, |
| | проявляет инициативу при смене темы, восстанавливает |
| | беседу, в случае сбоя, практически не делает ошибок. |
| «хорошо» | студент демонстрирует достаточный словарный запас, в |
| | основном соответствующий поставленной задаче, однако |
| | наблюдается некоторое затруднение при подборе слов и |
| | отдельные неточности в их употреблении. |
| «удовлетворительно» | студент демонстрирует ограниченный словарный запас, в |
| | некоторых случаях недостаточный для выполнения |
| | поставленной задачи. |
| «неудовлетворительно» | студент не знает основной лексики, не ориентируется в |
| | материале темы, не может ответить на вопросы, допускает |
| | много грамматических ошибок. |

Критерии оценивания аудирования

| Оценка | Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания |
|-----------|---|
| «отлично» | студент понял основные факты, сумел выделить отдельную, |
| | значимую информацию, догадался о значении части |

| | незнакомых слов по контексту, сумел определить |
|-----------------------|---|
| | тему/проблему, обобщить содержащуюся в прослушанном |
| | тексте информацию, ответить на поставленный вопрос. |
| «хорошо» | студент понял основные факты, сумел выделить отдельную, значимую информацию, догадался о значении части |
| | незнакомых слов по контексту, сумел определить |
| | тему/проблему, обобщить содержащуюся в прослушанном |
| | тексте информацию, ответить на поставленный вопрос. При |
| | решении коммуникативной задачи он использовал только 2/3 |
| | информации. |
| «удовлетворительно» | студент понял только 50% текста. Отдельные факты понял |
| | неправильно. Не сумел полностью решить поставленную |
| | перед ним коммуникативную задачу. Студент догадался о |
| | значении только 50% незнакомых слов по контексту, |
| «неудовлетворительно» | студент понял менее 50% текста и выделил из него менее |
| | половины основных фактов. Он не смог решить поставленную |
| | перед ним речевую задачу. |

Критерии оценивания работы с текстом

| Оценка | Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания |
|-----------------------|---|
| «отлично» | студент понял основное содержание оригинального текста, |
| | выделил основную мысль, определил основные факты, |
| | догадался о значении незнакомых слов из контекста. У него |
| | развита языковая догадка, он не затрудняется в понимании |
| | незнакомых слов, он не испытывает необходимости |
| | обращаться к словарю и делает это 1-2 раза. Скорость чтения |
| | иноязычного текста может быть незначительно замедленной по |
| | сравнению с той, с которой студент читает на родном языке. |
| «хорошо» | студент понял основное содержание оригинального текста, |
| | выделил основную мысль, определил основные факты, |
| | догадался о значении незнакомых слов из контекста. Однако у |
| | него недостаточно развита языковая догадка, и он затрудняется |
| | в понимании некоторых незнакомых слов, он вынужден чаще |
| | обращаться к словарю, а темп чтения заметно замедлен по |
| | сравнению с родным языком. |
| «удовлетворительно» | студент понял только 50% текста, неточно понял основное |
| | содержание прочитанного текста, сумел выделить в тексте |
| | только небольшое количество фактов. У него совсем не |
| | развита языковая догадка, он не сумел догадаться о значении |
| | незнакомых слов из контекста, крайне затруднялся в |
| | понимании многих незнакомых слов, был вынужден |
| | многократно обращаться к словарю. |
| «неудовлетворительно» | студент понял менее 50% текста и выделил из него менее |
| | половины основных фактов. Он не смог решить поставленную |
| | перед ним речевую задачу. |

Критерии оценивания выполнения лексико-грамматических упражнений

| Оценка | Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания |
|-----------------------|---|
| «отлично» | студент правильно выполнил задания 91 – 100 % |
| «хорошо» | студент правильно выполнил задания 75 – 90 % |
| «удовлетворительно» | студент правильно выполнил задания 60 – 74 % |
| «неудовлетворительно» | студент правильно выполнил задания менее 50 % |

2 ЭТАП – УМЕТЬ

Критерии оценивания презентаций

| Оценка | Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания |
|----------------------------|---|
| «онрилто» | студентом тщательно проработана тема презентации, он |
| | отлично владеет фактическим материалом; способен свободно |
| | выражать свои мысли, адекватно используя разнообразные |
| | языковые средства с целью выделения релевантной |
| | информации; речь сопровождается слайдами, |
| | демонстрирующими владение навыками работы с |
| | компьютером; студент свободно употребляет активную |
| | лексику и речевые образцы, владеет грамматическими |
| | навыками; уверенно отвечает на вопросы аудитории; |
| | студент демонстрирует высокий уровень сформированности |
| | общекультурных и речевых компетенций; |
| «хорошо» | студент хорошо владеет лексическим материалом, употребляет |
| | речевые образцы, отвечает на большую часть вопросов |
| | аудитории, но делает это с незначительными ошибками; |
| | адекватно реагирует на реплики аудитории; содержание |
| | высказывания соответствует теме проекта; речь |
| | сопровождается слайдами; студент демонстрирует средний |
| | уровень сформированности общекультурных и речевых |
| | компетенций; |
| «удовлетворительно» | студент недостаточно хорошо знает фактический и лексико- |
| | грамматический материал, не может грамотно излагать мысли |
| | на иностранном языке; неуверенно отвечает на вопросы |
| | аудитории с ошибками; содержание высказывания |
| | соответствует теме презентации, но отсутствует какая-либо |
| | дополнительная поддержка (слайды, музыка, видео); студент |
| | демонстрирует пороговый уровень сформированности |
| WHOW HOD HOTTOON TO HE WOW | общекультурных и речевых компетенций; |
| «неудовлетворительно» | студент не знает фактического материала и основной лексики, |
| | не ориентируется в теме презентации, не может ответить на |
| | вопросы, допускает много грамматических ошибок. |

Критерии оценивания написания письма

| Оценка | Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания |
|-----------|---|
| «отлично» | коммуникативная задача решена полностью; высказывание |
| | логично, использованы средства логической связи, соблюден |
| | формат высказывания и текст поделен на абзацы; |
| | лексика соответствует поставленной задаче; использованы |
| | разнообразные грамматические конструкции; грамматические |
| | ошибки либо отсутствуют, либо не препятствуют решению |
| | коммуникативной задачи; орфографические ошибки |
| | отсутствуют, соблюдены правила пунктуации: предложения |
| | начинаются с заглавной буквы, в конце предложения стоит |
| | точка, вопросительный или восклицательный знак, а также |
| | соблюдены основные правила расстановки запятых. |
| «хорошо» | коммуникативная задача решена полностью; высказывание |
| | логично, использованы средства логической связи, соблюден |
| | формат высказывания и текст поделен на абзацы; |

| | лексика соответствует поставленной задаче, но имеются незначительные ошибки; использованы разнообразные грамматические конструкции, грамматические ошибки незначительно препятствуют решению коммуникативной задачи; незначительные орфографические ошибки, соблюдены правила пунктуации: предложения начинаются с заглавной буквы, в конце предложения стоит точка, вопросительный или восклицательный знак, а также соблюдены основные правила расстановки запятых. |
|-----------------------|--|
| «удовлетворительно» | коммуникативная задача решена; высказывание нелогично, неадекватно использованы средства логической связи, текст неправильно поделен на абзацы, но формат высказывания соблюден; местами неадекватное употребление лексики; имеются грубые грамматические ошибки; незначительные орфографические ошибки, не всегда соблюдены правила пунктуации: не все предложения начинаются с заглавной буквы, в конце не всех предложений стоит точка, вопросительный или восклицательный знак, а также не соблюдены основные правила расстановки запятых. |
| «неудовлетворительно» | коммуникативная задача не решена; высказывание нелогично, не использованы средства логической связи, не соблюден формат высказывания, текст не поделен на абзацы; большое количество лексических ошибок; большое количество грамматических ошибок; значительные орфографические ошибки, не соблюдены правила пунктуации: не все предложения начинаются с заглавной буквы, в конце не всех предложений стоит точка, вопросительный или восклицательный знак, а также не соблюдены основные правила расстановки запятых. |

3 ЭТАП – ВЛАДЕТЬ

Критерии оценивания работ на зачете и экзамене

- «Отлично» студент правильно выполнил 91 100 % заданий
- «Хорошо» студент правильно выполнил 75-90 % заданий
- «Удовлетворительно» студент правильно выполнил 60-74~% заданий
- «Неудовлетворительно» студент правильно выполнил менее 59 % заданий

Тест для самоконтроля (примерные вопросы итогового тестирования)

Критерии оценивания теста

Полная версия тестовых вопросов содержится в электронно-информационной системе вуза. Студенты проходят тестирование в компьютерном классе. Оценка успешности прохождения теста отпределяется следующей сеткой: от 0% до 29% – «неудовлетворительно», от 30% до 59% – «удовлетворительно»; 60% – 79% – «хорошо»; 80% -100% – «отлично».