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Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Невская Полина Вячеславовна

Должность: Заведующая кафедрой русского и иностранных языков и литературы

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высшего образования
**«КРАСНОДАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ
КУЛЬТУРЫ»**

Информационно-библиотечный факультет
Кафедра русского и иностранных языков и литературы

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Зав. кафедрой

_____ Шлык М.А.

30 августа 2017 г. Пр. № 1

Контрольно-измерительные материалы
для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации
по дисциплине
ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык
в рамках основной профессиональной образовательной программы
по специальности СПО
Специальность 54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям)

2017

1. Паспорт контрольно-измерительных материалов

1.1. Назначение контрольно-измерительных материалов

Контрольно-измерительные материалы (КИМ) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык.

1.2. Сводные данные об объектах оценивания, основных показателях оценки, формах аттестации.

Таблица 1

Результаты освоения (объекты оценивания)	Основные показатели оценки результата и их критерии	Тип задания; № задания	Форма аттестации (в соответствии с учебным планом)
Умение общаться (устно и письменно) на Иностранном языке на Профессиональные и повседневные темы	Правильно артикулировать и произносить гласные и согласные звуки	Теоретическое и практическое	Устный опрос (фронтальный, индивидуальный и комбинированный) Анализ и оценка устных ответов. Дифференцированный зачет
Умение переводить (со словарем) Иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности	Правильно употреблять разговорные формулы (клише) в коммуникативных ситуациях	Теоретическое и практическое	Текущий контроль Дифференцированный зачет
Умение самостоятельно совершенствовать Устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	Составлять связный текст с использованием ключевых слов на бытовые и профессиональные темы	Теоретическое и практическое	Анализ и оценка устных ответов. Дифференцированный зачет
Знание лексического (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	Беседовать, используя элементы описания, повествования и рассуждения по тематике	Теоретическое и практическое	Анализ качества выполнения письменной работы. Дифференцированный зачет

2. Содержание контрольно-измерительных материалов

2.1. Задания для проведения текущей аттестации

Изучаемые темы:

1. Система образования
2. Заочное путешествие в Великобританию. Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни.
3. Мир моих интересов, моя квартира(дом).
4. Досуг
5. Новости, средства массовой информации.
6. Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)
7. среднее профессиональное образование за рубежом
8. Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники
9. Моя будущая специальность
10. Современные музеи и выставочные центры
11. Театр и кино.
12. Живопись

Практические навыки:

Грамматический материал:

1. Система времен Simple.
2. Система времен Continuous.
3. Система времен Perfect.
4. Система времен Perfect Continuous.
5. Времена Future in the past.
6. Модальные глаголы.
7. Прилагательные, степени сравнения.
8. Прямая и косвенная речь.
9. Сложносочиненные предложения: союзные, бессоюзные.
10. Сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами because, so, if.
11. Предложения с союзами neither ... nor, either ... or.
12. Придаточные предложения времени и условия.
13. Действительный и страдательный залоги.

Лексический материал:

- лексика на повседневные темы: свободные и устойчивые словосочетания, фразеологические единицы;
- развитие и закрепление навыков понимания прослушанного или прочитанного текста с опорой на знакомую лексику;
- развитие навыков краткого или подробного пересказа прослушанного или прочитанного текста;
- закрепление навыков выделения основной идеи и определения логико-смысловой структуры прослушанного или прочитанного текста;
- развитие навыков пересказа диалогов в виде связного монологического текста, а также их полного воспроизведения с собеседником;

Пример текста на контроль понимания

1. The United Kingdom. Geographical Position and Political System.

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is situated northwest of

France on more than five hundred islands including one-sixth of the island of Ireland. The largest of these islands is called Great Britain. We should note that the name Great Britain does not refer to the whole country but only to England, Scotland, and Wales. Great Britain is the largest island in Europe and eighth largest in the world. It is almost twice the size of Iceland or Cuba. The UK has land boundaries only with one country, Ireland. Its closest continental neighbors are France and Belgium.

Although the UK is as close to the North Pole as eastern part of Siberia, its climate is much milder. The British climate is notorious for sudden changes, yet temperatures rarely fall below -10C or go higher than +32C.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy traditionally ruled by a monarch. The current monarch, her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, succeeded to the throne in 1952 and is Head of State, though this is a rather symbolic role. British Parliament is the oldest in the world and is composed of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of approximately 500 life peers (that is those who may sit in the Parliament all their lives), 92 hereditary peers (that is those whose children will have the right to sit in the Parliament) and 26 clergy representing church.

Apart from its parliamentary functions, the House of Lords is the highest court in the state. The House of Commons, unlike the House of Lords, is formed by regular elections in which citizens elect 659 members of parliament (or MPs) representing different political parties. The largest parties are the Labour Party and the Conservative Party.

1. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста

- a) The whole island Ireland belongs to the UK
- b) more than a half of the island Ireland belongs to the UK
- c) less than a half of the island Ireland belongs to the UK

2. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста

- a) There are no islands in Europe larger than Great Britain
- b) There are two islands in Europe larger than Great Britain
- c) There is only one island in Europe larger than Great Britain

3. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста

- a) The UK borders on many countries on land
- b) The UK borders on two countries on land
- c) The UK borders on one country on land

4. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста

- a) The UK is closer to the North Pole than the eastern part of Siberia.
- b) The UK is further from the North Pole than the eastern part of Siberia.
- c) The UK and the eastern part of Siberia are equally distant from the North Pole.

5. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, has been Head of State for ...

- a) more than 50 years.
- b) less than 50 years.
- c) 50 years.

6. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста

A person can be the member of the parliament all his life if he is the member of

- a) The House of Commons
- b) The House of Lords
- c) Clergy representing church

Пример текста с заданиями

I. Read the text:

In search of good English food

By Verona and Jason Winner

How come it is so difficult to find English food in England? In Greece you eat Greek food, in France French food, in Italy Italian food, but in England, in any High Street in the land, it is easier to find Indian and Chinese restaurants than English ones. In London you can eat Thai, Portuguese, Turkish, Lebanese, Japanese, Russian, Polish, Swiss, Swedish, Spanish, and Italian—but where are the English restaurants?

It is not only in restaurants that foreign dishes are replacing traditional British food. In every supermarket, sales of pasta, pizza and poppadoms are booming. Why has this happened? What is wrong with the cooks of Britain that they prefer cooking pasta to potatoes? Why do the British choose to eat lasagna instead of shepherd's pie? Why do they now like cooking in wine and olive oil? But perhaps it is a good thing. After all, this is the end of the 20th century and we can get ingredients from all over the world in just a few hours. Anyway, wasn't English food always disgusting and tasteless? Wasn't it always boiled to death and swimming in fat? The answer to these questions is a resounding 'No', but to understand this, we have to go back to before World War II.

The British have in fact always imported food from abroad. From the time of the Roman invasion foreign trade was a major influence on British cooking. English kitchens, like the English language, absorbed ingredients from all over the world—chickens, rabbits, apples, and tea. All of these and more were successfully incorporated into British dishes. Another important influence on British cooking was of course the weather. The good old British rain gives us rich soil and green grass, and means that we are able to produce some of the finest varieties of meat, fruit and vegetables, which don't need fancy sauces or complicated recipes to disguise their taste.

However, World War II changed everything. Wartime women had to forget 600 years of British cooking, learn to do without foreign imports, and ration their use of home-grown food.

The Ministry of Food published cheap, boring recipes. The joke of the war was a dish called Woolton Pie (named after the Minister for Food!). This consisted of a mixture of boiled vegetables covered in white sauce with mashed potato on the top. Britain never managed to recover from the wartime attitude to food. We were left with a loss of confidence in our cooking skills and after years of Ministry recipes we began to believe that British food was boring, and we searched the world for sophisticated, new dishes which gave hope of a better future. The British people became tourists at their own dining tables and in the restaurants of their land! This is a tragedy! Surely food is as much a part of our culture as our landscape, our language, and our literature. Nowadays, cooking British food is like speaking a dead language. It is almost as bizarre as having a conversation in Anglo-Saxon English!

However, there is still one small ray of hope. British pubs are often the best places to eat well and cheaply in Britain, and they also increasingly try to serve tasty British food. Can we recommend to you our two favourite places to eat in Britain? The Shepherd's Inn in Mulberry, Cambria, and the Dolphin Inn in Kingston, Devon. Their steak and mushroom pie, Lancashire hotpot, and bread and butter pudding

are three of the gastronomic wonders of the world!

II. Read the article more carefully. Choose the best answer: a, b or c

1. The writers believe that British cooking ...

a has always been very bad.

b was good until World War II.

c is good because it is so international

2 They say that the British ...

a eat only traditional British food in their homes,

b don't like cooking with foreign ingredients,

c buy lots of foreign ingredients.

- 3 They say that the British weather ...
a enables the British to produce good quality food.
b often ruins fruit and vegetables.
c is not such an important influence on British food as foreign trade.

- 4 They say that World War II had a great influence on British cooking because ...
a traditional British cooking was rediscovered and some good cheap recipes were produced.
b people had limitless supplies of home-grown food.
c people started to believe that British food was boring, so after the war they wanted to cook more interesting and international dishes.

- 5 They say that ...
a British tourists try lots of new dishes when they are abroad.
b nowadays it is very unusual for British people to cook British food,
c literature and language are more culturally important than food.

- 6 The writers' final conclusion about British cooking is that ...
a there is no hope.
b you will only be able to get British food in expensive restaurants,
c you will be able to get more good traditional British dishes, especially in pubs.

III. Discussion

- 1 Do you agree that food is as much a part of a country's culture as its landscape, language, and literature?
2 Which are your favourite places to eat in your country? Why?

IV. Language work

Work in pairs. Study the text and find the following.

- 1 One example of like used as a verb and two examples of like used as a preposition.
2 Two examples of the pattern, adjective + infinitive.
It's impossible to learn English.
3 Examples of verbs that are followed by an -ing form.
I love learning English.
4 Examples of verbs that are followed by an infinitive with to.
I want to learn Italian.

Пример текста для пересказа и составления темы

1. Прочитайте текст, переведите и подготовьте устную тему:

English Speaking Countries

Today, more than 300 million people use the English language as their native language. Although English is the official or one of the official languages in over 45 countries, the most important English speaking countries are the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, Irish Republic, and New Zealand. I am going to give a brief description of all these countries.

The full name of the United Kingdom is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The capital of the UK is London. Other important cities are Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, and Cardiff. Great Britain is actually the biggest island in Europe containing England, Wales and Scotland.

Population of the UK is about 60 million people. Almost 80% of the population which is 45 million people lives in England, in Scotland over 5 million, in Wales over 3 million, and in Northern Ireland about 2 million people. Ethnically, the country consists of English, Scots,

Welsh, and Irish, although there are large immigrant communities representing India, Turkey and other countries. Great Britain is administratively divided into 55 counties with certain amount of autonomy in local matters reserved by law. The UK is a parliamentary monarchy, although the monarch plays a rather symbolic role. The British Parliament is one of the oldest in the world and consists of two houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The United Kingdom is a highly developed country with many scientific and cultural centres. This country gave us a world language, almost all modern ball games and many other kinds of sport. It created a culture which influenced the evolution of the world civilization.

The biggest English speaking country is the USA. It occupies almost half of the continent of Northern America and borders on Canada in the north and Mexico in the south. Having the total area of over nine million sq km it is one of the largest countries in the world. The population is about 250 million people, most of whom live in towns and cities. The administrative and political of the country is its capital Washington D.C., named after the first US President George Washington. Here are many federal institutions are situated such as Capitol, the main building of US Congress, and the White House, which is the official residence of the US President. At the same time, the main economic and financial of the USA is New York, lovingly called "Big Apple". Second largest city in the USA is Los Angeles, an industrial and educational centre. The Wall Street in New York is the symbol of financial power of the USA.

The biggest and most important stock exchange is situated on that street as well as head offices of hundreds of companies of world level. Other important US cities are: San Francisco, Chicago, and Boston. The USA consists of fifty states. Each state has its own constitution, a parliament and a government headed by a governor. The most powerful political parties of the USA are the Democratic and the Republican parties, which alternatively win the general elections for the president's office.

It is interesting that neither the constitution nor any other federal law of the USA contain anything about English as the official language of the country! The importance of the USA in today's world politics, technology, and pop-culture cannot be overestimated and is evident.

Canada is situated north of the USA. Canada is second largest country in the world after Russia. Its climate and nature is very much like in our own country. Canada has two official languages with equal status: French and English. It is divided into 10 provinces and 2 northern territories. The population is about 25 million people. Most developed territories are those adjacent to the US border. Ottawa is the capital of the country. In the past, the city was called Bytown but then given its present name in 1854. The country's largest city and major port is Montreal.

Australia is the only country in the world taking up the territory of a whole continent, which has the same name. This country is unique in many ways. It has no land borders with any countries. Its flora and fauna has exotic plants and animals you can meet only there, such as kangaroos and humming-bird. Most Australians are of British or Irish origin because it used to be the British colony and the local population used to be mercilessly killed by the colonists. Canberra, the capital of the country, was founded in 1913 as a planned capital. Australia is the largest wool producer in the world. According to some estimates, there are more sheep living in Australia than people! Australia's only close neighboring country is New Zealand, which is situated on two islands: the North and the South Island. The capital of the country is Wellington. New Zealand has a population of nearly 3.5 million people, most of whom speak English and are of European origin. Officially, the country is headed by the British monarch, who is represented by the governor-general.

Ireland's official name is the Irish Republic. It is separated from Britain by North Channel. Its population is almost 4 million people. The official languages are English and Gaelic. The capital of the country is Dublin. It was the birthplace for many famous people such as James Joyce or Jonathan Swift. It is also the most important commercial and financial centre of Ireland. For eight hundred years up until 1922 Dublin had been under the English rule.

Country's favourable geographic position on the way of the warm ocean current called Gulf Stream makes it a nice country to visit. It is a wonderful country with striking coastlines and unspoilt landscapes.

2. Дайте ответ на вопросы:

1. How many people use English as their native language?
2. In what countries is English the official language?
3. How is the UK represented ethnically?
4. What is the administrative division of the UK?
5. How is the UK governed?
6. What is the biggest English speaking country?
7. Where is the USA situated?
8. What countries does the USA border on?
9. What is the capital of the USA?
10. How do Americans call New York?
11. How many states does the USA consist of?
12. What are the most powerful political parties of the USA?
13. Where is Canada situated?
14. What languages are official in Canada?
15. How is Canada divided?
16. What is the capital of the country?
17. Is Australia a continent or a country?
18. What exotic plants and animals can you see in Australia?
19. What islands is New Zealand situated on?
20. What is the Capital of Australia (New Zealand)?
21. What is Ireland's official name?

3. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму:

The United States of America

The United States of America (to situate) in the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast (to wash) by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast — by the Atlantic Ocean.

The total area of the USA (to be) over nine million square kilometres.

The population of the USA (to be) about 250 million people; most of the population (to live) in towns and cities.

The USA is a very large country, so it (to have) several different climatic regions. The coldest regions (to be) in the north and north-east. The south (to have) a subtropical climate.

The United States is a land of rivers and lakes. The northern state of Minnesota is a land of 10,000 lakes. The longest rivers! in the USA are the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Rio Grande. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada.

The United States is rich in natural and mineral resources. It (to produce) copper, oil, iron ore and coal. It is a highly-developed industrial and agricultural country.

There are many big cities in the USA, such as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and others. The national! capital is Washington, D.C. Its population (to be) about 3.4 million. Washington (to build) in the late eighteenth century as the centre of government. It (to name) after George Washington.

The USA (to become) the world leading country at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Тексты для аудирования и устного пересказа

My Family.

Family is extremely important in our life. In a way, our family is our life. A family is not just a group of relatives living in one apartment or house. A family consists of the closest and dearest people in the world, always ready to listen to you, always ready to share your joy and to provide help in need.

Our family is not very large: my parents, my brother, my grandparents and I. Sometimes my uncle and aunt visit with their daughter and son, who are my cousins. Our family is very friendly. Any time, we have a chance we try to do something together, go to the country, play some kind of game for all or just sit at a table and tell each other funny stories.

I will start with my parents. My mother and father met at the university. They got married one year after graduation. They have been wife and husband for 19 years already.

My mother's name is Elena Ivanova. She is forty-three years old, although she doesn't look her age because she likes sports and goes swimming to a local pool three times a week. She is an interior designer. This is a very creative profession. Her job is to plan the decoration and furnishing of the interior of a house, an office, a shop, or an apartment. As you can imagine, she took professional care of our own apartment as well. Now, you can see immediately that every room, and every corner is a result of her loving efforts. My mother is very tolerant to my mistakes and sometimes mischievous behaviour.

My father's name is Pavel Ivanov. He is forty-five years old. My father is a journalist. He works for a local newspaper which covers mainly economics and politics of our native city. His job requires a lot of unexpected trips so he doesn't have any particular working schedule. He may go out early in the morning and come back well into the night. Especially in situations when he has to write a story for next morning's issue of the paper. Still, I think that my father's job is very interesting because you can meet lots of interesting people, you always have to find ways to organize your time better to manage to do all the things you have to. My father has a wonderful sense of humour and he is the best friend I can ever hope to have.

My brother's name is Alexey and he is a sixth-form pupil at the same school I used to go to. All my teachers say that Alexey is as clever as I was. I do believe he is so because I see how much he is reading and doing all the home assignments with great interest. However, that doesn't mean that Alexey is always staying at home getting ready for classes. He is also interested in photography. Every day he tries to find some time to go out and take pictures of something interesting. His favourite ones are views of some natural landscapes. He has made quite a lot of interesting photos and hopes to organize an exhibition one day soon. I think his works will be welcomed by specialists and advise him to get ready for a professional career in photography. He has no objections.

My granddaddy is sixty-seven. He is retired now, but before retirement, he was in the military so his family had to move from one place to another rather often. My grandma is sixty-five. She had always worked as a teacher before retirement. This made it easy for her to find jobs at any new place they would move to. My grandparents have been together for more than forty years and they still love each other. They are very wise and always helpful. I know for sure that they will be glad to help me whenever I need their assistance.

Ours is a very good family. When we come together for some family celebration it's like you are among your best friends. The English have a proverb: "No place like home". That's quite true, but it's the people who make a home comfortable and happy.

Friends.

To find a friend one has to be ready to get in contact with other people. You have to try to understand people when they are in need your help. Talking is very important between friends. If it is a good friendship, both friends care to talk and listen to each other. It doesn't necessarily mean that your friend wants you to help him/her. Sometimes it enough just to be with a friend and be heard. Friends try to treat each other's feelings with sincere attention. A good friend will always see when he or she is needed most and come immediately to help. That doesn't mean that a good friend must be able to read our thoughts. Neither can you read your friend's thoughts.

Among my friends, we are all equals. Without equality it is impossible imagine how you can be friends. If one person is playing the role of a boss and the other the role of a subordinate, how can you call this a friendship?

To my mind, friendship is a reasonable combination of such important things as trust, communication, understanding, and support. With your friend, you can be your natural self, without trying to put on a mask. You may have successes and failures in life, but then you come to your friend and you realize that this is a person who will accept you just you are.

At the same time, remember you will never create a lasting friendship if you do not try to be a friend yourself. You can't ask your friend to be attentive to your needs, helpful, and supportive without having those qualities yourself.

You can't remain friends if you see each other rarely. To stay real friends you have to exchange regular telephone call and get together at least from time to time. It is hard to find a good friend. It may take you half of life to find one. To lose a friend it is enough to ignore your friend for a while and not to get in contact with them. If you are too busy for personal meetings, send your friend an email, or send a postcard, even without any special occasion. Your friend will appreciate that.

How do we become friends? Well, first of all you have to be acquainted. This happens either at school, or at some party with lots of people. Then, somehow you may start say some things which express your feelings about something more or less important. If a person responds to your openness in some way or other, he or she may disclose his or her thoughts on the same subject and this may be a good basis for your future friendship.

You must have some common with interests with your friend. Something you can do or enjoy doing something together. For example, you both like to go to the movies, or play table-tennis, or play computer games, or you have the same hobbies you can share like collecting stamps or postcards. This will be a common topic to talk about.

Some people say, to have one best friend in a lifetime is good, two friends is great luck, and that it is almost impossible to have three and more friends. As for me, I can say that I have two best friends. Their names are Slava, and Marina. I have known both of them since kindergarten. We went to the same school. When I got into hospital, they both visited me and brought some fruit and sweets to cheer me up. Marina is a tennis-player, so when she takes part in a competition Slava and I always come to the stadium to root for her. As she says, our support helps her a lot. At school, Slava did well on mathematics. Any time we needed additional explanation on some topic, he would agree to come together and do some exercises. We all exchange interesting books, or compact disks. In the summer we usually go to a summer camp together because we can't imagine to spend so much time apart. Today, we do realize that when we are adults it will be more difficult to stay in touch. Anyway, I am sure we will find a way to

maintain our friendship as long as possible, just like a famous group “The Queen” sing in one of their greatest songs: “Friends will be friends, right to the end.”

Studying foreign languages.

Studying foreign languages is of great importance for everyone. The reasons for studying foreign languages are numerous. They can be grouped into professional and personal reasons. First of all, speaking a foreign language makes travelling an unforgettable experience because you will be able to better understand the beauties of the country you are visiting. Others learn languages to create more employment opportunities. Employers at most companies require applicants to speak at least one language. One great person said once: “The more languages one speaks, the lives he will live.” This is true, keeping in mind that knowing foreign languages broadens ones horizons, opens up a wealth of new information and makes him or her more knowledgeable about other cultures.

Of all the languages, English is surely most popular. Although, Chinese is spoken by most people, English has become truly a world language. More and more English words and expressions come into our language. About 100 years ago, an artificial language was invented by a Polish doctor, which is called Esperanto. It was intended to serve as language of international communication. Yet, Esperanto lost the competition to English. English is spoken at international political summits and at the United Nations Organization. Modern pop and rock music of all genres is mostly in English. International scientific magazines are published in English. Business people speak English when negotiating with foreign partners all around the world.

When you decide to learn a foreign language, you should keep in mind the following several suggestions. To start with, studying a language is not just about understanding some grammar rules and learning by heart some words. Of course, these are important activities as well. Yet, to have real success, you have to use this information in constant practice by speaking, listening, reading and writing a foreign language. Everybody can learn a foreign language if he invests enough effort.

In order to be effective when learning a foreign language you have to study on a daily basis. It’s impossible to learn how to speak a foreign language at the day of the final examination or a job interview with the employer. It is a good thing to pronounce everything you learn out loud. This helps to improve the speaking skills and makes it easier to remember new words because you learn them not only by reading but hearing the new information at the same time.

It is very important to go back and review what you have learned every now and again. The better you know the previous language stuff, the easier it is going to be for you to learn new information.

You shouldn’t be afraid of making mistakes when learning foreign languages. It’s better use the mistakes to your benefit by correcting them than not to try at all! You should use every opportunity for speaking to a native-speaker. Try to make yourself familiar with different dialects and accents of your target-language. This will make you more comfortable with understanding them in future. If it’s difficult to find a native-speaker, watch foreign television or listen to foreign radio.

Sometimes I ask myself: How long will it take me to learn the language of my choice, that is the English language? After I talked to several people who teach English or speak it at a very good level, I came to the conclusion that it may take a life-time to learn a foreign language perfectly well and I am absolutely ready to continue my study.

Finally, I would like to say that a person who learns a new language is never the same. When people study a foreign language, their analyzing skills improve and their memory is enhanced. Their creativity is gradually increased. Learning other country’s culture, they come to better understand their own culture.

Literature in My Life. My Favourite Book.

Literature is of great importance for everybody. Literature is a rather complex thing. There are many genres of literature. As a rule, one mentions prose, drama, and poetry. Prose may be written in the form of a novel, a short story, or an essay. A piece of poetry may take the form of an ode, a sonnet, an epic.

Since the very early days of our lives, we either are read books or later read them ourselves. Books have been there for thousands of years. They have accumulated all the wisdom of the human race. When we are read fairy tales or poems for children, we learn simple truths about nature and relationships among people. The more we are read in early childhood, the more we will know about life and find our own place in life.

Then we start reading books ourselves. Books are the basis for the development of a personality. By reading books, one gets to know different thoughts of different people. In a way, we live a whole new life any time we read a new book.

I personally can't imagine my life without books. At school, we have to read a lot of classical literature. I think this is very important that we come to know with the treasures of our culture. These treasures have been tested by time and have come to our times without losing their topicality. At the same time, there are many books that are not included in the school programme, which are also very interesting and useful.

Books may help one to forget his or her problems. With the help of books, we can travel in time back to any age or in future worlds. We can fly into space, climb mountains, and go deep down the oceans. Unlike television, when we mostly just sit and watch, books require active involvement of imagination. I am sure one must read at least fifty pages every day. This will help keep your brain fit at any age. Such a pity seems to become less exciting than before. At least that's what parents always tell me. I do agree with them.

At my home, there are many books. My parents, my sister and I have our own bookshelves, where we keep our most loved books. Very often, we give each other a book as a present.

Knowing a foreign language, gives a possibility to read masterpieces of world literature in the original. Even very talented translators may not be able to express the same meanings quite so vividly and precisely as a certain foreign writer.

I have read several books in English. One of my most favourite ones is a novel called "To Kill a Mockingbird" by an American writer Harper Lee. The novel is full autobiographical details. The novel takes place in a small town Maycomb, which is very similar the writer's own native town. The novel's main character, Atticus Finch, was a lawyer just like Lee's father. The book deals with many important questions. One of the most significant is whether people are generally good or evil. This question is answered in describing the life of two children, Scout and Jem. The novel tells how they assume that all people are good. They seem to believe that all people are good in their childhood because have never seen evil. As people grow older they come across evil. They start to realize that evil is part of life and one has to admit this fact. Atticus Finch is a very experienced man who has met and understood evil and managed to lose his belief that people can be good. Atticus is of the opinion that people cannot be divided simply into good and bad ones. He thinks that most people have both good and bad qualities. Atticus tries to teach that wisdom to Jem and Scout. I think this book is very educative. It helps young people better understand the nature of relationships among people. With time, I realize the fact

that will have to read the book again because I will understand some deeper thoughts better, which the author wanted to tell her readers. I advise you to read that book as well.

Russian festivals and traditions.

Russia has a lot of festivals and traditions. There are also lots of holidays, national and professional. First, I am going to tell about the most popular festivals, and then I will tell you about national holidays celebrated in our country.

Unlike the Western countries, where Christmas is the main winter holiday, in Russia the New Year Eve is considered the most waited for and popular holiday. There are many particular Russian traditions linked to that holiday. First of all, it is the Grandfather Frost or “Ded Moroz” who is accompanied by the Snow Maiden or “Snegurochka”. The Grandfather Frost looks very much like Santa Clause. The Grandfather Frost comes into every Russian family and brings gifts to all children with the help of the Snow Maiden. For New Year, kids decorate New Year’s trees. Very often these trees are decorated with homemade toys.

Russian Christmas is celebrated on the eve of the 7th of January, that is two weeks later than in the Western countries. This difference is due to the Russian religious tradition which uses the old Julian calendar. According to the tradition, the whole Russian family gathers to have a special Christmas meal. When the first star appears, people greet each other with this phrase: “Christ is born!” However, many of us are glad to celebrate Christmas two times, on the 25th of December with the rest of the world and on the 7th January! Moreover, due to the difference in the currently used calendar and the traditional calendar of the Orthodox Church, we can celebrate to holidays of New Year! We even have a special name for the second New Year holiday which is very confusing for foreigners —The Old New Year.

The main religious festival comes in spring and is called Easter. Christians believe that on that day Jesus Christ was resurrected from the dead, which gave much reason for joy and hope for all people. The Easter is preceded by lent which lasts for forty days, during which time people are not allowed to eat meat, eggs and other kinds of food. To make this time easier there is a festival called ‘maslennitsa’, or butter festival. At this time, we eat pancakes and get ready for lent. On the Easter eve Russians cook special dishes, among which are Easter cakes. Also a very popular tradition is to paint eggs in different colours with specific meaning for each colour. The red colour, for instance, signifies Jesus’ blood on the cross. On Easter, people give each other a hug, kiss each other, say “Christ has arisen!” and exchange red eggs. In many regions of Russia, painting of eggs became a kind of art.

These are most important religious festival in Russia. There are also several national holidays celebrated in Russia throughout the whole year. On 23th of February is the Soldier’s Day. It has become a kind of Men’s Day and women give men small gifts. Soon after that holiday comes a holiday for all women, March 8. There is an unofficial holiday very popular among all Russian. It is the Day of Laugh of April 1. People tell jokes each other and sometimes play practical jokes on somebody. On this day, all women receive flowers and presents. May 1, or the Labour Day, used to be a grand holiday in the Soviet times with huge demonstrations in all cities. Victory Day on May 9 is dedicated to commemoration of all who fell in World War II. At 9pm a minute of silence is announced after which in all major Russian cities there are fireworks in the memory of more than 20 million people who died in the war. One of the newest official holidays is Independence Day on June 12. The beginning of the school year on September 1 is traditionally celebrated as the Knowledge Day. Teachers are given flowers by

their pupils. November 7 used to be the October Revolution Day but it has been recently abolished. Finally, on December 12 we celebrate the Constitution Day which was adopted in 1993. Since it is also a new holiday, no special traditions have evolved linked to that day.

As you see, there are many festivals and holidays in Russia, traditional, religious and official ones. Besides these, we also love to celebrate western holidays such as Halloween or St. Valentine's Day.

Holidays and Traditions in English Speaking Countries.

Each country has its own set of national holidays and traditions. When somebody is learning a foreign language it is very important to know the holidays and traditions of the countries where this language is spoken. This will give one a better understanding of the culture of these countries.

There are many English speaking countries. They are situated in different continents. This makes cultures of English speaking countries very different from each other because the conditions of life are so much dissimilar that it influenced the beliefs and folklore of these countries. Still, there some holiday and traditions which are common for all English speaking countries. I am going to tell you first about the most popular ones that are characteristic of these countries.

Christmas is celebrated on December 25. It is observed as the anniversary of the birth of Jesus. Christmas trees are decorated in every city or town. People get ready for this day weeks ahead buying presents for family members and close friends.

One of the most loved holidays is St Valentine's Day on February 14. This holiday has religious origin and dates back to third century. It was originally commemorating two martyrs both named St Valentine. With time, it was associated with love. Lovers give each other a Valentine card saying how much they love each other. Not long ago, this holiday was gladly welcomed in our country as well.

Easter is probably the most important religious festival in all English speaking countries. There is no specific date for this holiday but it usually occurs some time between March 22 and April 25. Easter commemorates the Resurrection of Jesus. On Easter morning children start to look for Easter eggs hidden somewhere by the Easter bunny. The Friday before Easter is called Good Friday and commemorates the Crucifixion. On this day people eat traditional hot cross buns marked with a cross.

On October 31, Halloween is celebrated. This is the eve of All Saints' Day. Halloween is traditionally associated with telling ghost stories and bonfires. In the past, people believed that all witches, ghosts and other evil spirits wanted to take over the world on that day. To scare away the spirits, people started to get dressed in costumes, put on spooky masks, light bonfires and put jack-o-lanterns in front of their homes. Today, in many schools pupils organize jack-o-lantern contests. Jack-o-lantern is a hollow pumpkin with holes cut out to represent a human face.

There is an interesting holiday in the USA, which is called the Groundhog Day on February 2. Strangely enough, but people believe that if a groundhog wakes after its winter-long sleep and sees its own shadow then the winter will continue for six more weeks.

For Ireland, the most important festival is St Patrick's day on March 17. St Patrick was born in fourth century and grew in Ireland, which was worshipping many gods. Being a dedicated Christian, St Patrick put all his efforts to make Ireland a Christian country, establishing churches and schools everywhere. There is a legend that St Patrick was able to work miracles. One of the most popular miracle was when Patrick drove all the snakes out of Ireland. Since then, Patrick is considered the Patron of Ireland.

Let's now turn to traditions common for all English speaking countries. For example, getting up from the wrong side of the bed in the morning is generally considered the reason why a person is in a bad mood. By the wrong side people meant the left side of the bed, since the left was always associated with something evil. Another widely known tradition is to blow out the candles on the birthday cake. The number of candles usually indicates the age of the person whose birthday it is and when the candles are blown out people believe that the secret wish of that person will come true and the whole year ahead will be happy.

2.2. Вопросы для проведения дифференцированного зачета

1. Беседа по теме:

1. Система образования
2. Заочное путешествие в Великобританию.Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни.
3. Мир моих интересов, моя квартира(дом).
4. Досуг
5. Новости, средства массовой информации.
6. Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)
7. среднее профессиональное образование за рубежом
8. Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники
9. Моя будущая специальность
10. Современные музеи и выставочные центры
11. Театр и кино.
12. Живопись

2. Работа с текстом:

1. Ознакомиться с содержанием профессионально ориентированного текста на иностранном языке (разрешается пользоваться словарем).
2. Изложить основное содержание прочитанного текста (разрешается обращаться к тексту).

Критерии оценивания:

оценка «отлично» выставляется обучающемуся за работу, выполненную безошибочно, в полном объеме с учетом рациональности выбранных решений;

оценка «хорошо» выставляется обучающемуся за работу, выполненную в полном объеме с недочетами;

оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся за работу, выполненную в не полном объеме (не менее 50% правильно выполненных заданий от общего объема работы);

- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся за работу, выполненную в не полном объеме (менее 50% правильно выполненных заданий от общего объема работы).

2.4. Пакет экзаменатора¹

ПАКЕТ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА		
Задание (теоретическое, практическое): чтение и перевод текстов, выполнение грамматических упражнений, восприятие речи на слух.		
Результаты освоения (объекты оценки)	Критерии оценки результата (в соответствии с разделом 1 «Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств)	Отметка о выполнении
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Умение самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас. • Умение общаться (устно и письменно) на • Иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы • Знание лексического (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Правильно артикулировать и произносить гласные и согласные звуки • Правильно употреблять разговорные формулы (клише) в коммуникативных ситуациях • Составлять связный текст с использованием ключевых слов на бытовые и профессиональные темы • Беседовать, используя элементы описания, повествования и рассуждения по тематике 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • отлично, • хорошо, • удовлетворительно, • не удовлетворительно

¹ Пакет экзаменатора может быть сформирован как по всем заданиям (если оценивание проводится одновременно и / или объем заданий невелик), так и по каждому заданию (если оценивание рассредоточено во времени и проводится по накопительной системе и / или объем заданий велик). Приведен макет для одного задания.

Условия выполнения заданий

Время выполнения задания мин./час. *Подготовка 5 минут выполнение 50 минут, оформление и сдача 5 минут.*

Требования охраны труда: стандартное для учебного процесса.

Оборудование: письменный стол, письменные принадлежности, лист бумаги.

Литература для экзаменуемых (справочная, методическая и др.)

Основные источники:

1. Карпова, Т.А. English for colleges. Английский язык для колледжей [Текст] : учеб. пособие: [СПО] / Т. А. Карпова. - 12-е изд., стер. - М. : КНОРУС, 2015. - 282 с. - (Сред. проф. образование).
2. Кияткина, И.Г. Английский язык для учащихся средних профессиональных учебных заведений : учебное пособие / И.Г. Кияткина. - СПб. : Политехника, 2012. - 450 с. - Библиогр. в кн. - ISBN 978-5-7325-0928-1 ; То же [Электронный ресурс]. - URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=124372> (04.07.2017).
3. Агабекян, И.П. Английский язык для ссузов : учебное пособие / И.П. Агабекян. - М. : Проспект, 2015. - 280 с. - ISBN 978-5-392-16751-7 ; То же [Электронный ресурс]. - URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=242028> (04.07.2017).
4. Хорень, Р.В. Практическая грамматика английского языка=English Grammar Practice : учебное пособие / Р.В. Хорень, И.В. Крюковская, Е.М. Стамбакио. - Минск : РИПО, 2016. - 568 с. - ISBN 978-985-503-639-6 ; То же [Электронный ресурс]. - URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=463612>

Практика английского языка [Текст] : сб. упражнений по грамматике / С.И. Блинова, Е.П. Чарекова, Г.С. Чернышева, Е.И. Сеницкая. - СПб. : Перспектива: Юникс, 2013. - 380 с. - (Изучаем иностранные языки). **Дополнительные источники:**

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика английского языка, Сборник упражнений. -СПб.: КАРО, 2010
2. Голицынский Ю.Б. Пособие по развитию разговорной речи. - СПб.: КАРО, 2007 (Английский язык для школьников).