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имени В.Р. Филиппова» 056af948c3e48c6f3c571e429957a8ae7b757ae8

#### Агрономический факультет

СОГЛАСОВАНО Заведующий выпускающей кафедрой Ландшафтный дизайн и	УТВЕРЖДАЮ Декан агрономического факультета
экология	уч. ст., уч. зв.
уч. ст., уч. зв.	ФИО
ФИО	подпись «»20 г.
подпись	
«»20 г.	

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ дисциплины (модуля)

Б1.О.02 Иностранный язык

Направление подготовки 35.03.05 Садоводство

Направленность (профиль) Декоративное садоводство, газоноведение и флористика бакалавр

Обеспечивающая преподавание дисциплины кафедра	Иностранных и	русского языков	
Разработчик	подпись	уч.ст., уч. зв.	И.О.Фамилия
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Заведующий методическим кабинетом УМУ			
	подпись		И.О.Фамилия

#### ВВЕДЕНИЕ

- 1. Оценочные материалы по дисциплине (модулю) Б1.О.02 Иностранный язык являются обязательным обособленным приложением к Рабочей программе дисциплины (модуля) Б1.О.02 Иностранный язык и представлены в виде оценочных средств.
- 2. Оценочные материалы являются составной частью нормативно-методического обеспечения системы оценки качества освоения обучающимися указанной дисциплины (модуля).
- 3. При помощи оценочных материалов осуществляется контроль и управление процессом формирования обучающимися компетенций, из числа предусмотренных ФГОС ВО в качестве результатов освоения дисциплины (модуля) Б1.О.02 Иностранный язык.
- 4. Оценочные материалы по дисциплине (модулю) Б1.О.02 Иностранный язык включают в себя:
- оценочные средства, применяемые при промежуточной аттестации по итогам изучения дисциплины (модуля).
- оценочные средства, применяемые в рамках индивидуализации выполнения, контроля фиксированных видов ВАРО, в том числе самостоятельной работы;
  - оценочные средства, применяемые для текущего контроля;
- 5. Разработчиками оценочных материалов по дисциплине (модулю) Б1.О.02 Иностранный язык являются преподаватели кафедры «Иностранные и русский языки», обеспечивающей изучение обучающимися дисциплины (модуля) Б1.О.02 Иностранный язык в Академии. Содержательной основой для разработки оценочных материалов является Рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля) Б1.О.02 Иностранный язык

### 1. ОЖИДАЕМЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

учебной дисциплины (модуля), персональный уровень достижения которых проверяется с использованием представленных в п. 3 оценочных материалов

форм	омпетенции, в пировании которых вадействована дисциплина	Код и наименование индикатора достижений		Компоненты компетенций руемые в рамках данной дис жидаемый результат ее осв	Циплины
код	наименование	компетенции	знать и понимать	уметь делать (действовать)	владеть навыками (иметь навыки)
	1	2	3	4	5
УК-4	Способен	ИД-1 <sub>УК-4.1.</sub>	версальные компетенц знает и понимает на	умеет выбирать на	владеет навыками
	осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	Выбирает на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами.	государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами	государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами	выбора на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемого стиля делового общения, вербальных и невербальных средствах взаимодействия с партнерами
		ИД-2 <sub>УК-4.2.</sub> Использует информационно- коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках	знает и понимает, как использовать информационно- коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках	умеет использовать информационно- коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках	владеет навыками работы с информационно-коммуникационными технологиями при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках
		ИД-Зук-4.3. Ведет деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках.	знает и понимает, как вести деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках.	умеет вести деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках.	владеет навыками ведения деловой переписки, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках.
		ИД-4 <sub>УК-4.4</sub> . Демонстрирует интегративные умения использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения: внимательно слушая и пытаясь понять суть идей других, даже если они противоречат собственным воззрениям; • уважая высказывания других, как в плане содержания, так и в плане формы; • критикуя аргументировано и	знает и понимает, как использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения: внимательно слушая и пытаясь понять суть идей других, даже если они противоречат собственным воззрениям; • уважая высказывания других, как в плане содержания, так и в плане формы; • критикуя аргументировано и конструктивно, не задевая чувств	умеет использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения: внимательно слушая и пытаясь понять суть идей других, даже если они противоречат собственным воззрениям; • уважая высказывания других, как в плане содержания, так и в плане формы; • критикуя аргументировано и конструктивно, не задевая чувств других; адаптируя речь и язык жестов к ситуациям взаимодействия.	владеет навыками демонстрации интегративных умений использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения: внимательно слушая и пытаясь понять суть идей других, даже если они противоречат собственным воззрениям; уважая высказывания других, как в плане содержания, так и в плане формы; критикуя аргументировано и конструктивно, не

конструктивно, задевая чувств других; адапти речь и язык же ситуациям взаимодейств	в речь и язык жестов руя ситуациям стов к взаимодействия.		задевая чувств других; адаптируя речь и язык жестов к ситуациям взаимодействия.
ИД-5 ук.4.5. Демонстрируе умение выполі перевод профессионал текстов с иностранного(- государственн язык и обратно	нять профессиональных текстов иностранного(-ых) на и обратно.	перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного(-ых) на государственный	владеет навыками перевода профессиональных текстов с иностранного(-ых) на государственный язык и обратно

## 2. PEECTP элементов оценочных материалов по дисциплине (модулю)

Группа	Оценочное средство или его элемент					
оценочных средств	Наименование					
1	2					
	Перечень экзаменационных вопросов					
	Экзаменационная программа по учебной дисциплине					
1. Средства для	Пример экзаменационного билета					
промежуточной аттестации по	Плановая процедура проведения экзамена					
итогам изучения дисциплины	Критерии оценки к экзамену					
	Перечень вопросов к зачету					
	Критерии оценки к зачету					
2. Средства	Не предусмотрены учебным планом					
для индивидуализации						
выполнения,						
контроля фиксированных						
видов (ВАРО), в том числе						
самостоятельной работы						
	Комплект заданий для самостоятельной работы обучающихся					
	Критерии оценивания					
	Шкала оценивания					
	Комплект тестовых заданий					
	Критерии оценивания					
	Шкала оценивания					
	Комплект контрольных вопросов для проведения устных опросов					
	Критерии оценивания					
3. Средства	Шкала оценивания					
для текущего контроля	Комплект ситуационных задач					
	Критерии оценивания					
	Шкала оценивания					
	Ролевая игра					
	Критерии оценивания					
	Шкала оценивания					
	Индивидуальные творческие задания					
	Критерии оценивания					
	Шкала оценивания					

#### 3. Описание показателей, критериев и шкал оценивания компетенций в рамках дисциплины (модуля)

					Уровни сформирова	анности компетенций		
				компетенция не	l i i i i	1		
				сформирована	минимальный	средний	высокий	
				1 1 1	Оценки сформирова	анности компетенций		
				2	3	4	5	
				Оценка	Оценка	Оценка «хорошо»	Оценка «отлично»	
				«неудовлетворительно»	«удовлетворительно»	•		
	Код		Показатель		Характеристика сформи	рованности компетенции		Формы и
Код и	индикатора	Индикаторы	оценивания –	Компетенция в полной	Сформированность	Сформированность	Сформированность	средства
название	достижений	компетенции	знания, умения,	мере не сформирована.	компетенции	компетенции в целом	компетенции полностью	контроля
компетенции	компетенции		навыки (владения)	Имеющихся знаний,	соответствует	соответствует	соответствует	формирования
				умений и навыков	минимальным	требованиям.	требованиям.	компетенций
				недостаточно для	требованиям.	Имеющихся знаний,	Имеющихся знаний,	
				решения практических	Имеющихся знаний,	умений, навыков и	умений, навыков и	
				(профессиональных) задач	умений, навыков в	мотивации в целом	мотивации в полной	
					целом достаточно для	достаточно для решения	мере достаточно для	
					решения практических	стандартных	решения сложных	
					(профессиональных)	практических	практических	
					задач	(профессиональных)	(профессиональных)	
				<b>У</b> ритории с	<u>I                                    </u>	задач	задач	
	ИД-1 <sub>УК-4.1.</sub>	Полнота	знает и понимает	не знает и не понимает	плохо знает понимает	знает и понимает	хорошо знает и	Перечень
	<b>У</b> 1 УК-4.1.	знаний	На	коммуникативно	КОММУНИКАТИВНО	КОММУНИКАТИВНО	понимает	экзаменационн
		эпапии	государственном и	приемлемые стиль	приемлемые стиль	приемлемые стиль	КОММУНИКАТИВНО	ых вопросов,
			иностранном(-ых)	делового общения,	делового общения,	делового общения,	приемлемые стиль	перечень
			языках	вербальные и	вербальные и	вербальные и	делового общения,	вопросов к
			коммуникативно	невербальные средства	невербальные	невербальные средства	вербальные и	зачету,
УК-4			приемлемые стиль	взаимодействия с	средства	взаимодействия с	невербальные средства	комплект
Способен			делового общения,	партнерами	взаимодействия с	партнерами, однако	взаимодействия с	заданий для
осуществлят			вербальные и		партнерами	допускает некоторые	партнерами	самостоятельн
ь деловую			невербальные			неточности		ой работы
коммуникац			средства					обучающихся,
ию в устной			взаимодействия с					комплект
И			партнерами					тестовых
письменной		Наличие	умеет выбирать на	не умеет применять	умеет применять	умеет применять	умеет применять	заданий,
формах на		умений	государственном и	полученные знания в	полученные знания в	полученные знания в	полученные знания в	комплект
государстве			иностранном(-ых)	деловом общении, не	деловом общении, но	деловом общении, умеет	деловом общении, умеет	контрольных
нном языке			языках	умеет использовать	не умеет использовать	использовать	использовать	вопросов для
РФи			коммуникативно	вербальные и	вербальные и	вербальные и	вербальные и	проведения
иностранно м(ых)			приемлемые стиль делового общения.	невербальные средства взаимодействия с	невербальные средства	невербальные средства взаимодействия с	невербальные средства взаимодействия с	устных опросов,
языке(ах)			делового оощения, вербальные и	партнерами	взаимодействия с	партнерами, но	партнерами	комплект
/iobinc(ax)			невербальные	партпорами	партнерами	допускает ошибки	Партпорами	ситуационных
			средства		Партпорами	допускает ошиски		задач, ролевая
			взаимодействия с					игра,
			партнерами					индивидуальны
		Наличие	владеет навыками	не владеет навыками	владеет некоторыми	владеет навыками	владеет навыками	е творческие
		навыков	выбора на	выбора на	навыками навыками	навыками выбора на	навыками выбора на	задания

	(владение опытом)	государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемого стиля делового общения, вербальных и невербальных средствах взаимодействия с партнерами	государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемого стиля делового общения, вербальных и невербальных средствах взаимодействия с партнерами	выбора на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемого стиля делового общения, вербальных и невербальных средствах взаимодействия с партнерами	государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемого стиля делового общения, вербальных и невербальных средствах взаимодействия с партнерами, но допускает некоторые неточности	государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемого стиля делового общения, вербальных и невербальных средствах взаимодействия с партнерами	(проекты)
ИД-2 <sub>УК-4.2</sub> .	Полнота <b>знаний</b>	знает и понимает, как использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках	не знает и не понимает, как использовать информационно- коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации	плохо знает понимает, как использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации	знает и понимает, как использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации	хорошо знает и понимает, как использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации	
	Наличие <b>умений</b>	умеет использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках	не умеет применять полученные знания при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач	умеет в целом использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач	умеет применять полученные знания в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках, но допускает ошибки	умеет использовать информационно- коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках	
	Наличие навыков (владение опытом)	владеет навыками работы с информационно-коммуникационным и технологиями при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения	не владеет навыками работы с информационно-коммуникационными технологиями при поиске необходимой информации	владеет некоторыми навыками работы с информационно-коммуникационными технологиями при поиске необходимой информации	владеет навыками, работы с информационно-коммуникационными технологиями при поиске необходимой информации, но допускает некоторые неточности	владеет навыками работы с информационно- коммуникационными технологиями при поиске необходимой информации	

	1	OTOURODTUU IV			1		
		стандартных коммуникативных					
		задач на					
		государственном и					
		иностранном (-ых)					
		языках-+-+-+-+					
ИД-З <sub>УК-4.3.</sub>	Полнота	знает и понимает,	не знает и не понимает,	плохо знает понимает,	знает и понимает, как	хорошо знает и	
<b>УІД</b> ЗУК-4.3.	знаний	как вести деловую	как вести деловую	как вести деловую	вести деловую	понимает, как вести	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	переписку,	переписку,	переписку	переписку, учитывая	деловую переписку,	
		учитывая	nopoliniony,	Поролинаку	особенности стилистики	учитывая особенности	
		особенности			официальных и	стилистики	
		стилистики			неофициальных писем,	официальных и	
		официальных и			социокультурные	неофициальных писем,	
		неофициальных			различия в формате	социокультурные	
		писем,			корреспонденции	различия в формате	
		социокультурные			'' '	корреспонденции	
		различия в					
		формате					
		корреспонденции					
		на					
		государственном и					
		иностранном(-ых)					
		языках.					
	Наличие	умеет вести	не умеет вести деловую	умеет вести деловую	умеет применять, вести	умеет вести деловую	
	умений	деловую переписку,	переписку	переписку	деловую переписку,	переписку, учитывая	
		учитывая			учитывая особенности	особенности стилистики	
		особенности			стилистики	официальных и	
		стилистики			официальных и	неофициальных писем,	
		официальных и			неофициальных писем,	социокультурные	
		неофициальных писем,			социокультурные	различия	
		социокультурные			различия, но допускает ошибки		
		различия в			но допускает ошиоки		
		формате					
		корреспонденции					
		на					
		государственном и					
		иностранном(-ых)					
		языках.					
	Наличие	владеет навыками	не владеет навыками	владеет некоторыми	владеет навыками	владеет навыками	
	навыков	ведения деловой	ведения деловой	навыками ведения	ведения деловой	ведения деловой	
	(владение	переписки,	переписки	деловой переписки	переписки, но допускает	переписки	
	опытом)	учитывая			некоторые неточности		
		особенности					
		стилистики					
		официальных и					
		неофициальных					
		писем,					
		социокультурные					
		различия в					
		формате					

		1	T		1	T
		корреспонденции				
		на				
		государственном и				
		иностранном(-ых)				
140.4		языках.				
ИД-4 <sub>УК-4.4.</sub>	Полнота	знает и понимает,	не знает интегративных	плохо знает понимает	знает и понимает	хорошо знает и
	знаний	как использовать	умений использовать	интегративные умения	интегративные умения	понимает интегративные
		диалогическое	диалогическое общение	использовать	использовать	умения использовать
		общение для	для сотрудничества в академической	диалогическое	диалогическое общение	диалогическое общение
		сотрудничества в		общение для	для сотрудничества в	для сотрудничества в
		академической	коммуникации общения	сотрудничества в академической	академической коммуникации общения	академической коммуникации общения
		коммуникации общения:		· ·	коммуникации оощения	Коммуникации оощения
		внимательно		коммуникации общения		
		слушая и пытаясь		оощения		
		понять суть идей				
		других, даже если				
		они противоречат				
		собственным				
		воззрениям; •				
		уважая				
		высказывания				
		других, как в плане				
		содержания, так и в				
		плане формы; •				
		критикуя				
		аргументировано и				
		конструктивно, не				
		задевая чувств				
		других; адаптируя				
		речь и язык жестов				
		к ситуациям				
		взаимодействия.				
	Наличие	умеет	не умеет применять	умеет применять	умеет применять,	умеет применять
	умений	использовать	полученные знания в	полученные знания в	полученные знания в	полученные знания в
		диалогическое	диалогическом общении	диалогическом	диалогическом общении	диалогическом общении
		общение для	для сотрудничества в	общении для	для сотрудничества в	для сотрудничества в
		сотрудничества в	академической	сотрудничества в	академической	академической
		академической	коммуникации общения	академической	коммуникации общения,	коммуникации общения;
		коммуникации		коммуникации	но допускает ошибки	внимательно слушая и
		общения:		общения, но не умеет		пытаясь понять суть
		внимательно		внимательно слушать		идей других, даже если
		слушая и пытаясь		и не старается понять		они противоречат
		понять суть идей		суть идей других, даже		собственным
		других, даже если		если они противоречат		воззрениям; • уважая
		они противоречат		собственным		высказывания других,
		собственным		воззрениям		как в плане содержания,
		воззрениям; •				так и в плане формы; •
		уважая				критикуя
		высказывания				аргументировано и
		других, как в плане				конструктивно, не

T T		I				I	ACTOROGUN/DOTT TOUT	
			содержания, так и в				задевая чувств других;	
			плане формы; •				адаптируя речь и язык	
			критикуя				жестов к ситуациям	
			аргументировано и				взаимодействия	
			конструктивно, не					
			задевая чувств					
			других; адаптируя					
			речь и язык жестов					
			к ситуациям					
			взаимодействия.					
		Наличие	владеет навыками	не владеет навыками	владеет некоторыми	владеет навыками	владеет навыками	
		навыков	демонстрации	демонстрации	навыками	демонстрации	демонстрации	
		(владение	интегративных	интегративных умений	демонстрации	интегративных умений	интегративных умений	
		опытом)	умений	использовать	интегративных умений	использовать	использовать	
			использовать	диалогическое общение	использовать	диалогическое общение	диалогическое общение	
			диалогическое	для сотрудничества в	диалогическое	для сотрудничества в	для сотрудничества в	
			общение для	академической	общение для	академической	академической	
			сотрудничества в	коммуникации общения	сотрудничества в	коммуникации общения,	коммуникации общения	
			академической	-	академической	но допускает некоторые	-	
			коммуникации		коммуникации	неточности		
			общения:		общения			
			внимательно					
			слушая и пытаясь					
			понять суть идей					
			других, даже если					
			они противоречат					
			собственным					
			воззрениям; •					
			уважая					
			высказывания					
			других, как в плане					
			содержания, так и в					
			плане формы; •					
			критикуя					
			аргументировано и					
			конструктивно, не					
			задевая чувств					
			других; адаптируя					
			речь и язык жестов					
			к ситуациям					
			взаимодействия.					
	ИД-5 <sub>УК-4.5.</sub>	Полнота	знает и понимает,	не знает и не понимает,	плохо знает понимает,	знает и понимает, как	хорошо знает и	
		знаний	как выполнять	как выполнять перевод	как выполнять перевод	выполнять перевод	понимает, как выполнять	
			перевод	профессиональных	профессиональных	профессиональных	перевод	
			профессиональных	текстов	текстов	текстов	профессиональных	
			текстов с				текстов	
			иностранного(-ых)					
			на					
			государственный					
			язык и обратно.					
		Наличие	умеет выполнять	не умеет выполнять	умеет в целом	умеет выполнять	умеет выполнять	

умений	перевод	перевод	выполнять перевод	перевод	перевод	
	профессиональных	профессиональных	профессиональных	профессиональных	профессиональных	
	текстов с	текстов	текстов, но допускает	текстов, но с	текстов	
	иностранного(-ых)		ошибки, мешающие	незначительными		
	на		пониманию	ошибками, не		
	государственный		содержания теста	мешающие пониманию		
	язык и обратно			содержания		
				переводимого текста		
Наличие	владеет навыками	не владеет навыками	владеет некоторыми	владеет навыками	владеет навыками	
навыков	перевода	перевода	навыками перевода	перевода	перевода	
(владение	профессиональных	профессиональных	профессиональных	профессиональных	профессиональных	
опытом)	текстов с	текстов	текстов	текстов, но допускает	текстов	
	иностранного(-ых)			некоторые неточности		
	на					
	государственный					
	язык и обратно					

- 4. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения основной профессиональной образовательной программы
  - 4.1. Типовые контрольные задания, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков 4.1.1. Средства для промежуточной аттестации по итогам изучения дисциплины

Partie and Partie	жуточной аттестации по итогам изучении дисциплины				
Нормативная база проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по результатам изучения дисциплины: Б1.О.02 Иностранный язык					
1) действующее «Положение о текущем н Бурятская ГСХА»	онтроле успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся ФГБОУ ВО				
- 71	чной аттестации обучающихся по итогам изучения дисциплины (модуля)				
1	2				
Цель промежуточной аттестации -	установление уровня достижения каждым обучающимся целей обучения по данной дисциплине, изложенных в п.2.2 настоящей программы				
Форма промежуточной аттестации -	экзамен				
Место экзамена в графике учебного процесса:	1) подготовка к экзамену и сдача экзамена осуществляется за счёт учебного времени (трудоёмкости), отведённого на экзаменационную сессию для обучающихся, сроки которой устанавливаются приказом по академии  2) дата, время и место проведения экзамена определяется графиком сдачи экзаменов, утверждаемым деканом факультета (директором института)				
Форма экзамена -	устный				
Процедура проведения экзамена -	представлена в оценочных материалах по дисциплине				
Экзаменационная программа по учебной дисциплине:	1) представлена в оценочных материалах по дисциплине 2) охватывает разделы (в соответствии с п. 4.1 настоящего документа)				
Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков:	представлены в оценочных материалах по дисциплине				
	Основные характеристики				
промежуточной атт	естации обучающихся по итогам изучения дисциплины				
1	2				
Цель промежуточной аттестации -	установление уровня достижения каждым обучающимся целей и задач обучения по данной дисциплине, изложенным в п.2.2 настоящей программы				
Форма промежуточной аттестации -	зачёт				
Место процедуры получения зачёта в графике учебного процесса	1) участие обучающегося в процедуре получения зачёта осуществляется за счёт учебного времени (трудоёмкости), отведённого на изучение дисциплины     2) процедура проводится в рамках ВАРО, на последней неделе семестра				
Основные условия получения обучающимся зачёта:	обучающийся выполнил все виды учебной работы (включая самостоятельную) и отчитался об их выполнении в сроки, установленные графиком учебного процесса по дисциплине				
Процедура получения зачёта - Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков:	Представлены в оценочных материалах по данной дисциплине				

#### Перечень экзаменационных вопросов

- 1. Read and translate the text "Plant Kingdom" with the help of a dictionary (YK-4)
- 2. Read and translate the text "Types of Plants: Plant Classification" with the help of a dictionary (УК-4)
- 3. Read and translate the text "Garden Types of Plants" with the help of a dictionary (УК-4)
- 4. Read and translate the text "Structure of a Tree" with the help of a dictionary (УК-4)
- 5. Read and translate the text "Trees" with the help of a dictionary (УК-4)
- 6. Read and translate the text "Garden" with the help of a dictionary (УК-4)
- 7. Read and translate the text "Ornamental Gardens" with the help of a dictionary (УК-4)
- 8. Read and translate the text "From the History of Gardening" with the help of a dictionary (УК-4)
- 9. Read and translate the text "Where does the Story of Gardens Begin?" with the help of a dictionary (УК-4)
- 10. Read and translate the text "Garden Accessories" with the help of a dictionary (УК-4)
- 11. Read and retell the text "Education in Russia" (УК-4)
- 12. Read and retell the text "St. Petersburg" (УК-4) 13. Read and retell the text "William Shakespeare" (УК-4)
- 14. Read and retell the text "The Kremlin" (УК-4)
- 15. Read and retell the text "London Museums and Art Galleries" (УК-4)
- 16. Read and retell the text "The Republic of Belarus" (УК-4)
- 17. Read and retell the text "Washington D.C." (УК-4)
- 18. Read and retell the text "Britain's Universities" (УК-4)
- 19. Read and retell the text "New York" (УК-4)

- 20. Read and retell the text "The Acute Problems of Ecology" (УК-4)
- 21. Speak about yourself and your family (УК-4)
- 22. Speak about your daily routine (УК-4)
- 23. Speak about the Buryat State Academy of Agriculture (УК-4)
- 24. Speak about London (УК-4)
- 25. Speak about Russia (УК-4)
- 26. Speak about Moscow (УК-4)
- 27. Speak about your speciality (УК-4)
- 28. Speak about the Republic of Buryatia (УК-4)
- 29. Speak about Ulan-Ude (УК-4)
- 30. Speak about the United States of America (УК-4)
- 31. Speak about Canada (УК-4)

Экзаменационные билеты оформляются по следующей форме (образец):

федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Бурятская государственная сельскохозяйственная академия имени В.Р. Филиппова»

имени В.Р. Филиппова»

Заведующий кафедрой «Иностранные и русский языки» \_\_\_\_\_\_/

(наименование кафедры) (подпись)

(ΦΝΟ)

#### Экзаменационный билет№1

Дисциплина Иностранный язык

#### Вопросы:

- 1. Read and translate the text "Plant Kingdom" with the help of a dictionary
- 2. Read and retell the text "Education in Russia"
- 3. Speak about London

#### Перечень вопросов к зачету

- І. Лексико-грамматический тест по следующим темам:
  - 1. Множественное число существительных (УК-4)
  - 2. Употребление артиклей (УК-4)
  - 3. Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные (УК-4)
  - 4. Спряжение глаголов to be/to have (УК-4)
  - 5. Употребление форм простого времени Present Simple, Past Simple (УК-4)
- II. Монологическое высказывание по одной из следующих разговорных тем:
- 1. "About myself and my family" (УК-4)
- 2. "My daily routine" (УК-4)
- 3. "Our Academy" (УК-4)

#### Лексико-грамматический тест

#### I вариант

- 1. There ..... some milk in the fridge.
  - a) are b) is c) has d) am
- 2. I was .... home .... the 3d of July.
  - a) In, on b)at, at, c)at, on d)in, on
- 3. .... you .... to the festival next week.
  - a) Will, go b) do, go c) did, go d) shall, go
- 4. He works as .... editor.
  - a) the b) c) a d)an
- 5. Mary and Katherine .... in Rome now.

a)

- 6. These ..... are my nephews.
  - a) children b) child c) childs d) childrens
- 7. This is my book. It ..... a red cover.
  - a) to have b) has c) have d) hase
- 8. The Sun .... in the East.
  - a) rise b) to rise c) rises d) rose
- 9. Jim ..... to study French last year.
  - a) begin b) begans c) begins d) began
- 10. I'll go to Great Britain .... September ... a year.
  - a) in, in b) in, at c) on, in d) on, at
- 11. ..... there any students in the classroom?
  - a) is b) am c) be d) are
- 12. They ...... any friends at the university.
  - a) haven't b) have c) has d) hasn't
- 13. I ..... dance with you tomorrow.
  - a) Will b) shall c) am d) do
- 14. Today I saw .... man and .... woman. .... man read .... book.
  - a) a, a, -, a b) a, the, a, the c) a, a, the, a d) a, a, the, the
- 15. There are many animals in our farm: ....., oxen, ......
  - a) sheeps, cows b) sheep, cowes c) sheeps, cow d) sheep, cows
- 16. He has two brothers. .... brothers often helps us.
  - a) his b) her c) my d) our
- 17. The cat .... black and white.
  - a) has b) is c) are d) goes
- 18. ..... it always rain here?
  - a)does b)did c) do d) has
- 19. I ..... not buy this appartment a week ago.
  - a) do b) does c) shall d) did
- 20. ..... glasses are my gift for you.
  - a) These b) this c) that d) thes
- 21. Sometimes she ..... TV in the evening.
  - a) watch b) watchs c) watches d) watchies
- 22. I ..... the whole evening yesterday.
  - a) Studied b) studied c) study d) studies
- 23. They ..... write a new article in two days.
  - a) will b) shall c) do d) have
- 24. We always go to the market .... Sundays .... the morning.
  - a) on, in b) on, at c) in, at d) in, in
- 25. There ..... a table, two chairs and many flowers in the room.
  - a) are b) has c) is d) be

#### II вариант

- 1. There ..... a table and some chairs in the room.
  - a) are b) is c) has d) am
- 2. I was born ... Tuesday ... 3 o'clock in the morning
  - a) In, in b)at, on c)on, at d)in, on
- 3. .... you .... us next summer.
  - a) did, visit b) do, visit c) will, visit d) shall, visit
- 4. They live in ... United States of America.
  - a) an b) c) a d) the
- 5. Jim ... a student, he ... a pupil.
  - a) Isn't, are b) aren't, are c) isn't, is d) isn't, be
- 6. I like to listen how these .... sing.
  - a) womans b) women c) womes d) weman
- 7. This is my cat. It ..... a fluffy tail .
  - a) has b) to have c) have d) hase
- 8. The student's year .... in September.
  - a) begin b) began c) to begin d) begins
- 9. I .... a new house a month ago.
  - a) buys b) to buy c) bought d) boughts
- 10. I'll study ... the University ... next year.
  - a) in, in b) at, c) at, in d) in, -
- 11. ..... there a man in the garden?
  - a) is b) am c) be d) are

- 12. Mr. and Mrs. West ... three sons.
  - a) to have b) have c) has d) hasn't
- 13. May be she ... go to Malta next year.
  - a) is b) shall c) will d) does
- 14. We live in ... old house near ... station. It's two miles from ... centre.
  - a) the, a, the b) a, the, the c) an, the, the d) the, the, the
- 15. We were in a fair. There were ...., vegetables, .....
  - a) fruits, animals b) fruit, animal c) fruit, animals d) fruits, animal
- 16. My brother and I like to play football. .... are real football players.
  - a) our b) we c) they d) he
- 17. Monday ... a day of the week..
  - a) has b) is c) are d) goes
- 18. Who .... the chocolate??
  - a) does like b) do like c) like d) likes
- 19. We .... do the project the day before the yesterday.
  - a) don't b) doesn't c) shall not d) didn't
- 20. ... book is very interesting.
  - a) These b) those c) that d) an
- 21. She often ... in the morning.
  - a) to take a shower b) takes a shower c) take a shower d) took a shower
- 22. I ... bad last night...
  - a) felt b) feeled c) felts d) feels
- 23. I think our team ...win the competition in a year.
  - a) will b) shall c) do d) have
- 24. I was ... the reading room ... Monday ... noon.
  - a) on, in, in b) in, on, at c) in, at, on d) in, in, in
- 25. There ... no letter for you.
  - a) are b) has c) is d) be

# 5. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы

#### 5.1. Критерии оценки к экзамену

Оценка «отлично» (86-100 баллов) ставится обучающемуся, обнаружившему систематические и глубокие знания учебно-программного материала, умения свободно выполнять задания, предусмотренные программой в типовой ситуации (с ограничением времени) и в нетиповой ситуации, знакомство с основной и дополнительной литературой, усвоение взаимосвязи основных понятий дисциплины в их значении приобретаемой специальности и проявившему творческие способности и самостоятельность в приобретении знаний. Студент исчерпывающим образом ответил на вопросы экзаменационного билета. Задача решена правильно, студент способен обосновать выбранный способ и пояснить ход решения задачи.

Оценка «хорошо» (71-85 баллов) ставится обучающемуся, обнаружившему полное знание учебно-программного материала, успешное выполнение заданий, предусмотренных программой в типовой ситуации (с ограничением времени), усвоение материалов основной литературы, рекомендованной в программе, способность к самостоятельному пополнению и обновлению знаний в ходе дальнейшей работы над литературой и в профессиональной деятельности. При ответе на вопросы экзаменационного билета студентом допущены несущественные ошибки. Задача решена правильно или ее решение содержало несущественную ошибку, исправленную при наводящем вопросе экзаменатора.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» (56-70 баллов) ставится обучающемуся, обнаружившему знание основного учебно-программного материала в объеме, достаточном для дальнейшей учебы и предстоящей работы по специальности, знакомство с основной литературой, рекомендованной программой, умение выполнять задания, предусмотренные программой. При ответе на экзаменационные вопросы и при выполнении экзаменационных заданий обучающийся допускает погрешности, но обладает необходимыми знаниями для устранения ошибок под руководством преподавателя. Решение задачи содержит ошибку, исправленную при наводящем вопросе экзаменатора.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» (менее 56 баллов) ставится обучающемуся, обнаружившему пробелы в знаниях основного учебно-программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий, слабые побуждения к самостоятельной работе над рекомендованной основной литературой. Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится обучающимся, которые не могут продолжить обучение или приступить к профессиональной деятельности по окончании академии без дополнительных занятий по соответствующей дисциплине.

#### 5.2. Критерии оценки к зачету

зачет (86-100 баллов) ставится обучающемуся, обнаружившему систематические и глубокие знания учебно-программного материала, умения свободно выполнять задания, предусмотренные программой в типовой ситуации (с ограничением времени) и в нетиповой ситуации, знакомство с основной и дополнительной литературой, усвоение взаимосвязи основных понятий дисциплины в их значении приобретаемой специальности и проявившему творческие способности и самостоятельность в приобретении знаний.

зачет (71-85 баллов) ставится обучающемуся, обнаружившему полное знание учебнопрограммного материала, успешное выполнение заданий, предусмотренных программой в типовой ситуации (с ограничением времени), усвоение материалов основной литературы, рекомендованной в программе, способность к самостоятельному пополнению и обновлению знаний в ходе дальнейшей работы над литературой и в профессиональной деятельности.

зачет (56-70 баллов) ставится обучающемуся, обнаружившему знание основного учебнопрограммного материала в объеме, достаточном для дальнейшей учебы и предстоящей работы по специальности, знакомство с основной литературой, рекомендованной программой, умение выполнять задания, предусмотренные программой.

незачет (менее 56 баллов) ставится обучающемуся, обнаружившему пробелы в знаниях основного учебно-программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий, слабые побуждения к самостоятельной работе над рекомендованной основной литературой. Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится обучающимся, которые не могут продолжить обучение или приступить к профессиональной деятельности по окончании академии без дополнительных занятий по соответствующей дисциплине.

## 6. Оценочные материалы для организации текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся

Форма, система оценивания, порядок проведения и организация текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся устанавливаются Положением об организации текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся.

#### 6.1. Комплект заданий для самостоятельной работы обучающихся

_	1_	
1.		Exercise 1. Replace the words in brackets by the correct personal pronouns. Note that Sue is
	местоимения, this/these, that/those	the person speaking. The (*) means that you are asked a question.
		1. My name is Sue. (Sue) am English. And this is my family.
		2. My mum's name is Angie. (Angie) is from Germany.
	English Grammar, ctp.5 – 16, 48-59, 44-	3. Bob is my dad. (My dad) is a waiter.
	48	4. On the left you can see Simon. (Simon) is my brother.
	40	5. (Sue and Simon) are twins.
		7. (Sue, Simon, Angie and Bob) live in Canterbury.
		8. (Canterbury) is not far from London.
		9. My grandparents live in London. (My grandparents) often come and see us.
		10. What can (*) tell me about your family?
		Exercise 1. Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.
		His Their Her
		1. This is my mum name's Jess.
		These are my sisters names are Mary and Dina.
		These are my parents names are Tanya and Bob
		4. This is my cousin name's Helen.
		5. This is my cousin name's Fred
		6. These are my sisters names are Tina and Nina.
		7. This is my aunt name's Pam.
		Exercise 1. Поставьте this или these. Переведите предложения.
		1 cream isn't good.
		3 books belong to his children.
		4 river is the longest in the region.
		5 trainers were made in Italy.
		6 car is new.
		7 oranges are very nice.
		8 book belongs to George.
		9 lessons are very difficult.
		· ·
_	<b>F</b>	
2.	Глаголы to be и to have	Exercise 1. Put in am, is or are
		1. My friend is a doctor. 2. She my younger sister. Her name Alice. 3.We from Russia.
	English Grammar, стр. 16-28	4. This book very expensive. It \$ 65. 5. These apples red. They very tasty. 6. My
		brother a driver. He interested in cars. 7. Mike and Liz from New Zealand. They
		doctors. 8. It 8.45 and I late again. 9. My parents lawyers. They at work. 10. Bob
		a student. He 18. 11. The weather nice today. It sunny.
		Exercise 1.Choose the correct answer:
		1) The coffee have/has milk in it.
		2) They have/has the correct answer.
		3) The flag of Israel have/has a star on it.
		4) I never have/has a clean room.
1		5) The house have /has a lot of furniture.
		6) The water have/has a bad taste.
		7) We have/ has beautiful flowers in our garden.
		8) Jane have / has five new English books.
		My father have / has a computer in his office
3	MUOVECTBEHHOE HINCES MACH	
3.	Множественное число имен	Exercise 2. Give the plural of the following nouns.
	существительных, притяжательный	table (стол) – tables
	падеж имен существительных	policeman (полицейский), computer (компьютер), lion (лев), glove (перчатка), lady (дама,
		леди), bus (автобус), knife (нож), piano (рояль), desk (парта), boat (лодка), child (ребенок),
	English Grammar, стр. 35-44, 68-77	boy (мальчик), sheep (овца), leg (часть ноги от стопы до бедра), watch (часы), tooth (зуб),
1		flower (цветок), play (игра), umbrella (зонт), foot (ступня), phone (телефон), person
		(человек), armchair (кресло), tomato (помидор), theatre (театр), wolf (волк), ох (бык),
1		woman (женщина), subway (подземка, метро), deer (олень), elephant (слон), monkey
		(обезьяна), fox (лиса), family (семья), goose (гусь), butterfly (бабочка), tram (трамвай),
		daddy (дядя), man (мужчина), scissors (ножницы), clothes (одежда), pencil (карандаш),
1		brother (брат), advice (совет), news (новости), mathematics (математика)
		Exercise 4. Rewrite these sentences using 's, s', or just an apostrophe (').
		1. This bicycle is for a child. – a child's bicycle
		2. This pen belongs to the teacher.
		3. He describes the career of the actress.
		4. That is a job for a stewardess.
		5. The toys belong to the children.
1	1	6. This is a club for women.
		7 Mars a sharel for sinla
		7. It's a school for girls. 8. This is the lounge for residents.

		9. This umbrella belongs to James.
4.	Артикли – a/an, the, zero article,	10. That hat belongs to Doris.  Exercise 3. Fill in the correct article
4.	числительные	1. "Is this your friend?" — "No, it isn't my friend, it is my sister".
		2. I have sister. My sister is teacher. My sister's husband is pilot.
	English Grammar, стр. 28-35, 59-68	3. I have no car.
		4. She has got terrible headache.
		5. They have dog and two cats.
		6. My cousin says he is going to be manager one day. 7. Would you like apple?
		8. This is tree tree is green.
		9. I can see three children are playing in yard.
		I have car car is white. My friend has no car.
		Exercise 4. Write the cardinal and ordinal forms of these numbers in words and spell them
		correctly.
		1- <i>one</i> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 25, 28, 30, 52, 48, 67, 74, 83, 99, 100
5.	Разговорная тема «My family»	Abstract:
0.	l acresopriazi rema miny raminy.	Hello, everybody! Let me introduce myself. My name is Pete. My surname is Ivanov.
	Устные разговорные темы, стр.5-24	I am from Russia. I was born on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> of November, in 1998 in Barguzin region, the Republic
		of Buryatia. Now I am 17 years old. My sign of zodiac is a Scorpio, my animal zodiac is a Tiger.
		I am a very sociable, friendly, cheerful and good-tempered person. That's why I have
		a lot of friends and I like being around people. I like everything positive, I like to help people around and see how they become happy. I am not sure but my friends say that I have a good
		sense of humour. Actually, I love telling jokes and making my friends smile. I like kind, honest,
		polite, reliable and responsible people. And I hate when people are rude and aggressive. I like
		wearing casual clothes, jeans, T-shirts and sneakers.
		As for my hobbies and interests, there are many. In my free time, I am fond of
		reading, listening to music, watching TV, chatting with my friends, surfing the Internet and
		dating my girlfriend Helen. Helen is a beautiful girl. She is always elegant and wears the clothes of the latest fashion. Besides, I am doing sports a lot. I go in for martial arts. I go to the
		gym and run at the stadium. Sometimes I play different sport games for health and pleasure. I
		usually play such games as volleyball, basketball, football and sometimes tennis
6.	Вводная конструкция there is/there are	Exercise 1. Задайте вопрос и дайте отрицательный ответ:
	F "   0 77.07	1. There is a jug of milk on the floor.
	English Grammar, стр. 77-87	- Is there a jug of milk on the floor?
		<ul> <li>No, there is not a jug of milk on the floor.</li> <li>There are three black chairs here.</li> </ul>
		3. There is a pretty little girl outside our house.
		4. There are many windows in the office.
		5. There is a yellow lamp in the bedroom.
		6. There are five cups in the cupboard.
		<ul><li>7. There is some wine in the glass.</li><li>8. There is a cat in the house.</li></ul>
		9. There are some shops near the restaurant.
		10. There are some potatoes in the bag.
		Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences with there is / there are in the affirmative.
		My name is Annie and I live in a very big housetwenty-three rooms in my house, but
		only twelve bedrooms. I live in one of the rooms on the third floor. In my room
		a huge bed and nine windows. My bedroom isn't small. On my bed lots of pillows, and my cat, Fluffy. In my closet many toys, and also many clothes. I
		don't have a bathroom in my bedroom, but a bathroom next to my room. Also in my
		house two kitchens, a big dining room and three living rooms. The house is really big!
7.	The Present Simple (Indefinite) Tense,	Exercise. 1. Complete the sentences using the appropriate verb from the box. Put the vern into
	безличные предложения	the Present Simple Tense:
	<i>Live,</i> English Grammar, ctp. 107-118	study, finish, watch, work, sleep, help, go, cross, play  1. Ella _lives in Manchester.
	English Grammar, Crp. 107-116	2. Eric chess very well.
		3. Jean many subjects at the university.
		4. Leonard his sister to do homework.
		5. Mr. Elliot in an office from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m.
		6. Lessons at 3.30 p.m. every day.
		7. The children the street when go to school. 8. The dog outside.
		9. We to work together.
		10. They TV every day.
		Exercise 2. Create sentences from the given sets of words:
		1. I/ to work/ on foot/ to go/ always. – I always go to work on foot.
		2. To do/ in the Academy/ We/ our homework/ never
		3. Usually/home/We/on the weekend/to go
		<ol> <li>funny/ often/ He/ stories/ to tell/.</li> <li>ice-cream/ to buy/ sometimes/Margaret/some.</li> </ol>
		6. They/ in the park/ often/ in the evening/to walk.
		7. her work /every day/ to leave/ She/ at 7 p.m.
		8. to go/ summer/ Our family/ every/ to the sea.
		9. to mountain/ never/ He/ in the winter/ to go.
		10. TV/ They/ in the evening/to watch/ usually.

9. A lot of, English	е разговорные темы, стр.24-32  f/many/much, a few/few, a little/little n Grammar, стр. 87-95	Abstract: Hi, there! I am Kate. I'd like to tell you about my daily routine. I study at the Buryat State Academy of Agriculture. I am a first-year student of the Economics faculty. I study many subjects at the Academy such as economics, mathematics, history, English and others. But my major subject is management. After graduating from the Academy I will be qualified as a manager. I go to the Academy every day.  I usually wake up at 6 o'clock in the morning. But I get up at 6.15 a.m. I open the window and turn on the DVD-recorder. I do my morning exercises to the music. After that I go to the bathroom and take my shower. I wash my face, brush my teeth and dry myself with a towel. Then I dry my hair with a blow-dryer and comb my hair.  I go back to my bedroom and dress myself. I make my bed, tidy up my things and put my books into the bag.  Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with how much or how many and then answer the following questions about yourself.  1. How many eggs do you eat every morning for breakfast? – Two or three.  2 tea do you drink every day?  3 magazines do you buy every month?  4 pocket money do you get every day?  5 friends did you meet on you last vacation?  6 films do you watch every week?  7 sugar do take in your coffee?  8 water do you drink every day?  9 exercises do you do every day?  10 chocolate do you eat every week?  11 time do you spend playing computer games every day?  Exercise 4. Fill in very few, a few, very little or a little.  1. Mary has got a little money. She can afford to buy a new dress.  2. We have got gegs. We can't make an omelette.  3. There are people in the park today because it's too cold.  4. My mother has got apples. She promised us to make an apple pie.  5. There's orange juice in the fridge. Would you like some?  6. There's butter in the fridge. Go to the shop and buy some, please.  7. When I was a child I didn't like chocolate, so I ate
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	ast Simple (Indefinite) Tense	11. There is pepper in the pepper box. You can add in your soup if you want.
	ast Simple (Indefinite) Tense	Fyereign 2. Change the right verient and translate contanges:
English		1. They (do/did/does/doed) their homework yesterday. – They did their
		homework yesterday. – Они сделали своё домашнее задание вчера.
		2. I (find/finded/found/to find) your keys under the table a minute ago.
		3. We (go/goed/went/goes) to New York in January last year.
		4. We (see/saw/seed/sees) the new film yesterday.
		5. My father (wash/washes/washed/washen) his car last week.
		6. They(play/plays/played/playen) computer games yesterday.
		7. They (call/called/calls/to call) Helen yesterday. 8. Yesterday Mary (take/took/taken/takes) me to the zoo.
		<ul><li>8. Yesterday Mary (take/took/taken/takes) me to the zoo.</li><li>9. Mary (open/opened/opens/to open) the door a minute ago.</li></ul>
		10. They
		Exercise 3. Open the brackets and put the given verbs into the right form and translate them:
		1. Mozart (to write) more than 600 pieces of music. – Mozart wrote more than 600
		pieces of music. – Моцарт написал более шестисот музыкальных произведений.
		2. My father (to teach) me to drive the car a year ago.
		3. Jim and his friends (to play) the paintball yesterday.
		4. He (to read) a new book last month.
		<ul><li>5. My sister (to have) exams last year.</li><li>6. Ann (to spend) much money the other day.</li></ul>
		7. She (to buy) new dress and new bag two days ago.
		8. Yesterday I (to get up) at 7.30 in the morning.
		9. We (to be) students last year. Now we (to be) doctors.
		10. We (to do) our project the day before yesterday.
		11. They (to visit) their granny a month ago.
11. Разгов	ворная тема «Our Academy»	Abstract:
V	0 0000000000000000000000000000000000000	The Buryat State Academy of Agriculture is the first higher educational institution in the
устные	е разговорные темы, стр.32-41	Republic of Buryatia. It was founded in 1931 as the Buryat-Mongolian Agropedagogical Institute. In 1932 the Agropedagogical Institute was reorganized into two institutes –
		pedagogical and zootechnical. In 1934 there was founded a veterinary faculty and the
		institute was named the Zooveterinary Institute. Later there were opened new faculties:
		agronomy (1952) and technology (1955). In 1963 the faculty of technology was reorganized
		into the East-Siberian Institute of Technology. So, the Buryat Agricultural Institute became the
		so-called incubator of new schools of higher learning in Buryatia.
		For the years of its existence the Academy has become one of the largest schools of
		higher learning of the Eastern Siberia and the Far East.
		In 1995 as a result of the state attestation the Agricultural Institute was renamed into the
		Buryat State Academy of Agriculture. In 1998 the Academy was named after Philippov V.R.,
		a talented scientist and a famous statesman of Buryatia, and a rector, who had made a

12.	The Future Simple (Indefinite) Tense	Exercise 1. Put the verbs in the correct form, translate sentences:
12.	The Future Simple (indefinite) Tense	1. I (to see) them next Saturday. – I will see them next Saturday.
	English Grammar, ctp. 126-133	2. They (to be) here tomorrow.
		3. We (to have) the test in a week.
		4. Nick (to go) to school next week?
		5. You (to wait) for me?
		6. We (not to be) busy in the evening.
		7. Children (to come) back tomorrow?
		8. Sheila (not to get) passport next year.
		9. When she (to study) French?
		10. Why your father (to help) you?
		Exercise 2. Rewrite the sentences in Future Simple:
		1. The concert usually begins at 6 o'clock. (tomorrow) – The concert will begin at 6
		o'clock tomorrow.
		2. We often listen to the news. (in the evening)
		3. I often buy the detective stories. (on Sunday)
		4. She goes to the town every day. (tomorrow)
		5. Our teacher often collects our copy books. (the day after tomorrow)
		6. I never wake up early on Sundays. (next Sunday)
		7. We sometimes have dinner at the cafeteria. (on Mother's birthday)
		8. I often get presents from my parents. (next week)
		9. Mike often gives Ann flowers. (on her birthday)
		10. Father usually takes us to the country every Sunday. (for the weekend)
13.	The Present Continuous tense, оборот	Exercise 4. Make up as many questions as possible to the following sentences.
	to be going to	1. John is reading a book. – Is John reading a book? / What is John doing? /
		Is John reading a book or a newspaper?
	English Grammar, стр. 133-143	2. Mary and her sister are listening to the music.
		3. Our cat is sleeping in the box.
		4. I am studying math.
		5. The chef is cooking delicious meal now.
		6. Children are drinking fruit juice at the moment.
		7. The boy is playing video games with his friend.
		8. My cousins are helping their mother about the house.
		9. The books are lying on the shelf.
		10. It is raining heavily.
		11. My neighbor is watering his garden.
		Exercise 5. Write the sentences into negative in Present Continuous.
		1. My friend (sleep) at the moment. – My friend is not sleeping at the moment.
		2. Richard (have) breakfast.
		3. Clara (write) a letter.
		4. Josh (brush) his teeth.
		5. My sister (wash) up.
		6. Jake (do) his morning exercises.
		7. You (drink) coffee.
		<ul><li>8. She (chat) with her friend.</li><li>9. The boys (watch) an interesting film.</li></ul>
		, \ ,
		,
14.	The Past Continuous tense	11. You (look) for the keys.  Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous Tense.
14.	The Past Continuous tense	1. Kate (to water) plants at 10 o'clock yesterday. – <i>Kate was watering plants at 10 o'clock</i>
	English Grammar, стр. 143-150	Vesterday.
	Linglish Graniniai, Crp. 143-130	
		<ol> <li>I (to write) a poem at 12 o'clock yesterday.</li> <li>Jane (to work) hard the whole evening yesterday.</li> </ol>
		4. My friend (to sleep) at this time yesterday.
		5. When we reached the seaside, the sun (to shine).
		6. My brother (to drive) to the work at 7 o'clock yesterday.
		7. I (to have) a bath when the telephone rang.
		8. The children (to walk) home when they met their father.
		9. Bob and Alice (to do) homework from 5 till 8.
		10. We (to discuss) a new film the whole evening.
		11. When I came home, my parents (to cook) dinner.
		Exercise 2. Put the words in order.
		1. Was / Tom / his / bicycle / repairing. – Tom was repairing his bicycle.
		1. Ann / watching / a film / was.
		2. Going / were / we / to the dentist.
		3. A / horse / riding / was / boy.
		4. Was / yesterday / she / a bus / waiting for / 6 o'clock / at.
		5. In the park / were / Kate / and / friend / her / walking.
		6. Came / an ice-cream / when / my mother / was / I / eating.
		7. We / this / time / at / were / lunch / yesterday / having.
		8. I / difficult / translating / text / was / from 5 to 7.
		9. Came / when / home / my mother / was / my sister / cooking.
		10. Was / when / she / of the window / it / raining / heavily / looked out.
		11. Last Friday / at / were / the / sitting / 5 o'clock / café / and / friends / my / I / in.
15.	Степени сравнения имен	Exercise 4. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.
	прилагательных и наречий	1, Я, думаю, что наш учитель английского языка был очень терпелив. 2. Генри старый
	·	доктор был очень занят. Наш новый доктор даже более занят. 3. Моя учительница
L	English Grammar, стр. 157-164	немецкого языка — самый энергичный человек. 4. Мы знаем, твой сосед — очень
	·	

16.	Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты English Grammar, стр. 164-171	скучный человек. 5. Я считаю, твой дедушка — самый щедрый человек, которого я когдалибо встречал. 6. Часы Рональда точные, но часы его тети более точные. 7. Она купила часы в Швейцарии, потому что она считает, что швейцарские часы самые точные в мире. 8. Тот телевизионный фильм гораздо хуже, чем сегодняшний. 9. Какая самая смешная телевизионная программа? 10. Это были самые счастливые дни в ее жизни. Exercise 5. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.  1. English is as difficult as German. 2. My composition is not as long as yours. 3. It isn't as warm today as it was yesterday. 4. The house his aunt lives in is as old as the one his uncle lives in. 5. His apartment isn't as elegant as her apartment, but it's much bigger. 6. Johnny isn't as rich as Don but he is younger and much happier. 7. My dog isn't as friendly as your dog. 8. You can eat as much as you like. 9. A football match isn't as exciting as a hockey match. 10. The hotel isn't as cheap as we expected.  Exercise 3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол тау.  1. Может быть, это неправда. 2. Может быть, он занят. 3. Может быть, они знают. 4. Может быть, он все еще за границей. 5. Может быть, она опоздает. 6. Может быть, он сдаст экзамен. 7. Может быть, мы поедем на Волгу. 8. Может быть, она придет завтра. 9. Может быть, я куплю эту книгу в Москве. 10. Возможно, она пришлет нам телеграмму. Exercise 4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы must, тау или сап't.  1. Торопись: ты можешь опоздать на поезд. 2. Он, может быть, заболел. 3. Он, может быть, болеет. 4. Не может быть, что он забыл купить цветы. 5. Не может быть, что он поссорился с ней. 6. Наверное, она узнала об этом от Маши. 7. Это, должно быть, была очень трудная задача. 8. На улице, должно быть, очень холодно. 9. Она, должно быть,
4-		встретила их по пути домой. 10. Не может быть, что они продали свой дом.
17.	Participle II English Grammar, стр. 171-180	Exercise 1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на форму причастия.  1. The texts translated by the students were not very difficult. 2. When translating some new texts he usually wrote out all new words. 3. If translated into Russian, this article will be of great importance for me. 4. The text being translated by the students is not very difficult. 5. Having been written the letter had to be posted in the evening. 6. Having passed the examination he joined a group of students who were standing in the corridor. 7. The engineers invited to our plant well-known specialists. 8. Being invited too late his friend could not come. 9. The lecture followed by an experiment was interesting. 10. When asked, the student answered very well. 11. Ice melts when heated. 12. Having solved this important problem, the scientist made a герогt.  Exercise 2. Выберите нужную форму причастия.
		Пример: 1. The scientists (discussing / discussed) this problem will take part in the conference. The scientists discussing / discussed) this problem will take part in the conference.  2. The problems (discussing / discussed) at the conference are of great importance for future research. 3. The subjects (studying / studied) in the first year at the Institute are: mathematics, chemistry, drawing geometry and others. 4. Students (studying / studied) foreign languages should read special literature in the original. 5. The professor (delivering / delivered) lectures on mathematics is a well-known specialist. 6. The lecture (delivering / delivered) by professor N. was very interesting. 7. Specialists (training / trained) at our University work in different fields of the national economy. 8. The coach (training / trained) our volley-ball team is a good sportsman.
18.	The Present Perfect Tense	Exercise 1. Напишите третью форму данных глаголов. write, win, sell, try, read, play, find, visit, stop, study, do, learn, make, built, go, plan, involve,
	English Grammar, стр. 180-187	write, wiri, sell, try, fead, play, find, visit, stop, study, do, fearn, make, built, go, plan, involve, create, fly, lie, open, shut, repeat, translate.  Exercise 2. Поставьте глаголы в форму Present Perfect.  " + " " - "
		"?" Например: I (do). I have done. I haven't done. Have you done?  1. He ( work).  2. She (sleep).  3. We ( work).  4. They (drink).  5. Mike (write).  6. You (have).  7. We ( be).
19.	The Past Perfect Tense	Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect tense of the verbs below. Дополните предложения, используя форму Past Perfect глаголов, приведенных ниже.
	English Grammar, стр. 187-195	Пример: to learn the poem — I went to bed after I had learnt the poem.  Пример: to learn the poem — I went to bed after I had learnt the poem. to have dinner, to do homework, to come, to read the book, to clean the room, to go shopping, to return from Australia, to finish work.  I went to see my friend after I watched TV after They went home after He phoned me after She went to dance after We wrote a composition after They rebuilt the house after We went for a walk after  Exercise 2. Insert the verbs in the Past Perfect tense. Вставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.  Пример: I (to have) breakfast before I went to school. I had had breakfast before I went to school.  1. He went to meet his friends after he (to do) his homework. 2. By 8 o'clock the rain (to stop). 3. Alice was late because she (to miss) the bus. 4. She went to the post-office after she (to write) the letter. 5. He (to work) at the factory before he entered the college.  6. He got a bad mark for his test because he (to make) a lot of mistakes in it. I went to bed after I (to finish) reading the book. The child (to fall) asleep before the parents came home. They (to marry) before they bought this house.

20.	The Passive Voice	Exercise 1. Read and define what the voice is used in the following sentences, change the
	English Grammar, стр. 203-211	voice: 1. Мама варит суп.
	Linghish Grammar, Grp. 200 211	2. Анна читает книгу.
		3. Песня будет спета после перерыва.
		4. Они пекут торты.
		5. Мы получаем стипендию.
		Письма были доставлены адресату через два месяца.     Они готовят завтрак каждый день.
		7. Они готовят завтрак каждый день. 8. Он всегда посещает лекции.
		9. Я часто помогаю маме.
		10. Цветы будут политы завтра.
		Exercise 2. Open the brackets and put the given verbs into the Passive Voice, translate the
		changed sentences: A mouse (to catch) by our cat yesterday. – A mouse was caught by our cat yesterday
		1. Arabic (to write) from right to left.
		2. Those programs (to watch) by millions of people every week.
		3. Stamps (to sell) in most newsagents in Britain.
		4. The police says that nothing (to know) about the child's family.
		<ul><li>5. Spanish (to speak) in Peru.</li><li>6. Football match (to play) tomorrow.</li></ul>
		7. Our windows (to clean) last month.
		8. Her clothes (to make) in Paris.
		9. This window (to break) by children.
04	14	10. This book (to write) by my brother.
21.	Инфинитив	Exercise 1. Вставьте частицу <i>to</i> перед инфинитивом, где необходимо. Переведите предложения.
	English Grammar, стр. 211-218	Model: You can buy a car.
		You can buy a car. (инфинитив "buy" - без частицы <i>to</i> )
		Вы можете купить машину.
		1. She can ski andskate. 2. Do you like listen to good music? 3. A child likes read. 4.
		talk to my neighbour is difficult. 5. It is difficult study well. 6. I came here meet you. 7. We must work hard in the garden. 8. There is no food at home, he willgo shopping
		tommorow. 9. I would like write a letter and send it to my parents. She was the first
		leave home. 10. I'd rather eat at home.
		Exercise 2. Выберите подходящую по смыслу форму инфинитива.
		Model: It may (cost/to cost) too much. (Это может стоить слишком много.)
		It may cost too much. <i>Это может стоить слишком много.</i> 1. I am glad (help/to help) you. (Рад помочь.)
		2. Remember (water/to water) the flowers today. (Не забудь сегодня полить цветы.)
		3. We must (stay/to stay) here. (Мы обязаны здесь остаться.)
		4. He will (call/to call) you later. (Он позвонит вам позже.)
		5. She can (speak/to speak) two languages. ( Она умеет говорить на двух языках.)
		6. You'd better (leave/to leave) us. (Тебе лучше уйти.) 7. The article must (translate / be translated) into Russian. (Статья должна быть переведена
		на русский язык.)
		8. Let me (give/to give) you some advice. (Позволь мне дать тебе совет.)
		9. (Read/To read) a lot is to know a lot. (Много читать - значит много знать.)
		10. She would like (see/ to see) a movie tonight. (Сегодня вечером она хочет посмотреть
22.	  Герундий	фильм.)  Ехегsise 1. Раскройте скобки, используя герундий. Переведите предложения.
22.	Герупдии	Model: Stop (talk). Stop talking. Перестаньте разговаривать.
	English Grammar, стр. 218-224	1. Go on (work). 2. He likes (ride) a bike. 3. She is fond of (joke). 4. I like the idea of (buy) a
		new furniture? 5. (Teach) is an exciting career. 6. My car wants (repair). 7. It looks like (rain). 8.
		(Grow) vegetables takes a lot of time. 9. I prevented him from (come), but he came. 10.
		O.Henry was famous for (write) short stories.  Ехегsise 2. Дополните предложения, выбрав подходящий по смыслу глагол и употребив
		его в форме герундия. Переведите предложения.
		tell live keep smoke have read work get up listen swim come
		1. I like detective stories.
		2 to his favorite music makes him feel good.
		Are you afraid of the truth?     In public places is forbidden.
		5 is a popular form of one's body fit.
		6. She hates early, but she has to.
		7. On home from examination, Jack felt very happy.
		8in the garden is very good for people's health
		9 in the city is more exciting than in the country.
L	l	10 a cup of coffee in the morning really wakes him up.

Abstract: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. England, Wales and Scotland occup the territory of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland. The territory of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland. The territory of Great Britain is routines in the world. The population is more than 60 million people. About 80% of the population is urban. The capital of the country is London. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, which is 34 km wide in narrowest point. The country is also washed by the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The North Sea is nowhere more than 600 feet deep. The landscape of Great Britain varies greatly. The northern and western parts of the country are mountainous and are called the Highlands. All the rest: south, east and the center are a vast plain, which is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343m). There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Seven is the Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland.  24. Разговорная тема «London»  Abstract:  124. Разговорная тема «London»  245. Устные разговорные темы, стр.51-58  126 Каратира (1940)  247. На разговорные темы, стр.51-58  248. Остные разговорные темы, стр.51-59  249. Параговорные темы, стр.51-59  249. Параговорные темы, стр.51-59  240. Разговорные темы, стр.51-59  241. Параговорные темы, стр.51-59  242. Разговорные темы, стр.51-59  243. Параговорные темы, стр.51-59  244. Разговорные темы, стр.51-59  245. Параговорные темы, стр.51-59  246. Параговорные темы, стр.51-59  247. Параговорные темы, стр.51-59  248. Параговорные темы, стр.51-59  249. Параговорные темы, стр.51-59  249. Параговорные темы, стр.51-59  249. Параговорные темы, стр.51-59  249. Параго	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. England, Wales and the territory of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244,000 square kilome 75-th place among other countries in the world. The population is more than 6 About 80% of the population is urban. The capital of the country is London. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, which is narrowest point. The country is also washed by the North Sea, the Irish Sea Ocean. The North Sea is nowhere more than 600 feet deep. The landscape of varies greatly. The northern and western parts of the country are mountainous the Highlands. All the rest: south, east and the center are a vast plain, which Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the high (1343m). There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. Iongest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. T Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland.  Abstract:  London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and No is country's political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. London is sit Thames and covers the territory about 1500 square kilometres. The population about 8,5 million people.  London was founded by Romans in 43 AD. It has more than a 20 c Nowadays London is a wealthy city. It is the second largest city in Europe and largest cities in the world.  London is divided into 33 boroughs, including the City, the West Err and Westmister. The heart of London is the City – the business centre of the Numerous banks, offices and firms are concentrated here, including the Bank Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey. The West End is known as the most beat stock exchange and the Old Bailey. The West End is known as the most beat stock exchange and the Old Bailey. The West End is kno	d. Their capitals d Scotland occupy of Ireland. eters, it takes the 60 million people. is 34 km wide in its and the Atlantic of Great Britain us and are called is called the thest mountain. The Severn is the The largest lake is lorthern Ireland. It tuated on the river on of the city is century-old history, and one of the eapital.
Специальный текст «Electricity»  London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. I is country's political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. London is situated on the rive Thames and covers the territory about 1500 square kilometres. The population of the city is about 8,5 million people.  London was founded by Romans in 43 AD. It has more than a 20 century-old histor Nowadays London is a wealthy city. It is the second largest city in Europe and one of the largest cities in the world.  London is divided into 33 boroughs, including the City, the West End, the East End and Westmister. The heart of London is the City – the business centre of the capital. Numerous banks, offices and firms are concentrated here, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey. The West End is known as the most beautiful and the richest part of London. It is a symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, restaurants, shop clubs, parks and houses are situated here. The industrial district of the capital is the East End is famous as the centre of the clothing industry in London. Also the East End is famous as the centre of the clothing industry in London. Also the East End is place where the true Londoners live. They call themselves cockneys – hereditary inhabitants this area. One more district is Westminster. It is the aristocratic official part of London. A lot o historical buildings are situated here.  25. Специальный текст «Electricity»  «English for Bachelor's degree in Heating  London is the territory about 1500 square kilometres. The population of the city is about 8,5 million people.  London is divided into 33 boroughs, including the Bank of England, the East End and Westmister. The business centre of the capital the richest part of London. Also the richest part of London. Also the East End is famous as the centre of the clothing industry in London. Also the East End is famous as the centre of the clothing industry in London. Also the East End is famous as the ce	London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Notis country's political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. London is sitt Thames and covers the territory about 1500 square kilometres. The population about 8,5 million people.  London was founded by Romans in 43 AD. It has more than a 20 con Nowadays London is a wealthy city. It is the second largest city in Europe and largest cities in the world.  London is divided into 33 boroughs, including the City, the West Endown was the Numerous banks, offices and firms are concentrated here, including the Bank Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey. The West End is known as the most bear	tuated on the river on of the city is century-old history. Indoor of the ond, the East Endercapital.
Устные разговорные темы, стр.51-58  is country's political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. London is situated on the rive Thames and covers the territory about 1500 square kilometres. The population of the city is about 8,5 million people.  London was founded by Romans in 43 AD. It has more than a 20 century-old histor Nowadays London is a wealthy city. It is the second largest city in Europe and one of the largest cities in the world.  London is divided into 33 boroughs, including the City, the West End, the East End and Westmister. The heart of London is the City – the business centre of the capital. Numerous banks, offices and firms are concentrated here, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey. The West End is known as the most beautiful and the richest part of London. It is a symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, restaurants, shope clubs, parks and houses are situated here. The industrial district of the capital is the East End Infere are many factories and enterprises as well as the Port of London. The East End is famous as the centre of the clothing industry in London. Also the East End is proud to be a place where the true Londoners live. They call themselves cockneys – hereditary inhabitants this area. One more district is Westminster. It is the aristocratic official part of London. A lot on historical buildings are situated here.  It is impossible to imagine our civilization without electricity: economic and social progress will be turned to the past and our daily lives completely transformed.  Electrical power has become universal. Thousands of applications of electricity such	is country's political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. London is sitn Thames and covers the territory about 1500 square kilometres. The population about 8,5 million people.  London was founded by Romans in 43 AD. It has more than a 20 c Nowadays London is a wealthy city. It is the second largest city in Europe and largest cities in the world.  London is divided into 33 boroughs, including the City, the West En and Westmister. The heart of London is the City – the business centre of the Numerous banks, offices and firms are concentrated here, including the Bank Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey. The West End is known as the most bear	tuated on the river on of the city is century-old history. Indo one of the ond, the East Endercapital.
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25. Специальный текст «Electricity»  It is impossible to imagine our civilization without electricity: economic and social progress will be turned to the past and our daily lives completely transformed.  «English for Bachelor's degree in Heating Electrical power has become universal. Thousands of applications of electricity such	this area. One more district is Westminster. It is the aristocratic official part of	
«English for Bachelor's degree in Heating   Electrical power has become universal. Thousands of applications of electricity such	ectricity» It is impossible to imagine our civilization without electricity: economic	
With the appearance of the electrical motor, power cables replaced transmission shafts, gear wheels, belts and pulleys in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century workshops. And in the house a whole range of various time and labour saving appliances have become a part of our everyday lives	Electrical power has become universal. Thousands of applications of as lighting, electrochemistry and electrometallurgy are longstanding and unque With the appearance of the electrical motor, power cables replaced to shafts, gear wheels, belts and pulleys in the 19th century workshops. And in the	f electricity such juestionable. transmission the house a whole
26. Разговорная тема «Russia» Abstract:  Russia is the largest country in the world. The current population is about 147 million		a about 147 million
Устные разговорные темы, стр.58-66  Устные разговорные темы, стр.58-66  Кussia is the largest country in the world. The current population is about 147 minor people according to the last dates of the State Statistics Committee of the Russian Federatio (2015). Russia covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.68% of Russians live in the European part of Russia.  Russia is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans. The oceans are: the Arctic, the Pacific and the Atlantic. The seas are: the White sea, the Okhotsk sea, the Black sea, the Baltic sea and others.  Russia borders on many countries such as Kazakhstan, Mongolia and China in the South-east, Finland and Norway in the north-west, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus and the Ukraine in the west, Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south-west.	реорle according to the last dates of the State Statistics Committee of the Ru (2015). Russia covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asi Russians live in the European part of Russia.  Russia is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans. The oceans are: the A and the Atlantic. The seas are: the White sea, the Okhotsk sea, the Black sea and others.  Russia borders on many countries such as Kazakhstan, Mongolia a South-east, Finland and Norway in the north-west, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus a	ussian Federation sia.68% of Arctic, the Pacific, ea,the Baltic sea and China in the
27. Разговорная тема «The Republic of Abstract:		
Вигуаtia»  Вигуаtia is a part of the Russian Federation and is situated in the southern part of the Eastern Siberia, to the south-east of the greatest and magnificent lake in the world - Lake Baikal. It borders on Tyva Republic, Transbaikalia, Irkutsk regions and Mongolia. The total territory of Buryatia is 351,300 square kilometers.  Nature of Buryatia is unique. One can find here high mountains, boundless steppes and gentle slopping hills. Over 40% of the territory is covered by evergreen coniferous forest. Over 60% of the republic's territory is located in the mountainous region, including the Baikal Mountains on the northern shores of Lake Baikal, the Barguzin and Khamar-Daban mountain ranges. But the most famous are the Sayans with its highest peak Munku-Sardyk (3491metres).  Buryatia is famous for Lake Baikal. Being the cradle of the Buryat ethnos, Lake Baikal is the oldest lake in the world, formed 25 million years ago. It is the deepest lake in the world and contains more than 22% of the world's fresh water reserves and has an exceptional freshwater ecosystem. Its flora and fauna are unique. Over 2500 different kinds of animals are fish inhabit Baikal and its environment, 250 of which are endemic. A diverse variety of endem flora and fauna, some of which are found nowhere else, makes Baikal one of the most biodiverse lakes on Earth. Being considered sacred by Buryats, Baikal rightfully defines a special importance of Buryatia in the planet's biosphere. About 300 rivers flow into the lake and only few of them are navigable in summer and early autumn. The Angara is the only rive that flows out of the lake Baikal. The largest rivers of Buryatia are: the Selenga, the Uda, the Barguzin, the Vitim, the Kitoy, the Irkut and many others.	the Eastern Siberia, to the south-east of the greatest and magnificent lake in Baikal. It borders on Tyva Republic, Transbaikalia, Irkutsk regions and Mongo territory of Buryatia is 351,300 square kilometers.  Nature of Buryatia is unique. One can find here high mountains, both and gentle slopping hills. Over 40% of the territory is covered by evergreen of Over 60% of the republic's territory is located in the mountainous region, included Mountains on the northern shores of Lake Baikal, the Barguzin and Khamarranges. But the most famous are the Sayans with its highest peak Munku-Sa (3491metres).  Buryatia is famous for Lake Baikal. Being the cradle of the Buryat et Baikal is the oldest lake in the world, formed 25 million years ago. It is the deworld and contains more than 22% of the world's fresh water reserves and he freshwater ecosystem. Its flora and fauna are unique. Over 2500 different kin fish inhabit Baikal and its environment, 250 of which are endemic. A diverse of lora and fauna, some of which are found nowhere else, makes Baikal one of biodiverse lakes on Earth. Being considered sacred by Buryats, Baikal rightful	the world - Lake golia. The total coundless steppes coniferous forest. Indianate Baikal r-Daban mountain ardyk ethnos, Lake eepest lake in the las an exceptional nds of animals and variety of endemic fithe most ully defines a low into the lake as is the only river
28. Разговорная тема «Moscow» Abstract:	and only few of them are navigable in summer and early autumn. The Angara that flows out of the lake Baikal. The largest rivers of Buryatia are: the Seleng Barguzin, the Vitim, the Kitoy, the Irkut and many others.	cal and

	Устные разговорные темы, стр.66-75	educational centre with the population of about 10 million people.  Its total area is about 1000 square kilometres. The city was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147. At that time it was a small frontier settlement. By the 15-th century Moscow had grown into a wealthy city. In the 16-th century under Ivan the Terrible, Moscow became the capital of the state of Muscovy. In the 18-th century Peter the Great transferred the capital to St. Petersburg, but Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack in 1812. During the war of 1812 three quarters of the city were destroyed by fire but by the middle of the 19-th century Moscow was completely rebuilt.  The present-day Moscow is a seat of the government of the Russian Federation. President of Russia lives and works here; governmental offices are located here, too.
29.	Разговорная тема «Ulan-Ude»	Abstract:
	Устные разговорные темы, стр.80-87	Ulan-Ude was founded in 1666 by the Russian Cossacks as the fortress of Udinskoye. Due to its favorable economical and geographical position, it grew rapidly and became a large trade center which connected Russia with China and Mongolia and, from 1690, was the administrative center of the Transbaikal region. By 1775, it was known as Udinsk, and in 1783 it was given the status of city and renamed Verkhneudinsk. From that time trade started developing rapidly. Since 1780 the fairs have been held in the town.  It became the capital of Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic in 1923. Later on July 27, 1934 Verkhneudinsk was given a new name – Ulan-Ude.  Nearly 400 000 people live here. Ulan-Ude is situated on the banks of the Selenga and the Uda rivers. The city is divided into three districts: Sovietsky, Oktyabrsky and Zheleznodorozhny.
30.	Разговорная тема «The USA»	Abstract:
	Устные разговорные темы, стр.87-91	The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west, from Canada in the north, to Mexico in the south. The most northern part of the USA is Alaska, the largest state, separated from the rest of the country by Canada.  The population of the United States is about 300 million people, most of the people live in cities. People of different nationalities live in the USA. The official language of the country is English.  The continental part of the USA consists of four physical geographical parts: two
		highlands and two lowland regions. The highland regions are the Appalachian Mountains in the east, and the Cordillera and the Rocky Mountains in the west. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains there are the central lowlands, called the prairie, and the eastern lowlands, called the Mississippi valley. The five Great Lakes, between the USA and Canada include Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.
31.	Разговорная тема «Canada»	Abstract:  Canada is the second largest country in the world after Russia. It has an area of nearly
32.	Устные разговорные темы, стр.91-95  Специальный текст «Му speciality»	10 million square kilometers. Canada is situated in North America. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast - by the Atlantic Ocean. Canada's land frontier is only the USA.  The landscape of Canada is very picturesque and reminds that of Russia. There are mountains, high plains, low plains and great forests in the country. The main mountain chain is the Rocky Mountains that run parallel to the Pacific coast.  Canada is also a country of lakes. Besides the Great Lakes – Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, there are many other large lakes. The largest rivers are the Mackenzie, the Yukon and the St. Lawrence River. The Niagara Falls is one of the most splendid sights in the world and attracts lots of tourists. The Niagara Falls is growing into the wedding capital of Canada. Each year thousands of couples make the journey to Niagara to mark the beginning of a new life.  Abstract:
3Z.		It is a well-known fact that any country must pay much attention to the development of science.
	Устные разговорные темы, стр.111-120	In Russia we also have hundreds of research institutes and scientists usually combine research work and teaching. Research work is carried out at every higher educational institution and great attention is paid to make students familiar with the latest scientific and technical achievements. Student research work is one of the most important means to improve the quality of specialists' training, to cultivate students' creative abilities and independent thinking thereby contributing to the development of the society.  The students of our Academy have every opportunity to carry out research work because the laboratories and workshops are equipped with all necessary devices, computers and up-to-date machines. Many of our teachers and lecturers are considered to be the leading scientists and they help the students in doing their research work. While doing research we are trained to use our knowledge rationally and effectively and learn modern scientific methodology.  Though the students of our Academy have quite favourable conditions for their scientific work they also know that they should work hard and devote much time and attention to achieve necessary scientific results. Everything the students do at the Academy is very important for their development, for their future work, for becoming good specialists and researchers.

#### Критерии оценивания

- правильность ответа по содержанию задания (учитывается количество и характер ошибок при ответе);
  - полнота и глубина ответа (учитывается количество усвоенных фактов, понятий и т.п.);

- сознательность ответа (учитывается понимание излагаемого материала);
- использование дополнительного материала;
- рациональность использования времени, отведенного на задание (не одобряется затянутость выполнения задания, устного ответа во времени, с учетом индивидуальных особенностей обучающихся).

#### Шкала оценивания

Баллы	Степень удовлетворения критериям
для учета в рейтинге (оценка)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
86-100 баллов	Обучающийся полно и аргументировано отвечает по содержанию
«отлично»	вопроса (задания); обнаруживает понимание материала, может
	обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на практике, привести
	необходимые примеры не только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно
	составленные; излагает материал последовательно и правильно.
71-85 баллов	Обучающийся достаточно полно и аргументировано отвечает по
«хорошо»	содержанию вопроса (задания); обнаруживает понимание
	материала, может обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на
	практике, привести необходимые примеры не только по учебнику,
	но и самостоятельно составленные; излагает материал
	последовательно. Допускает 1-2 ошибки, исправленные с помощью
	наводящих вопросов.
56-70 баллов	Обучающийся обнаруживает знание и понимание основных
«удовлетворительно»	положений данного задания, но излагает материал неполно и
	допускает неточности в определении понятий или формулировке
	правил; не умеет достаточно глубоко и доказательно обосновать
	свои суждения и привести свои примеры; излагает материал
	непоследовательно и допускает ошибки.
0-55 баллов	Обучающийся обнаруживает незнание ответа на соответствующее
«неудовлетворительно»	задание (вопрос), допускает ошибки в формулировке определений и
	правил, искажающие их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно
	излагает материал. Отмечаются такие недостатки в подготовке
	обучающегося, которые являются серьезным препятствием к
	успешному овладению последующим материалом.

#### 6.2. Комплект тестовых заданий

Лексико-грамматический тест 1

V-1

I.	Choose the right ans	SWOr.	• .		
٠.	1. Heth	e city he		marriage.	
	•	bered, had know	n		
	b) Remembere				
	c) Remembere	·			
	2. It only a	n hour ago since	l	his place.	
	a) Was, left				
	b) Was, had le	ft			
	c) Had been, le	eft			
	<ol><li>That evening I _</li></ol>	a	etter when I _	dinr	ner.
	a) Received, w	as having			
	b) Received, h	nave been had			
	c) Received, a	m having			
	4. "Come in, Jane;	we y	ou"		
	a) Are expectir				
	b) Expect	J			
	c) Have been	expectina			
	5. He wri	, ,	7 o'clock.		
	a) Had finished				
	b) Was finishin				
	c) Finished	3			
II.	Complete the sentences	Use the Past Si	mple Passive	of the verbs i	n the box
	invent kill				
	IIIVOIR KIII	Sicai	IIIVIC	TOTIOVV	
	1. They	by the police do	as.		
	- /				

		This picture from the museum.
		John Lennon in 1980.
		Television by Baird.
	5.	
III.		onvert the sentences from direct to indirect speech:
	1.	
		My brother said, "I didn't go to the stadium yesterday"
	3.	I asked him, "Where were you last night?"
	4.	The teacher says, "Do this task, Peter."
		She asked me, "Are these articles still printed?"
IV.	_	noose the correct variant:
	1.	If we had a chicken we it.
		a) Cooked
		b) Would cook
	2	c) Were cooking
	۷.	If you my library book I will have to buy a new one.  a) Will lose
		,
		b) Lost c) Lose
	3	I wish I his opinion before.
	٥.	a) Would know
		b) Had known
		c) Knew
	4	She wishes her parents of their decision now.
	•••	a) Would approve
		b) Approved
		c) Had been approved
V.	Ch	noose can, may or must:
	1.	He skate all day and all night.
	a)	May
	b)	Can
		Must
	2.	He says that it snow.
		May
		Can
		Must
	3.	Youread this book; it's great.
	a)	May
	b)	Can
	c)	Must
	4.	I know London so I advise Betty what to see.
	a)	May
		Can
		Must The maids usually do a lot of work.
	5.	a) May
		b) Can
		c) Must
		V-2
l	Ch	noose the right answer:
	1.	We this cottage long before the end of the spring.
		a) Have built
		b) Are building
		c) Have been building
	2.	She from the chair in which she
		a) Rose, sat
		b) Rose, had been sitting
		c) Rose, was sitting
	3.	
		a) Are worrying
		b) Will worry
		c) Will be worrying
	4.	"I you tomorrow if you still help."
		26

		<ul><li>a) Will help, need</li><li>b) Am helping, need</li></ul>
		c) Will help, will need
	5.	
	0.	a) Am, eat
		b) Have been, have eaten
		c) Was, hadn't eaten
II.	Comple	ete the sentences. Use the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in the box
		win ruin feed create speak
	1 1	Where English?
		The buildings by fire.
	3.	
	3. 4.	
	→. 5.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
III.	_	nvert the sentences from direct to indirect speech:
	1.	Mum tells me, "Remember to post the letter to Kate."
	2.	
		The writer asked the editor, "When was his book published?"
		My sister said, "I'm talking on the phone."
	5.	
IV.	_	oose the correct variant:
1 V .		If you drop the vase my sister you.
	٠.	a) Murders
		b) Will murder
		c) Would murder
	2.	
		a) Were
		b) Is
		c) Will be
	3	I wish I to the Tower when I was in London.
	٠.	a) Had gone
		b) Went
		c) Would go
	4.	I wish he everything yesterday.
		a) Did not do
		b) Were not doing
		c) Had not done
V.	Ch	oose can, may or must:
	1.	I speak to Mr. White, please?
		d) May
		e) Can
		f) Must
	2.	You should buy now, the prices go up.
		d) May
		e) Can
		f) Must
	3.	You do what the parents tell.
		d) May
		e) Can
		f) Must
	4.	
		a) May
		b) Can
	_	c) Must
	5.	I come in?
		a) May
		b) Can
		c) Must

лексико-грамматический тест 2
Read, open the brackets choosing the right form from the given, translate and answer the questions given after the text:

It (is-was-is being) two weeks before Christmas, and Mrs. Smith (is-was-is being) very busy. She (buys-bought-will buy) (a lot of - much) Christmas (card-cards) to send to her friends and to her (husband'shusbands') friends, and put (they-them-their) on the table in the living-room. Then, when her husband (comecame-was coming) home from work, she (is saying-has said-said) to him, '(There are-There is) the Christmas cards for our friends on the table, and here are some stamps, a pen and our book of addresses. Will you please write the cards while I (am cooking-cooked-cook) the dinner?'

Mr. Smith (has not said-is not saying-did not say) anything, but walked out of the living-room and (went-go-was going) to his study. Mrs. Smith was very angry with him, but did not say anything either. Then a minute later he (has come-comes-came) back with a box full of Christmas cards. All of them (have-hashad) addresses and stamps on them.

'These (were-are-is) from last year,' he said. 'I forgot to post them.'

- 1. When was Mrs Smith very busy?
- 2. What did she do?
- 3. Why did she buy the cards?
- 4. Where did she put them?
- 5. What did she say to her husband?
- 6. What did Mr Smith say?
- 7. What did he do?
- 8. How did Mrs Smith feel?
- 9. What did she say?
- 10. What did Mr Smith do a minute later?
- 11. What did he say?

Read, open the brackets choosing the right form from the given, translate and answer the questions given after the text:

(Mrs. Brown's-Mrs. Browns') old grandfather (is living-lived) with her and her husband. Every morning he (go-goes-went) for a walk in the park and came home at half past twelve for (his-him-he) lunch. But one morning a police car (stopped-was stopping-had stopped) outside Mrs. Brown's house at twelve (o'clocko'clocks), and two (policemen-policeman-policemans) helped Mr. Brown to get out. One of (their-they-them) (says-is saying-said) to Mrs. Brown, 'The poor (older-the oldest-old) gentleman lost his way in the park and telephoned (we-us-our) for help, so we (send-has sent-sent) a car to bring him home.' Mrs. Brown (is-werewas) very surprised, but she thanked the policemen and they left.

'But, Grandfather,' she then said, 'you (are-have been-were) to that park nearly every day for twenty years. How did you lose your way there?'

The old man (smiles-smiled-will smile), closed one eye and said, 'I didn't quite lose my way. I just (have got tired-got tired) and I didn't want to walk home!'

- 1. Who lived with Mr and Mrs Brown?
- 2. What did he do every morning?
- 3. When did he come home?
- **4.** What did he come home for ?
- 5. What happened one morning?
- 6. At what time did it happen?
- 7. What did the two policemen do?8. What did one of them say to Mrs Brown?
- 9. How did Mrs Brown feel?
- 10. What did she say to her grandfather?
- 11. What did he say?

#### Критерии оценивания

- отношение правильно выполненных заданий к общему их количеству

#### Шкала оценивания

Баллы для учета в рейтинге (оценка)	Степень удовлетворения критериям
86-100 баллов «отлично»	Выполнено 86-100% заданий
71-85 баллов «хорошо»	Выполнено 71-85% заданий
56-70 баллов «удовлетворительно»	Выполнено 56-70% заданий
0-55 баллов «неудовлетвориительно»	Выполнено 0-56% заданий

#### 6.3. Комплект контрольных вопросов для проведения устных опросов

Тема: Правила чтения и произношения

Задание 1. Распределите слова на две группы: слова с открытым слогом и слова с закрытым слогом. cut – myth - tide – mix – box – lake – fly - plate – map – his – cat – dog – blue – site – meet – he – sit – rose – home – stop – fond – game – plan – tram – my – ill – system – tent – fell – feel – fine – we – but – fun – use – tune

Тема Местоимения, глагол to be

Задание 1. Употребите необходимую форму глагола to be:

- 1. She \_\_ a nice girl.
- 2. We in Rome.
- 3. It \_\_ far away from Moscow.
- 4. They \_\_ students.
- 5. You \_\_ late.

Задание 2. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную форму

Задание 3. Используйте необходимую форму личных или притяжательных местоимений:

- 1. ... name is Jack. (My/I)
- 2. ... like to visit their friends. (They/Their)
- 3. ... city is large and well-planned. (We/Our)
- 4. ... has a small family and many friends. (He/His)
- 5. Lucy and Mary have bicycles. ... bicycles are red. (They/Their)

Тема Артикль, Существительное, Числительные

Задание 1. Поставьте артикли там, где необходимо.

- 1. I come to ... work by ... bus. Today ... bus was a bit late. (Я езжу на работу на автобусе. Сегодня автобус немного опоздал.)
- 2. ... Jack is ... youngest but ... cleverest boy at ... school. (Джэк самый младший, но самый умный мальчик в школе.)
- 3. It rained, so I stayed at ... home in ... evening. But today ... sun is shining brightly in ... sky. (Шел дождь, поэтому я остался дома вечером. Но сегодня ярко светит солнце в небе.)
- 4. On ... Monday ... kids were tired and they went to ... bed very early. (В понедельник дети устали и пошли спать очень рано.)
- 5. My wife is ... best woman in ... world and I'm ... happiest husband! (Моя жена лучшая женщина на свете, а я самый счастливый муж!)
- 6. They are having ... test on ... third of December. (У них будет тест третьего декабря.)
- 7. What ... beautiful painting! ... artist is such ... talented person. (Какая красивая картина! Художник такой талантливый человек.)
- 8. Robin Hood robbed ... rich and helped ... poor. (Робин Гуд грабил богатых и помогал бедным.)
- 9. David is ... old friend of mine. He plays ... guitar perfectly. His sister has been playing ... tennis since ... age of ten. (Давид мой старый друг. Он отлично играет на гитаре. Его сестра играет в теннис с 10 лет.)
- 10. ... Jacksons live in that lovely cottage with ... fantastic garden. (Семья Джэксонов живет в том милом коттедже с фантастическим садом.)
- 11. Sam used ... drugs and was sent to ... prison in ... August. What ... shame! (Сэм применял наркотики и был отправлен в тюрьму в августе. Какой позор!)
- 12. ... Harrisons are not religious and they never go to ... church. (Семья Гаррисонов не религиозна, и они никогда не ходят в церковь.)
- 13. He has been in ... hospital for ... month. (Он лежит в больнице в течение месяца.)
- 14. ... English are very fond of ... gardening. (Англичане очень увлекаются садоводством.)
- 15. I've tried to learn ... Japanese many times. (Я пробовал изучать японский язык много раз.)
- 16. She is ... famous actress and she often appears on ... TV. (Она известная актриса и часто появляется на телевидении.)
- 17. It's such ... original idea! Besides you've got ... good sense of humour. (Это такая оригинальная идея! Кроме того, у тебя хорошее чувство юмора.)
- 18. On ... rainy day ... castle looks like ... prison. (В дождливый день замок выглядит как тюрьма.)

Задание 2. Используйте верную форму числительного:

- 1. We go to the concert on the (12 декабря).
- 2. They have (3 урока) every day.
- 3. I know (7 цветов) of rainbow.
- 4. In Sochi there are (22ые) Olympics.
- 5. I was born in (1994).

Тема Разговорная тема «About myself and my family», «глаголы to have»

Задание 1. Используйте верную форму глагола to have:
1. She two children.
2. They many friends.
3. I two English books.
4. We many lessons.
5. He a new car.
Задание 2. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную форму Задание 3. Переведите:
задание з. переведите. Моя семья большая. У меня есть папа, мама, брат и сестра. Мы живем все вместе. Я хочу рассказать
о своих родителях. Мою маму зовут Ольга Александровна. Ей 44 года. Она высокая, красивая и
элегантная женщина. Мама – учитель биологии в школе. Она любит свою работу. Мама хорошо
готовит. В свободное время она любит смотреть телевизор и читать.
Тема «My daily routine», Present Simple Tense, Future Simple
Задание 1. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Present Simple. Обратите
внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или
отрицательной).
1) They football at the institute. (to play)
2) She emails. (not / to write)
3) you English? (to speak)
4) My mother fish. (not / to like)
5) Ann any friends? (to have) 6) His brother in an office. (to work)
7) She very fast. (cannot / to read)
8) they the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
9) His wife a motorbike. (not / to ride)
10) Elizabeth coffee? (to drink)
Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Future Simple.
1. I (to be) very busy at the beginning of January. We (to have) our exams.
2. This day (to come) soon.
3. Who (to join) me? Perhaps I (to drive) to Moscow this weekend.
4. You (to help) me or not?
5. He (to come) to see me next year.
6. How long you (to be) away? We (to miss) you.
7. She (to have) lunch in fifteen minutes.
<ul><li>8. I think I (to get up) earlier tomorrow.</li><li>9. Alex (to help) Maria to pass her exam, I'm sure.</li></ul>
10. They (to write) a test tomorrow at their English lesson.
Тема «My Academy», Past Simple Tense
Задание 1. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Past Simple. Обратите
внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или
отрицательной).
1) They football at the institute. (to play)
2) She emails. (not / to write)
3) you English? (to speak)
4) My mother fish. (not / to like)
5) Ann any friends? (to have)
6) His brother in an office. (to work)
7) She very fast. (cannot / to read)
8) they the flowers every 3 days? (to water) 9) His wife a motorbike. (not / to ride)
10) Elizabeth coffee? (to drink)
Tema «Great Britain» Present Continuous Tense. Конструкция «to be going to» Задание 1. 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?
<ul><li>9. You (to play) chess now?</li><li>10. My father (not to work) at the shop.</li></ul>
To. My Tautor (Tiot 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 "London" Past Continuous Tense

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Continuous.

- 1. Around me people (to talk) Russian, Italian and English.
- 2. Arnold (to talk) to some of the other guests on the terrace when Hardy came.
- 3. Alex (to look) at his watch.
- 4. All night long the stars (to glitter).
- 5. Elizabeth (to eat) and didn't raise her head.
- 6. He drank some of the wine and ate several chunks of bread while he (to wait) for his dinner to come up.
- 7. The family (to prepare) for the party.
- 8. She (to argue) that only Belinda knew how to treat men.
- 9. A few minutes later Edward (to hurry) through the streets to his bus stop.
- 10. They moved across the room, which (to start) to fill up, to a vacant corner.

Тема "The USA" Тема 17. Future Continuous Tense

Задание 1. Составьте предложения. используя the Future Continuous Tense.

- Sue/to do/homework/at 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
- 2. We/to sunbathe/from 9 to 12 o'clock/tomorrow morning.
- 3. Nick and Jack/to drive/to Berlin/at this time/next Monday.
- 4. You/to have/a conference/from 3 to 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
- 5. My cousin/ to practise/in the gym/at 7 o'clock/tomorrow evening.
- 6. Nelly and Diana/to rest/in Hawaii/at this time/next week.
- 7. We/to dance/at the party/all the evening/tomorrow.
- 8. Kate/to visit/ her grandparents/all day/next Saturday.
- 9. They/to prepare/ to the wedding party/all next week.
- 10. I/to travel/around Canada/for two weeks/next month.

Тема "Canada" Модальные глаголы

Задание 1. Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола. Переведите предложения.

- 1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
- 2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
- 3. ... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
- 4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
- 5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
- 6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
- 7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
- 8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
- 9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
- 10. Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
- 11. You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
- 12. My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.
- 13. The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.
- 14. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.
- 15. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
- 16. I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
- 17. Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.
- 18. Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.
- 19. What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?
- 20. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.
- 21. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
- 22. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
- 23. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
- 24. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

Задание 2. Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами в прошедшее время, начиная с данных слов. Используйте could, had to, was to, was allowed to.

H-p: Bob can't dive. (Боб не умеет нырять.) – Last year Bob couldn't dive. (В прошлом году Боб не умел нырять.)

- 1. You must show your identity card here. (Ты должен показать удостоверение личности здесь.) Last night ...
- 2. We can't buy a new car. (Мы не можем купить новую машину.) Last summer ...

- 3. Mike may take my laptop computer for a couple of hours. (Майк может взять мой ноутбук на пару часов.) This morning ...
- 4. Victor has to call his mother. (Виктору нужно позвонить своей маме.) Yesterday ...
- 5. You don't need to paper the walls. (Вам не нужно оклеивать стены обоями.) Yesterday ...
- 6. She is to be at the office at 9 a.m. (Ей нужно быть в офисе в 9 утра.) Last Friday ...
- 7. You must not tell lies. (Ты не должен лгать.) Last night ...

Тема. Разговорная тема «Russia» Времена группы «Perfect» Participle II.

Задание 1. Образуйте причастие II от глагола:

to worry, to say, to watch, to build, to cover, to pay, to intend

Задание 2. Выберите подходящий вариант.

A: I'm so (exciting/ excited). I've just seen a very (interesting / interested) film.

B: Really? What was it?

A: It was a horror film called «The White Moon».

B: Oh, horror films are so (frightening/ frightened). I never watch them.

A: I'm very (surprised/ surprising), all my friends watch them.

B: Not me. I like romantic films.

Al: I'm always (bored/ boring) when I watch them. Give me a good comedy or a horror film. They are so (excited / exciting).

Тема Разговорная тема «Moscow» Present Perfect Tense

Задание 1. Дополните диалог вопросами и ответами в Present Perfect.

Reporter: (you do) Have you done a lot of training this year?

Trish: Yes, I have. I have trained six times a week all year.

Reporter: Who \_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 you train) with?

Trish: With my coach, and the team.

Reporter: Where \_\_\_\_\_ (2 you play) this year? Trish: Mostly in Britain. But we've also travelled to Holland.

Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_ (3 you win) many matches?

Trish: Yes, we (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_

Reporter: And how many matches \_\_\_\_\_ (5 you lose)?

Trish: Only three.

Reporter: That's great. \_\_\_\_\_ (6 you have) any injuries?

Trish: No, I \_\_\_\_\_\_(7)

Reporter: Thanks, Trish, and good luck.

Тема Разговорная тема «The Republic of Buryatia» Past Perfect Tense

Задание 1. Complete the sentences using Past Perfect. (Дополните предложения, используя Past Perfect ).

I watched a new film after...

I went for a walk after...

I fell asleep after...

I began to read a book after...

I helped my mother about the house after...

Тема Разговорная тема «Ulan-Ude» Future Perfect Tense

Задание 1. Ответьте, используя Future Perfect Tense и слова в скобках.

Example: Will Jill be busy at 6pm? (finish essay)

Oh, no, Jilly will have finished her essay by that time.

- 1. Will the couple be at their hotel on Monday? (move to the old beach house)
- 2. Will the committee be discussing the project at 2 o'clock? (make a decision)
- 3. Will the pupils be writing their test at ten? (finish)
- 4. Will Mike's niece still be a pupil next autumn? (finish school)
- 5. Will Greg still remember Molly in ten years? (forget)
- 6. Will Greg be at home on Tuesday? (leave for China)

Тема Текст по специальности. Страдательный залог.

Задание 1. Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.

- 1. The roads (cover) with the snow. Дороги покрыты снегом.
- 2. Chocolate (make) from сосоа. Шоколад изготавливается из какао.
- 3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt. Пирамиды были построены в Египте.
- 4. This coat (buy) four years ago. Это пальто было куплено 4 года назад.
- 5. The stadium (open) next month. Стадион будет открыт в следующем месяце.
- 6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting. Твои родители будут приглашены на собрание.
- 7. Where is your car? It (mend) at the moment. Где твоя машина? В данный момент она ремонтируется.
- 8. The books already (pack). Книги уже упакованы.
- 9. The castle can (see) from a long distance. Замок можно увидеть издалека.

10. The quests must (meet) at noon. - Гости должны быть встречены в полдень.

Тема Текст по специальности. Страдательный залог.

Задание 1. Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы.

- 1. Are the Olympic Games held every 10 years? (Олимпийские игры проводятся каждые 10 лет?)
- 2. Is bread made from flour or potatoes? (Хлеб готовят из муки или картофеля?)
- 3. Was the Eifel Tower built in Moscow? (Эйфелева башня была построена в Москве?)
- 4. Will the final exams be taken in summer or in winter? (Выпускные экзамены будут сдаваться летом или зимой?)
- 5. When is Christmas celebrated in Europe? (Когда празднуется Рождество в Европе?

#### Критерии оценивания

- правильность ответа по содержанию задания (учитывается количество и характер ошибок при ответе);
  - полнота и глубина ответа (учитывается количество усвоенных фактов, понятий и т.п.);
  - сознательность ответа (учитывается понимание излагаемого материала);
- логика изложения материала (учитывается умение строить целостный, последовательный рассказ, грамотно пользоваться специальной терминологией);
  - использование дополнительного материала;
- рациональность использования времени, отведенного на задание (не одобряется затянутость выполнения задания, устного ответа во времени, с учетом индивидуальных особенностей обучающихся).

#### Шкала оценивания

шкала оцепивания	
Баллы	Степень удовлетворения критериям
для учета в рейтинге (оценка)	
86-100 баллов	Обучающийся полно и аргументировано отвечает по
«отлично»	содержанию вопроса (задания); обнаруживает понимание
	материала, может обосновать свои суждения, применить
	знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры не
	только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно составленные;
	излагает материал последовательно и правильно.
71-85 баллов	Обучающийся достаточно полно и аргументировано
«хорошо»	отвечает по содержанию вопроса (задания); обнаруживает
	понимание материала, может обосновать свои суждения,
	применить знания на практике, привести необходимые
	примеры не только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно
	составленные; излагает материал последовательно.
	Допускает 1-2 ошибки, исправленные с помощью
	наводящих вопросов.
56-70 баллов	Обучающийся обнаруживает знание и понимание основных
«удовлетворительно»	положений данного задания, но излагает материал
	неполно и допускает неточности в определении понятий
	или формулировке правил; не умеет достаточно глубоко и
	доказательно обосновать свои суждения и привести свои
	примеры; излагает материал непоследовательно и
0.55.6	допускает ошибки.
0-55 баллов	Обучающийся обнаруживает незнание ответа на
«неудовлетворительно»	соответствующее задание (вопрос), допускает ошибки в
	формулировке определений и правил, искажающие их
	смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал.
	Отмечаются такие недостатки в подготовке обучающегося,
	которые являются серьезным препятствием к успешному
	овладению последующим материалом.

#### 6.4. Комплект ситуационных задач

Part 1. Faces of London. These are notes Ann made during her visit to London. Was Ann attentive? Read Ann's notes and correct them if necessary. (5 points)

- 1. London began its life two thousand years ago as a Roman fortification.
- 2. Almost all British kings and queens were crowned in Westminster Abbey. This tradition was founded by William the Conqueror in 1068. True False 9
- 3. Buckingham Palace was bought in 1792 by King George III and became the permanent home of the monarch.

- 4. The Whispering Gallery at the Houses of Parliament is so called because a whisper against the wall can be heard on the opposite side of the gallery, more than 32 metres away.
- 5. Madame Tussaud's is a famous waxworks museum.
- Part 2. Faces of Washington, D.C. These are notes Elena made during her visit to Washington, D. C. Was Elena attentive? Read Elena's notes and correct them if necessary. (5 points)
- 1. had a great opportunity to see as much of life in the American capital as possible. The fascinating part of our stay in Washington, USA included visits to historical places of the city.
- 2. We visited Franklin Pierce, Andrew Lincoln and George Jefferson Memorials.
- 3. They are the most popular sights in New York City.
- 4. The Washington Memorial is a red marble obelisk. It is about 305 feet high.
- 5. From a top of the Washington Memorial you can get a panoramic view of Virginia.
- Task 6. English Proverbs Give Russian equivalents for the following English proverbs. (5 points)
- 1. Art is long, life is short. 2. An open door may tempt a saint. 3. The face is an index of the mind. 4. Better late than never. 5. East or west, home is best.
- Task 7. Miscellaneous (6 points) 1. On Wednesday 24th October 1962, Love Me Do entered the British Top Thirty. It was the first single by an unknown group from called 10 2. Halloween means " ", and takes place on . 3. In Britain the school year starts and is divided into terms.
- Task 8. Can you restore the story? Here is a story about the Statue of Liberty. The printer got the story mixed up. Can you arrange the parts in proper order? The first one is done for you. (14 points)
- A. The crates were loaded on a French warship, the Isere. B. The idea for the Statue started in the Old World. C. The French people gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States in 1886. D. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi worked on the project with great zeal. E. The Statue of Liberty was built and completed in Paris, France. F. The ship sailed through the entrance of New York Harbor and arrived off Sandy Hook, New Jersey. G. The powerful frame of the Statue is made of iron and steel. It was designed by a great French engineer Alexandre Gustave Eiffel. H. It took twenty-one years from the birth of the idea to the erection of the great statue. I. The Statue of Liberty was put together again and stood proud and tall on Bedloe's Island. J. A majestic statue stands in New York Harbor welcoming all who come to American shores. K. The people of France provided all the money for the Statue of Liberty. The people of the United States were supposed to pay for the pedestal on which the statue would stand. Joseph Pulitzer undertook a campaign in his newspaper, the New York World. Every day he published a donors' list. L. The last stone of the pedestal was swung into place on April 22, 1886. M. The pieces were packed in 214 crates and put aboard a train that went from Paris to Rouen. N. In 1865, in France, some guests were enjoying dinner at the home of Professor Edouard de Laboulaye. He suggested making a monument to memorialize the friendship between his country and the US. O. To be shipped across the ocean to the US. the Statue was taken apart, piece by piece.
- 1. All of you are going for a holiday to some place. Every two of you are going to the same place. You may ask questions to find out a person who travels with you. You should ask only general questions. Possible variants: to the North Pole, to Mexico, to St. Petersburg....
- 2. Sam knows everything about the college you are going to enter. Ask him questions to learn the necessary information
- 3. Learn everybody's opinion about the new film you saw yesterday.
- 4. You have to learn everybody's opinion about their favorite pastime.
- 5. Describe your classmate or a celebrity (appearance, character, hobbies and deeds). Your classmates must guess the person.
- 6 Learn your classmates' opinion about ecology.
- 7. Your teacher stuck a paper on your back. For example: You are .... You must ask all questions to learn what is written on your back. The questions should be general.
- 8. Convince your friend to have a trip to Moscow . Give reasons why he/she should do it.
- 9. Speak (write) about what you will be like in 20 years.
- 10. Change the ending of a story
- 11. The Earth may become a desert because of cutting forests down. What is the way out?
- 12. Read the job advertisement. Decide who will be the applicant and who will be the interviewing board. Read your role card and get ready for the interview. The students who have gone throught the interview become observants. Exchange your opinions about questions/answers. Avois being judgemental. Be positive and friendly.
- 13. You are invited to take part in a TV show called "Do you believe in...?" The show will start in 10 minutes. Take a role card and get ready to play your role. Take part in the show; try to be as active as possible. Vote on the question in the programme Do you believe in supernatural phenomena?
- 14. You are going to take part in the International Student Science Conference. In turn, you will be a speaker, a participant, an interpreter, and some of you may wish to be the Chair.
- 15. Work in pairs. Student A is a journalist, student B is Ivan or Jaya. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of living in New York. Then prepare an interview. Use the words and questions in the Comprehension Check to help you.

16. Work in groups of two or three. You can be travelleers from different countries.

17. Task 1. Imagine that you and your partner are invited to a TALK SHOW: "EDUCATION OF THE FUTURE – STATE SCHOOLS OR PRIVATE SCHOOLS?" to discuss positive and negative sides of two options for getting education. You have to argue FOR the opinion that state schools are better than private ones. (Monologue; Time: 1minute) Then answer 2 questions of your partner. (Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes) 18. Now listen to your partner's ideas about choosing school for studying. Then ask your partner 2 questions tolearn more about it. (Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes).

19. Task: You have some variants for travelling (photos). Explain your choice

Tips: Compare. Use the comparatives of the adjectives.

Develop your vocabulary in using adjectives.

Cheep - Expensive

Comfortable - uncomfortable.

Exciting

Interesting - Dull, boring

Useful – useless

Modern, be in fashion - old fashioned

Use phrases:

I'd like to V.... because....

I think Ving ....would be better than Ving.... because...

20. Task 2. Study the advertisement:

## Enjoy a quiet holiday by the lake!



You are considering having a holiday and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) location
- 2) accommodation
- 3) fishing
- 4) price for a week for one
- 5) group discounts
- 21. Answer the following questions. Make up stories based on the information gained from the answers (to be done after each set).
- a) 1. Have you travelled much?
  - 2. Are you fond of travelling? Why?
  - 3. How do you like to travel? By air, by rail, by sea? Why?
- b) 1. Where can one book a seat on a train (a plane, a steamer) in Moscow?
  - 2. Do you usually book tickets in advance or just before your departure? Why?
  - 3. Do you usually buy (book) a single or a return ticket? Why?
  - 4. Do you like to have an upper or a lower berth? Why?
  - 5. When do we have to apply (обращаться) to the enquiry office for information?
  - 6. When do we have to use the left-luggage office?
  - 7. Why do you sometimes ask a porter to help you with your luggage?
- c) 1. Do you often travel on business?
  - 2. Where were you on your last business trip?
  - 3. On arriving there you put up at a hotel immediately, didn't you?
  - 4. Had a room already been booked for you? Why?
  - 5. Did you have a single or a double room?
  - 6. How did you like the service there?
- d) 1. What do you usually do on arriving at a hotel?
  - 2. What do you ask the clerk at the reception desk?
  - 3. What does a guest usually have to do at the reception desk?
  - 4. Are you shown up to .your room or do you find the way there yourself?
- e) 1. Where did you spend your last holiday?

- 2. Is there a through train to ... or did you have to change trains?
- 3. Did you travel by fast or slow train?
- 4. Did you have a pleasant journey?
- 5. How long did the journey last?
- 22. Make up dialogues, using the words and expressions given below; use disjunctive questions and the expressions so do I, neither do I.
- 1. At Home

to pack, to have a lot to do, to have ... at one's disposal, to forget, to book, an upper berth, a lower berth, anything will do, don't bother, to order a taxi, to miss the train, to mind, to go by bus

2. At the Booking-office

can I have a ticket to ..., what's the fare, a first-class sleeper, a second-class sleeper, a through train, to change, you will have to ..., a fast train, a slow train, no vacant seats, there is nothing to be done, a dining-car. I think so

3. At the Station

here we are, to see off, to see to the luggage, the left-luggage, the enquiry office, to look up the time-table, to collect one's luggage, a carriage, a compartment, a seat, to come along, the train, to start,, to get on the train, to say goodbye, a pleasant journey

4. On the Train

can I use .... to make oneself comfortable, at one's disposal, to move up, can I help you ..., will you ..., to fix, aren't you going to ..., on business, do you find ..., .the service, to improve, quite comfortable 24. Describe a trip you have made in Russia or abroad.

#### Критерии оценивания

- правильность ответа по содержанию задания (учитывается количество и характер ошибок при ответе);
- полнота и глубина ответа (учитывается количество усвоенных фактов, понятий и т.п.);
- сознательность ответа (учитывается понимание излагаемого материала);
- логика изложения материала (учитывается умение строить целостный, последовательный рассказ, грамотно пользоваться специальной терминологией);
- использование дополнительного материала;
- рациональность использования времени, отведенного на задание (не одобряется затянутость выполнения задания, устного ответа во времени, с учетом индивидуальных особенностей обучающихся).

#### Шкала оценивания

Баллы	Степень удовлетворения критериям
для учета в рейтинге (оценка)	
86-100 баллов	Обучающийся полно и аргументировано отвечает по
«онридто»	содержанию вопроса (задания); обнаруживает понимание
	материала, может обосновать свои суждения, применить
	знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры не
	только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно составленные;
	излагает материал последовательно и правильно.
71-85 баллов	Обучающийся достаточно полно и аргументировано
«хорошо»	отвечает по содержанию вопроса (задания); обнаруживает
	понимание материала, может обосновать свои суждения,
	применить знания на практике, привести необходимые
	примеры не только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно
	составленные; излагает материал последовательно.
	Допускает 1-2 ошибки, исправленные с помощью
FC 70 5000	наводящих вопросов.
56-70 баллов	Обучающийся обнаруживает знание и понимание основных
«удовлетворительно»	положений данного задания, но излагает материал
	неполно и допускает неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил; не умеет достаточно глубоко и
	доказательно обосновать свои суждения и привести свои
	примеры; излагает материал непоследовательно и
	допускает ошибки.
0-55 баллов	Обучающийся обнаруживает незнание ответа на
«неудовлетворительно»	соответствующее задание (вопрос), допускает ошибки в
	формулировке определений и правил, искажающие их
	смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал.
	Отмечаются такие недостатки в подготовке обучающегося,

которые являются серьезным препятствием к успешному
овладению последующим материалом.

#### 6.5. Ролевая игра

**Тема (проблема)** «About myself and my family» **Концепция игры** 

Вы студент БГСХА. Выиграли грант на годичную стажировку в США. Будете проживать в гостевой семье, расскажите о себе и о своей семье, поинтересуйтесь о принимающей Вас семье.

#### Роли:

- студент БГСХА..
- гражданин США ( один из членов принимающей семьи)

Задания (вопросы, проблемные ситуации и др.) повторить, закрепить основные лексические единицы и грамматические структуры (употребление глаголов "to be", "to have", образование множественного числа сущ., употребление притяжательного падежа существительных, употребление оборота "There is /are"); воспитывать чувство любви, толерантности и уважения к своей семье, окружающим;

**Ожидаемый (е) результат(ы)** Свободное использование лексического и грамматического материала по теме «About myself and my family».

#### Критерии оценивания

- качество усвоения информации;
- выступление;
- содержание вопроса;
- качество ответов на вопросы;
- значимость дополнений, возражений, предложений;
- уровень сотрудничества;
- соблюдение этикета;
- соблюдение регламента;
- активность;
- правильное применение лексики.

#### Шкала оценивания

шкала оценивания	
Баллы для учета в рейтинге (оценка)	Степень удовлетворения критериям
86-100 баллов «отлично»	Участник ролевой игры продемонстрировал понимание сути поставленной проблемы; теоретические положения изложены с использованием изученной лексики; ответы и выступления четкие и краткие, логически последовательные; активное участие в ролевой игре.
71-85 баллов «хорошо»	Участник ролевой игры продемонстрировал понимание сути поставленной проблемы; теоретические положения изложены с использованием изученной лексики с незначительными ошибками; ответы и выступления в основном краткие, но не всегда четкие и логически последовательные; участие в ролевой игре.
56-70 баллов «удовлетворительно»	Участник ролевой игры продемонстрировал понимание сути поставленной проблемы; теоретические положения изложены со слабым использованием изученной лексики; ответы и выступления многословные, нечеткие и без должной логической последовательности; пассивное участие в ролевой игре.
0-55 баллов «неудовлетворительно»	Участник ролевой игры продемонстрировал затруднения в понимании сути поставленной проблемы; отсутствие необходимых знаний и умений для решения проблемы; затруднения в построении самостоятельных высказываний; обучающийся практически не принимает участия в игре.

#### 6.6. Индивидуальные творческие задания (проекты)

- 1. Презентация " Our Academy". Вы участник международной образовательной конференции, где все участники представляют свой вуз. Ваша задача достойно представить свою академию на этой конференции.
- 2. Презентация «Canada». Вы были в туристической поездке в Канаде. Расскажите своим друзьям, что больше Вас поразило в этой стране.

3. Презентация «The Republic of Buryatia». Вас пригласили на международную встречу, на которой Вам предложили рассказать о Бурятии.

#### Критерии оценивания

- актуальность темы;
- соответствие содержания работы выбранной тематике;
- обоснованность результатов и выводов, оригинальность идеи;
- новизна полученных данных;
- личный вклад обучающихся;
- возможности практического использования полученных данных.

#### Шкала оценивания

Баллы	
для учета в рейтинге (оценка)	Степень удовлетворения критериям
86-100 баллов	Соблюдены требования к структуре оформления устной
«отлично»	презентации (логичность изложения, наличие вступления, основной части и заключения). Соблюден регламент звучания. Правильно использованы лексические единицы и грамматические структуры. Текст выступления согласуется с материалом слайдов, но не повторяет его. Обучающийся уверенно отвечает на вопросы аудитории. Результаты работы представлены четко и логично, информация точна и отредактирована. Работа отличается яркой индивидуальностью и выражает точку зрения обучающегося.
71-85 баллов «хорошо»	Соблюдены основные требования к структуре оформления устной презентации (логичность изложения, наличие вступления, основной части и заключения). Соблюден регламент звучания или слегка превышен. Лексические единицы и грамматические структуры использованы правильно, при этом имеются некоторые языковые ошибки, не препятствующие пониманию. Текст выступления согласуется с материалом слайдов, но не повторяет его. Обучающийся в целом реагирует на вопросы аудитории. Недостаточно выражена собственная позиция и оценка информации.
56-70 баллов «удовлетворительно»	Нарушена логичность оформления устной презентации, не сделаны вступление и/или вывод. Регламент звучания не соблюден. Неправильное использование грамматических структур, которые могут приводить к непониманию текста. Использован неоправданно ограниченный словарный запас. Текст выступления не согласуется с материалом слайдов или полностью повторяет его. Обучающийся затрудняется ответить на вопросы. Делается слабая попытка проанализировать информацию. Материал подан внешне непривлекательно,.
0-55 баллов «неудовлетворительно»	Больше половины материалов не имеет непосредственного отношения к теме, используется один источник. Регламент звучания не соблюден. Грамматические правила не соблюдаются. Крайне ограниченный словарный запас не позволяет выполнить поставленную задачу. Текст выступления не согласуется с материалом слайдов или полностью повторяет его или слайды вообще отсутствуют. Материал подан внешне непривлекательно Обучающийся не может ответить на вопросы.