



МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ

ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
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УТВЕРЖДАЮ
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О.Н. Федонин
«28» мая 2024 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
по учебной дисциплине
БД. 03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
(английский язык)

Специальность:	15.02.16	Технология машиностроения
Уровень образования выпускника:	среднее профессиональное образование (СПО)	
Присваиваемая квалификация:	Техник-технолог	
Форма обучения	заочная	
Уровень образования, необходимый для приема на обучение по ППССЗ:	основное общее образование	
Год приема на обучение на 1-й курс:	2024	

Брянск 2024

Фонд оценочных средств
по учебной дисциплине
БД.03 Иностранный язык
для специальности *15.02.16 Технология машиностроения*

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ФОС рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании
предметно-цикловой комиссии «Общих
гуманитарных и социально-экономических
дисциплин» ПК БГТУ
от «28» мая 2024 г., протокол № 7

Председатель ПЦК

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Согласовано

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1. Паспорт комплекта фонда оценочных средств

1.1 Общие положения

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений, обучающихся по специальности 15.02.16 Технология машиностроения, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины БД.03 Иностранный язык, которая является частью основной профессиональной образовательной программы в соответствии ФГОС по специальности 15.02.16 Технология машиностроения. ФОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего, рубежного контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме контрольных и проверочных работ, текущего контроля и итоговой аттестации в форме зачета с оценкой.

ФОС разработаны в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности СПО 15.02.16 Технология машиностроения в части освоения среднего общего образования и в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины БД.03 Иностранный язык.

1.2 ФОС учебной дисциплины БД.03 Иностранный язык позволяет осуществить комплексную оценку овладения следующими профессиональными и общими компетенциями, предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности СПО 15.02.16 Технология машиностроения:

Код	Наименование общих компетенций
ОК 1	Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам
ОК 2	Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности
ОК 3	Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях
ОК 4	Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде
ОК 5	Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста
ОК 6	Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и

	межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения
ОК 7	Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях
ОК 8	Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности
ОК 9	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

и профессиональные компетенции:

Код	Наименование видов деятельности и профессиональных компетенций
ВД 5	Организация работ по реализации технологических процессов в машиностроительном производстве
ПК 5.2	Сопровождать подготовку финансовых документов по производству и реализации продукции машиностроительного производства, материально-техническому обеспечению деятельности подразделения

1.3 Формы контроля и оценивания УД

Формой итоговой аттестации, предусмотренной учебным планом специальности, по учебной дисциплине БД.03 Иностранный язык является зачет с оценкой.

2 Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке.

2.1 В результате освоения учебной дисциплины БД.03 Иностранный язык обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренным ФГОС по специальности СПО 15.02.16 Технология машиностроения умениями, знаниями.

Требования к уровню подготовки, перечень контролируемых компетенций

Требования к уровню подготовки по УД	Перечень контролируемых компетенций
У1. распознавать задачу и/или проблему в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; анализировать задачу и/или проблему и выделять её составные части; определять этапы решения задачи; выявлять и эффективно искать информацию, необходимую для решения задачи и/или проблемы;	ОК1-9, ПК 5.2
У2. определять задачи для поиска информации; определять необходимые источники информации; планировать процесс поиска; структурировать получаемую информацию; выделять наиболее значимое в перечне информации; оценивать практическую значимость результатов поиска; оформлять результаты поиска.	
У3. определять актуальность нормативно-правовой документации в профессиональной деятельности; применять современную научную профессиональную терминологию; определять и выстраивать траектории профессионального развития и самообразования.	

У4. организовывать работу коллектива и команды; взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами в ходе профессиональной деятельности.	
У5. описывать значимость своей профессии (специальности).	
У6. соблюдать нормы экологической безопасности; определять направления ресурсосбережения в рамках профессиональной деятельности по специальности.	
У7. использовать физкультурно-оздоровительную деятельность для укрепления здоровья, достижения жизненных и профессиональных целей; применять рациональные приемы двигательных функций в профессиональной деятельности; пользоваться средствами профилактики перенапряжения характерными для данной специальности.	
У8. применять средства информационных технологий для решения профессиональных задач; использовать современное программное обеспечение	
У9. составить план действия; определить необходимые ресурсы;	
У10. владеть актуальными методами работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; реализовать составленный план; оценивать результат и последствия своих действий (самостоятельно или с помощью наставника);	

<p>У11. оценивать наличие и потребность в материальных ресурсах для обеспечения производственных задач, формировать рабочие задания и инструкции к ним в соответствии с производственными задачами, рассчитывать энергетические, информационные и материально-технические ресурсы в соответствии с производственными задачами</p>	
<p>знать:</p>	
<p>31. Источники информации и ресурсы для решения задач и проблем в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте.</p>	
<p>32. Номенклатура информационных источников, применяемых в профессиональной деятельности; приемы структурирования информации; формат оформления результатов поиска информации</p>	
<p>33. Содержание актуальной нормативно-правовой документации; современная научная и профессиональная терминология; возможные траектории профессионального развития и самообразования</p>	
<p>34. Психологические основы деятельности коллектива, психологические особенности личности; основы проектной деятельности</p>	
<p>35. Особенности социального и культурного контекста; правила оформления документов и построения устных сообщений.</p>	
<p>36. Сущность гражданско-патриотической позиции, общечеловеческих ценностей;</p>	

<p>значимость профессиональной деятельности по профессии (специальности)</p>	
<p>37. Правила экологической безопасности при ведении профессиональной деятельности; основные ресурсы, задействованные в профессиональной деятельности; пути обеспечения ресурсосбережения.</p>	
<p>38. Роль физической культуры в общекультурном, профессиональном и социальном развитии человека; основы здорового образа жизни; условия профессиональной деятельности и зоны риска физического здоровья для специальности; средства профилактики перенапряжения.</p>	
<p>39. Современные средства и устройства информатизации; порядок их применения и программное обеспечение в профессиональной деятельности.</p>	
<p>310. основы ресурсного обеспечения деятельности структурного подразделения, основы гражданского, административного, трудового и налогового законодательства в части регулирования деятельности структурного подразделения, виды финансовых документов и правила работы с ними при производстве и реализации продукции машиностроительного производства, виды автоматизированных систем управления и учета, правила работы с ними, стандарты антикоррупционного поведения.</p>	

3. Оценка уровня освоения УД

3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине БД.04 Иностранный язык, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций. Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется в процессе проведения аудиторных занятий, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий.

При оценивании используется 5-балльная система. Критерии оценки различных форм контроля результатов обучения отображены в таблице.

Результаты обучения (основные виды деятельности обучающихся)	Критерии оценки	Методы оценки
уметь: *распознавать задачу и/или проблему в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; анализировать задачу и/или проблему и выделять её составные части; определять этапы решения задачи; выявлять и эффективно искать информацию, необходимую для решения задачи и/или проблемы; составить план действия; определить необходимые ресурсы; владеть актуальными методами работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; реализовать составленный план; оценивать результат и последствия своих действий (самостоятельно или с помощью наставника). *определять задачи для поиска информации; определять необходимые источники информации; планировать процесс поиска; структурировать получаемую информацию; выделять наиболее значимое в перечне	«Отлично» - теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, умения сформированы, все предусмотренные программой учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения оценено высоко. «Хорошо» - теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые умения сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой учебные задания выполнены, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками. «Удовлетворительно» - теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые умения работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые	Примеры форм и методов контроля и оценки •Тестирование. • Самостоятельная работа. •Проверочная работа проекта. •Наблюдение за выполнением практического задания (деятельностью студента). •Оценка выполнения практического задания (работы). •Подготовка и выступление с докладом, сообщением, презентацией. • Решение ситуационной задачи.

<p>информации; оценивать практическую значимость результатов поиска; оформлять результаты поиска.</p> <p>*определять актуальность нормативно-правовой документации в профессиональной деятельности; применять современную научную профессиональную терминологию; определять и выстраивать траектории профессионального развития и самообразования.</p> <p>* организовывать работу коллектива и команды; взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами в ходе профессиональной деятельности.</p> <p>*описывать значимость своей профессии (специальности).</p> <p>*соблюдать нормы экологической безопасности; определять направления ресурсосбережения в рамках профессиональной деятельности по специальности.</p> <p>*использовать физкультурно-оздоровительную деятельность для укрепления здоровья, достижения жизненных и профессиональных целей; применять рациональные приемы двигательных функций в профессиональной деятельности; пользоваться средствами профилактики перенапряжения характерными для данной специальности.</p> <p>*оценивать наличие и потребность в материальных ресурсах для обеспечения производственных задач,</p>	<p>из выполненных заданий содержат ошибки.</p> <p>«Неудовлетворительно» - теоретическое содержание курса не освоено, необходимые умения не сформированы, выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки.</p>	
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формировать рабочие задания и инструкции к ним в соответствии с производственными задачами, рассчитывать энергетические, информационные и материально-технические ресурсы в соответствии с производственными задачами

знать:

*источники информации и ресурсы для решения задач и проблем в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте. алгоритмы выполнения работ в профессиональной и смежных областях; методы работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; структуру плана для решения задач; порядок оценки результатов решения задач профессиональной деятельности.

*номенклатура информационных источников применяемых в профессиональной деятельности; приемы структурирования информации; формат оформления результатов поиска информации

*содержание актуальной нормативно-правовой документации; современная научная и профессиональная терминология; возможные траектории профессионального развития и самообразования

*психологические основы деятельности коллектива, психологические особенности личности; основы проектной деятельности

*особенности социального и культурного контекста; правила

оформления документов и построения устных сообщений.

- *сущность гражданско-патриотической позиции, общечеловеческих ценностей; значимость профессиональной деятельности по профессии (специальности)
- *правила экологической безопасности при ведении профессиональной деятельности; основные ресурсы, задействованные в профессиональной деятельности; пути обеспечения ресурсосбережения.
- *роль физической культуры в общекультурном, профессиональном и социальном развитии человека; основы здорового образа жизни; условия профессиональной деятельности и зоны риска физического здоровья для специальности; средства профилактики перенапряжения.
- *основы ресурсного обеспечения деятельности структурного подразделения, основы гражданского, административного, трудового и налогового законодательства в части регулирования деятельности структурного подразделения, виды финансовых документов и правила работы с ними при производстве и реализации продукции машиностроительного производства, виды автоматизированных систем управления и учета, правила работы с ними, стандарты антикоррупционного поведения.

2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины.

3.2.1. Комплект фонда оценочных средств для входного контроля.

Вариант 1

1. Вставьте much, many, few, little, a few, a little.

1. At the conference we met ... people whom we know well. 2. There are ... old houses left in our street. Most of them have already been pulled down. 3. If you have ... spare time, look through this book. 4. There are ... things here which I cannot understand. 5. Shall I bring ... more chalk? – No, thank you. There is ... chalk on the desk. 6. She left and returned in ... minutes.

2. Напишите по-английски.

A) 1. 8 октября 1967. 2. 15 июля 1893. 3. 31 января 1800. 4. 22 марта 1995.

B) 1. 9.45. 2. 1.35. 3. 2.10

3. Найдите пары: слова из первого столбика и соответствующие цифры из второго.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. seventy-eight | a. 275 |
| 2. thirteen | b. 2075 |
| 3. four hundred and ten | c. 30 |
| 4. two hundred and seventy-five | d. 410 |
| 5. thirty | e. 78 |
| 6. two thousand and seventy-five | f. 13 |

4. Вставьте some, any, no.

1. There is ... tea in the crystal glass, but it is very hot. 2. Are there ... tasty apples in the bag? 3. There is ... butter on the plate. 4. Are there ... oranges in the bag? 5. There isn't ... cheese in the fridge. 6. There aren't ... cucumbers in the fridge. 7. Would you like ... tea?

Вариант 2

1. Вставьте much, many, few, little, a few, a little.

1. He had ... books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books. 2. I'd like to say ... words about my journey. 3. After the play everybody felt ... tired. 4. My friend is going to the concert this evening because he hasn't got ... work to do. 5. My mother knows German ... and she can help you with the translation of this letter. 6. I have very ... drinking water.

2. Напишите по-английски.

A) 1. 3 июля 1887. 2. 20 октября 1900. 3. 6 февраля 2005. 4. 2 декабря 1999.

B) 1. 6.00. 2. 3.15. 3. 4.25

3. Найдите пары: слова из первого столбика и соответствующие цифры из второго.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1. nine hundred and eleven | a. 279 |
| 2. ninety | b. 105 |
| 3. one thousand and five | c. 90 |
| 4. nineteen | d. 911 |
| 5. two hundred and seventy-nine | e. 19 |
| 6. one hundred and 5 | f. 1005 |

4. Вставьте some, any, no.

1. There is ... fresh milk in the fridge. I can't make porridge. 2. There isn't ... jam on the round plate. 3. There isn't ... sausage on the table. 4. There isn't ... juice in the glass. 5. There are ... grapes on the plate. They are green. 6. There is ... coffee in the cup, but it is very hot. 7. Is there ... cheese in the fridge?

3.2.2 Комплект оценочных средств для текущего контроля.

Местоимения

Вариант I

Replace the underlined words with pronouns

1. **His daughter** is a journalist.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| A. She | B. Her | C. He | D. His |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|

2. **Their son** is a businessman.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|----------|
| A. His | B. They | C. He | D. Their |
|--------|---------|-------|----------|

3. **Her parents** are doctors.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|--------|
| A. She | B. They | C. Their | D. Her |
|--------|---------|----------|--------|

4. **Your father** is an engineer.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| A. He | B. She | C. You | D. Your |
|-------|--------|--------|---------|

5. **Your teacher** is a nice woman.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| A. They | B. He | C. She | D. Her |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|

6. **I and my friends** like to play football.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| A. You | B. We | C. They | D. It |
|--------|-------|---------|-------|

7. His sister is very beautiful.

A. He B. You C. I D. She

8. My brother has a **car**.

A. He B. You C. It D. She

Choose the right variant

1. My friends have ... discs.

A. this B. that C. these D. me

2. ... are students.

A. We B. I C. This D. That

3. This is my notebook, and that is

A. hers B. your C. my D. me

4. ... grandparents are pensioners.

A. Mine B. Me C. Her D. Hers

5. ... are my pencils.

A. That B. These C. This D. We

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5			

Глагол to be (present, past)

Вариант I

Choose the right variant

- A. am
- B. are
- C. is
- D. was
- E. were

1. What ... he?
2. ... he a doctor?
3. These ... my pencils.
4. Where ... this book? It ... on the table.
5. What ... their names?
6. Mary ... at college yesterday.
7. I ... not a pupil.
8. My friend and I ... in London last month

Ответы к варианту I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	c	b	c	b	c	a	e

Вариант II

Choose the right variant

- A. am
- B. are
- C. is
- D. was
- E. were

1. ... Alex and Annie at home?
2. Where ... your father? He ... at work.
3. It ... cold last Sunday.
4. ... you a sportsman?
5. How ... you? I ... fine.
6. He ... a school teacher.
7. He ... born in 1985.
8. We ... students now.

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	c	d	b	b,a	c	d	b

Possessive case.**Вариант I****Open the brackets**

1. The (girl) hat is blue.
2. Do you know my (friend) wife?
3. This is the (ladies) room.
4. The (babies) toys are on the shelves.
5. Have you read (today) newspaper?
6. My (children) rooms are cozy.
7. Tat woman is my (mother) sister.
8. All of my (uncles) homes are abroad.

Ответы к варианту I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
girl's	friend's	ladies'	babies'	today's	children's	mother's	uncles'

Вариант II**Open the brackets**

1. These stores sell (women) clothes.
2. My (husband) relatives are rich.
3. I like going to my (friends) parties.
4. (Tony) parents are doctors.
5. This (girl) voice is very loud.
6. My (parent) car is new.
7. My (sister) flat is very comfortable.
8. It is (Tom) book.

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
women's	husband's	friends'	Tony's	girl's	parent's	sister's	Tom's

Articles

Вариант I

Choose the right variant

- A. the
- B. a
- C. an
- D.-

1. I'd like to have ... hamburger for ... breakfast.
2. Pushkin is ... outstanding Russian poet.
3. Will you play ... chess with me?
4. He is ... last person I want to see.
5. My favourite subject at school is ... History.
6. Dad came to ... school to see my teacher yesterday.
7. To tell ... truth, I didn't expect to see him.
8. Yesterday Dad came home at 8 o'clock, we had ... dinner and then watched ... TV.

Ответы к варианту I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b, d	c	d	a	d	d	a	d

Вариант II

Choose the right variant

- A. the
- B. a
- C. an
- D.-

1. What ... pity they haven't come!
2. I can't find ... letter which I received this morning.
3. He knows ... history of the French Revolution well.
4. She is ... teacher. She is our ... teacher of English.
5. ... earth goes round ... sun.
6. Could you phone later, please? Jane's having ... shower.
7. We often go to ... theatre and to ... cinema.
8. What ... lovely son!

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	a	a	b,d	a	d	a	b

Неопределенные местоимения much, many, (a) little, (a) few.

Вариант I

Choose the right variant

1. She puts ... sugar in her tea.
A. many
B. a few
C. a little
2. You should add ... oil to the potatoes.
A. a little
B. many
C. few
3. We bought ... oranges in the shop.
A. much
B. a little
C. a few
4. Everyone needs ... luck.
A. a few
B. a little
C. many
5. Today we have ... lessons.
A. many
B. few
C. much
6. John needs ... sleep.
A. many
B. much
C. a few
7. How ... did you pay for your car?
A. many
B. little

C. much

8. Isn't there too ... furniture in her room?

A. few

B. much

C. many

Ответы к варианту I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	a	c	b	a	b	c	b

Вариант II

Choose the right variant

1. Please, give me ... more minutes.

A. a few

B. a little

C. many

2. Jacob feels lonely as he has very ... friends.

A. much

B. little

C. few

3. Could you bring me ... more juice.

A. many

B. a little

C. much

4. She knows very ... about animal life.

A. little

B. few

C. much

5. They had ... fun at the party.

A. many

B. much

C. few

6. Sara has ... opportunity to travel.

A. much

B. few

C. little

7. ... children under five can tell time correctly.

- A. a little
- B. a few
- C. much

8. Tom saved ... money this year.

- A. a little
- B. a few
- C. many

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a	c	b	a	b	c	b	a

Сравнительная и превосходная степень прилагательных.

Вариант I

Choose the right variant

1. Your friend looked upset yesterday. I'm glad he looks (happy) today.

- A. more happy
- B. happier
- C. happy as

2. Where is (near) post-office, please?

- A. the nearest
- B. the next
- C. nearer

3. That's (good) film I've ever seen.

- A. good
- B. the goodest
- C. the best

4. Public transport in London is (expensive) in Europe.

- A. the expensivest
- B. the most expensive
- C. more expensive

5. The 22nd of November is (short) day in the year.

- A. the short
- B. the shorter
- C. the shortest

6. This is (old) theatre in London.

- A. an old
- B. the oldest
- C. the eldest

7. Pluto is (cold) of all the planets.

- A. the coldest
- B. a coldest
- C. a colder

8. This house is (old) of all the houses in the street.

- A. as old as
- B. older
- C. the oldest

Ответы к варианту I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	a	c	b	c	b	a	c

Вариант II

Choose the right variant

1. Moscow is (large) city in Russia.

- A. the largest
- B. largest
- C. larger

2. Let's go by train. It's (cheap).

- A. cheap
- B. cheaper
- C. the cheapest

3. Is Alan (tall) than Jim?

- A. taller
- B. tall
- C. as tall as

4. Dad often says that Mom is his (good) friend.

- A. good
- B. better
- C. the better

5. The grass is always (green) on the other side.
 A. greener
 B. green
 C. greenest
6. Do you think Americans are (nice) English people.
 A. nicer than
 B. the nicest
 C. nice than
7. Mike is (clever) pupil in the class.
 A. clever
 B. the cleverest
 C. cleverer
8. Go to the library if you need (far) information.
 A. farther
 B. further
 C. farer

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a	b	a	a	a	a	b	b

The Present Simple

Вариант I

Choose the right variant

1. The Earth ... round the sun.
 A. go
 B. gos
 C. goes
2. Nurces ... after patients in hospitals.
 A. look
 B. looks
 C. looks
3. I have a car but I ... it very often.
 A. don't use

- B. not use
C. doesn't use
4. The swimming bath ... at 9 o'clock every day.
A. open
B. opens
C. openes
5. What time ...the banks ... in Britain?
A. does ... open
B. do ... open
C. do ... opens
6. Water ... at 100 degrees.
A. boil
B. boils
C. boiles
7. How many languages ... you ... ?
A. do ... speak
B. does ... speak
C. do ... speaks
8. Peter ... television every day.
A. watch
B. watchs
C. watches

Ответы к варианту I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	a	a	b	b	b	a	c

Вариант II

Choose the right variant

1. Rice ... in Britain.
A. don't grow
B. not grow
C. doesn't grow
2. I ... at 8 o'clock every morning.
A. get up
B. gets up

- C. got up
3. If you need money, why ... you ... a job?
- A. don't ... get
- B. doesn't ... get
- C. not ... get
4. Tom ... tennis every Saturday.
- A. play
- B. plays
- C. plais
5. Where ... your father ... come from?
- A. do ... come
- B. do ... comes
- C. does ... come
6. I don't understand this word. What ... it ... ?
- A. do ... mean
- B. does ... mean
- C. do ... means
7. George ... to the cinema very often.
- A. don't go
- B. not go
- C. doesn't go
8. Tom usually ... his aunt twice week.
- A. visit
- B. visits
- C. visites

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	a	a	b	c	b	c	b

The Past Simple

Вариант I

Choose the right variant

1. I very much ... the party.
- A. enjoy
- B. enjoyed

- C. enjoied
2. When I ... in Moscow, I ... in a bank.
- A. lived, worked
- B. live, work
- C. lived, work
3. Yesterday I ... at 7 o'clock.
- A. get up
- B. getted up
- C. got up
4. ... you ... out last night?
- A. did ... go
- B. do ... go
- C. do ... went
5. I ... to the theatre yesterday.
- A. don't go
- B. didn't go
- C. not went
6. We ... 7 lessons yesterday.
- A. had
- B. have
- C. haved
7. My friend ... to the seaside last June.
- A. was
- B. were
- C. been
8. Last year Mike ... at school.
- A. work
- B. workd
- C. worked

Ответы к варианту I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	a	c	a	b	a	a	c

Вариант II

Choose the right variant

1. I ... my summer holidays with my grandparents.

- A. spent
- B. spend
- C. spended

2. Yesterday I ... my teacher of English.

- A. seed
- B. saw
- C. sed

3. Jim and Sue ... at school yesterday.

- A. didn't be
- B. were not
- C. was not

4. Where ... you yesterday?

- A. were
- B. was
- C. been

5. Our class ... a difficult test last week.

- A. write
- B. writed
- C. wrote

6. We ... in that hotel last summer.

- A. stayed
- B. staied
- C. stood

7. Rick ... a student last year.

- A. didn't was
- B. was not
- C. didn't were

8. ... he ... your letter?

- A. does ... answer
- B. did ... answered
- C. did ... answer

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a	b	b	a	c	c	b	c

The Future Simple

Вариант I

Choose the right variant

Раскройте скобки.

1. I'm tired. I (go) to bed.
2. It's late. I think I (take) a taxi.
3. ... you (answer) the question?
4. Our test (not/ take) long.
5. ... Diana (come) to the party tomorrow?
6. You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
7. I'm afraid they (not/wait) for us.
8. The boy (remember) this day all his life.

Ответы к варианту I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I'll go	I'll take	Will you answer	Won't take	Will come	You'll arrive	Won't wait	Will remember

Вариант II

Choose the right variant

Раскройте скобки.

1. Perhaps they (buy) a new house next year.
2. He (be) fourteen next month.
3. I'm sure I (find) Jim at the hotel.
4. We (not/ book) the tickets in advance.
5. Do you think it (rain)?
6. Everybody thinks they (not/get) married.
7. There (not/ be) any wars in the world.
8. Dad (present) Mag a personal computer.

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Will buy	Will be	I'll find	Won't book	Will rain	Won't get	Won't be	Will present

Времена группы Continuous

Вариант I

Open the brackets

1. At the moment you (do) an English exercise.
2. I (study) when she called.
3. While we (have) a picnic, it started to rain.
4. I (watch) TV tomorrow at 7 o'clock.
5. I (not read) any books right now.
6. Yesterday evening, at 9 o'clock, I (watch) television.
7. I (work) the whole morning tomorrow.
8. Why (cry) you now?

Ответы к варианту I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Am doing	Was studying	Were having	Will be watching	Am not reading	Was watching	Will be working	Are you crying

Вариант II

Open the brackets

1. What (do) you tomorrow at 5 o'clock?
2. When the phone rang, she (write) a letter.
3. Last night at 6 p.m., I (eat) dinner.
4. What (do) you? Why you (not do) your homework?
5. I (play) football tomorrow at 7 o'clock.
6. I (read) the book Tom Sawyer now.
7. You (not swim) now.
8. While John (sleep) last night, someone stole his car.

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Will you be doing	Was writing	Was eating	Are you doing; aren't you doing	Will be playing	Am reading	Aren't swimming	Was sleeping

Времена группы Perfect**Вариант I****Open the brackets**

1. He says, that they (finish) the project by Friday.
2. The rain (not stop).
3. Bill (not arrive) yet.
4. He (read) the book by 10 o'clock yesterday.
5. The pupils (take) their seats before the lesson starts.
6. When I came home, mother already (cook) dinner.
7. He (finish) his work before I came.
8. (Be) you ever to London?

Ответы к варианту I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Will have finished	Haven't stopped	Haven't arrived	Had read	Will have taken	Had cooked	Had finished	Have you ever been

Вариант II**Open the brackets**

1. I (not see) Jenny for a long time.
2. You (cook) dinner when I come home?
3. I (wash) up by 6 o'clock yesterday.
4. I know who your boss is. I (work) for him.
5. I (read) already this book twice.
6. We (not do) all work by her coming.
7. Kate (write) all messages by the evening.
8. We (not find) the material by tomorrow.

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haven't seen	Will you have cooked	Had washed	Have worked	Have already read	Hadn't done	Had written	Will not have found

Active voice.

Вариант I

Open the brackets using one of the following tenses: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous; Present Perfect, Past Perfect.

1. I always (to come) to school at a quarter to nine.
2. Yesterday I (to come) to school at ten minutes to nine.
3. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to the cinema because he (to go) to the cinema yesterday.
4. What your brother (to do) now?
5. My father (to work) in an office.
6. Something awful (to happen). Her little daughter (to swallow) a coin.
7. You (to find) the place on the map yet?
8. I (not hear) anything from him since he (to move) to Paris.

Ответы к варианту I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
come	came	won't go; went	is doing	works	has happened; has swallowed	have you found	haven't heard; moved

Вариант II

Open the brackets using one of the following tenses: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous; Present Perfect, Past Perfect.

1. Yesterday I (to put) five apples into the fruit bowl. Where they (to be) now?
2. You ever (to be) to the Hermitage?
3. What Nick (to do) when you (to ring) him up yesterday? — He (to play) the piano.
4. You (to go) to the library tomorrow?
5. Our team are rubbish. They just (to lose) 8 games one after another.
6. Hi, Mark! I (not/see) you for ages.

7. As a rule, I (to go) to the library every Wednesday. But yesterday I (not to go) there.
8. I (to go) to the library on Saturday if I (to finish) the book by that time.

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
put; are	have you ever been	was doing; rang; was playing	will you go	have lost	haven't seen	go; didn't go	shall go; finish

Согласование времен.

Вариант I

Choose the right variant

- Mike hoped that his friend ... him with his car.
 - would help
 - will help
 - helped
- We didn't know the score, but we were sure their team ... the game.
 - has lost
 - had lost
 - lost
- Yesterday Tom heard that his aunt ... for five days.
 - was ill
 - has been ill
 - had been ill
- The children were afraid of making any noise- Mom
 - was sleeping
 - slept
 - had been sleeping
- He gave all his money to me because he ... me.
 - would trust
 - trusted
 - had trusted

6. We were told that Andrew ... to enter the college.
- A. is going
 - B went
 - C. was going
7. The police found that Bob Smith ... in London's suburbs at that time.
- A. had been living
 - B. lives
 - C. lived
8. My parents decided that we ... my birthday on Saturday.
- A. would celebrate
 - B. shall celebrate
 - C. celebrated

Ответы к варианту I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a	b	c	a	b	c	c	a

Вариант II

Choose the right variant

1. Ann hasn't been informed that the lecture ... on Friday.
- A. hasn't taken place
 - B. wouldn't take place
 - C. won't take place
2. My friend promised he ... me in a week.
- A. will visit
 - B. would be visiting
 - C. would be visiting
3. Sue said she ... for us for half an hour
- A. would wait
 - B. had been waiting
 - C. was waiting
4. Everybody wanted to know why they ... their relationship.
- A. destroyed
 - B. had destroyed

- C. have destroyed
5. Brian said he ... to have children.
- A. wouldn't wanted
- B. wasn't wanting
- C. didn't want
6. We didn't expect the restaurant ... so expensive.
- A. will be
- B. would have been
- C. would be
7. All wanted to know what ... to Bill.
- A. has happened
- B. had happened
- C. will happen
8. Our relatives wrote they ... by the end of the week.
- A. would arrive
- B. have arrived
- C. would have arrived

Ответы к варианту II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	c	b	b	c	c	b	c

При выполнении заданий обычно используются следующие критерии оценки

Отметка (оценка)	Кол-во правильных ответов в %	Кол-во правильных ответов в баллах
5 (отлично)	86-100	7-8 полных ответов
4 (хорошо)	66-85	5-6 полных ответов
3 (удовлетворительно)	46-65	3-4 полных ответов
2 (неудовлетворительно)	0-45	0-2 полных ответов

Опрос по устным темам

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «About myself and my family».

1. What's your name? What's your surname?
2. How old are you?
3. When and where were you born?
4. Is your family large? How many are you in the family? Have you got any sisters or brothers?
5. What are your parents? Where do they work? Do they like their jobs?
6. What is your father's name? How old is he?
7. What is your mother's name? How old is she?
8. What are your grandparents? Do they live with your family?
9. Do you help each other?
10. Are you good friends?

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «My flat».

1. What house do you live in? Where is it situated?
2. What floor is your flat on? Where do the windows of your flat face?
3. How long does it usually take you to get to the college?
4. Is your flat comfortable and well-planned?
5. How many rooms are there in your flat? What are they?
6. What room do you like best of all?
7. What modern conveniences has your flat got?
8. Do you have your own room? Is your room comfortable?
9. Do you like your flat?
10. What English proverbs about home do you know?

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «My working day».

1. What time do you usually get up?
2. Do you always do your morning exercises?
3. Do you always make your bed in the morning?
4. What do you have for breakfast?
5. When do you usually leave your house?
6. How long does it take you to get to your college? How many lessons do you usually have every day?
7. What time do you usually come back home? What do you do then?
8. How long does it take you to do your homework?
9. What do you usually do then?
10. When does your family have supper? What time do you usually go to bed?

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «The Russian Federation».

1. Where is the Russian Federation situated? What is the capital of Russia?
2. What part of the Earth's surface does the Russian Federation occupy?
3. What is the total area of the country? What is the population of Russia?
4. What seas and oceans is the country washed by?
5. What countries do Russia borders on?
6. What is the climate like in Russia?
7. What mountain chain separates Russia from Asia?
8. Russia is rich in forests, isn't it?
9. What is the longest river in the country? What is the deepest lake in the world?
10. Russia a parliamentary republic?

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «State system of the Russian Federation».

1. What does the federal government consist of?
2. What part does the president play in the government?
3. What is the legislative power vested in?
4. How does a bill become a law?
5. Whom is the executive branch belong to?
6. What is the judicial branch represented by?
7. For what period the members of the Federal Assembly are elected?
8. What are the official symbols of Russia?
9. What do the 3 stripes of the banner symbolize?
10. What is a new national emblem?

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «Moscow».

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. Who founded Moscow?
3. Where is Moscow situated?
4. What is the heart of Moscow?
5. What tower is the symbol of Russia?
6. How many museums are there in Moscow?
7. What are the most famous and largest Moscow museums?
8. What Moscow theatre is one of the best theatres in the world?
9. What are the places of interest in Moscow?
10. What is Moscow famous for besides it is the capital of Russia?

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «Bryansk».

1. Is Bryansk an ancient city on the Dnepr river?

2. When was Bryansk first mentioned in the chronicles?
3. Where did first dwellings appear?
4. Why did the settlement reappear on the Pokrovskaya Hill?
5. What did Peter the First found here?
6. When was the Bryansk Arsenal commissioned?
7. Why is Bryansk called the city of partisan glory?
8. When did Bryansk become the administrative sea of the region?
9. What theatres are in Bryansk?
10. What is the total area in Bryansk?

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «Ecology».

1. What is the main reason of ecological problems?
2. What are the main ecological problems?
3. Which in your opinion is the most serious ecological problem?
4. What do you know about acid rains? What suffers from this type of pollution?
5. Why are the ozone “holes” dangerous for the life of the Earth?
6. Why do we say that the seas are in danger?
7. What is the natural protection for our planet?
8. Why should people solve ecological problems as soon as possible?
9. What have people done in this direction?
10. What public organizations do you know which must do much to preserve environment?

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «Sports».

1. Why do people all over the world are fond of sports and games?
2. What are summer spots? What are winter spots?
3. What kinds of sports are popular with your friends and schoolmates?
4. Do you have to pay for sports facilities, such as stadiums, swimming pools and tennis courts?
5. What can you say about physical training lessons at your college?
6. What kinds of sport are the most popular in our country?
7. What are the most popular kinds of sport in America and England?
8. What other American or English sports do you know?
9. What do you do to be healthy and fit?
10. What kind of sport do you prefer?

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «The history of the USA».

1. When did the history of the USA begin?
2. Who discovered America to the whole world?
3. When and where did the first English colony in America appear?

4. How many colonies were in America by 1733?
5. Who was the first President of the USA?
6. When was he elected? How many terms did he serve?
7. How did the USA change in the period between 1800 and 1900?
8. When did the USA go through the period of economic growth?
9. When did the American spaceship land on the moon?
10. What is the American dream?

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «The USA».

1. What countries are larger than the USA?
2. Where does the USA lie?
3. What is the total area of the USA? What is the population of the USA?
4. What countries border on the USA?
5. What is the capital of the USA?
6. How many colours are there on the flag of the USA? What are they? Why are there fifty stars on the flag of the USA? . How many stripes are there on the flag of the USA? Why? What colour are they?
7. Why is the USA is one of the most developed countries in the world? What does the USA produce?
8. What is the USA reach in?
9. What are the main rivers and lakes of the USA?
10. What are the largest cities in the USA?

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «The political system of the USA».

1. The USA is a parliamentary republic. What does it mean?
2. How many states are there in the USA?
3. How many parts is the national government divided into? What are they?
4. What is the US Congress? What does it consist of? What is the main function of the US Congress? How many senators and representatives are there in the US Congress?
5. What does the number of the representatives from each state depend on?
6. How many years are senators chosen for?
7. Who heads the executive branch? What does the executive branch consist of?
8. For how many years is the US President elected? What are the functions of the US President?
9. What is the main function of the judicial branch?
10. How many parties are there in the USA? What are they? What are their symbols?

Вопросы для устного опроса по теме «Holidays in the USA».

1. What holidays do American celebrate as the English do?

2. What is the most important American holyday? When is this holiday celebrated?
3. Why do Americans celebrate Independence day? What do they usually do on this day?
4. Who was Martin Luther King? What movement did he organize?
5. Why do Americans celebrate President's day in February?
6. When is Washington's Birthday celebrated?
7. Who do Americans celebrate on Memorial Day?
8. When do Americans celebrate Labour Day?
9. What was Columbus? Why do Americans honour Columbus/
10. When was Thanksgiving Day first celebrated? Why?

При выполнении заданий обычно используются следующие критерии оценки

Отметка (оценка)	Кол-во правильных ответов в %	Кол-во правильных ответов в баллах
5 (отлично)	86-100	8-10 полных ответов
4 (хорошо)	66-85	7-5 полных ответов
3 (удовлетворительно)	46-65	3-4 полных ответов
2 (неудовлетворительно)	0-45	0-2 полных ответов

3.2.3 Комплект фонда оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации.

Предметом оценки являются умения и знания. Промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме зачета с оценкой.

Оценка освоения дисциплины предусматривает использование накопительной системы оценивания и проведение дифференцированного зачета. В зависимости от рейтингового балла студент может быть освобожден от проверки освоения на зачете той или иной части дидактических единиц.

- Вопросы для подготовки к дифференцированному зачёту (экзамену) по учебной дисциплине:

Устные темы: About myself, my flat, my working day, my day off, my future profession, my college, my favorite holiday, sport, education, The Russian Federation, Moscow, Bryansk, the USA, political system of the USA, the UK of GB, London, political system of the UK.

Грамматические темы: местоимения, прилагательные, наречия, артикль, времена активного залога.

- Билеты для проведения промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине



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(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ №1</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

St. Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great. He called St. Petersburg the “Window on the West”. For 200 years, starting with 1712, St. Petersburg was the capital of the Russian Empire.

Now St. Petersburg is an important industrial, cultural and educational center. The population of the city is about 5 million. There are many famous monuments, palaces, churches, cathedrals and museums in St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg has a lot of symbols. The most famous symbol of the city is the monument to Peter the Great in Decembrists’ Square.

The city is called the Northern Venice because there are 65 rivers, and canals in it.

St. Petersburg is famous for its beautiful white nights. The city attracts thousands of tourists from every corner of the world every day.

1. When was St. Petersburg founded?
2. Who founded St. Petersburg?
3. When did St. Petersburg become the capital of Russian Empire?
4. What is the most famous symbol of the city?
5. Why St. Petersburg is often called the Northern Venice?

2. Grammar exercises

A. Open the brackets.

1. The river Nile (to flow) into the Mediterranean. 2. The boy (to do) his homework now. 3. He (to go) to the cinema last Sunday. 4. My mother already (to cook) dinner. 5. My sister (not to like) sweets.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. She puts (much/many) sugar in her tea. 2. Please, give me (a little/ a few) more minutes. 3. Tom has (some/any) French books. 4. Why didn’t she buy (some/any) cheese? 5. (-/A/The) Lake Baikal is (-/a/the) deepest lake. 6. This is (my/mine) book. 7. This is the (coldest/ most cold) room in the house.

3. Speak on: “About myself and my family”

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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
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(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 2</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

There are four seasons in a year. They are winter, spring, summer and autumn. Every season is beautiful in its own way. There are three months in each season.

Winter is the coldest season of the year. In winter the sun sets and rises late. The days are short and the nights are long. There is much snow in winter. The rivers and lakes are frozen over.

Spring is the season of hope, happiness and love. In spring nature awakens from its long winter sleep. The days become longer and the nights become shorter. The ice melts, the grass is beginning to shoot, the trees are bursting into leaf. The air is fresh, the sky is blue and cloudless.

Summer is the hottest season. The sun rises earlier and sets later and later. The weather is usually fine, the sky is blue, clear and cloudless. The sun shines brightly in the sky. Summer is the favorite season of many people. There are a lot of fruit, berries and vegetables in summer. We can pick up mushrooms and berries in the forest.

Autumn is a rainy season. The days become shorter and the nights become longer. The leaves turn yellow, red and brown and fall to the ground. It is a beautiful and tasty season.

1. How many seasons are there in a year? What are they?
2. Does it often snow in Russia in winter?
3. What is the hottest season of the year?
4. What is the rainiest season of the year?
5. In your opinion, does every season have its own charm? Why?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. The woman did not see that the girl (to look) at her. 2. She (to put on) a sweater while I was talking to the manager. 3. We never (to be) in the USA. 4. Fred (not to play) football yesterday. 5. I (to read) tomorrow the whole morning.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. You should add (a little/ a few) oil to the potato. 2. We bought (much/ many) oranges in the shop. 3. Why didn't she buy (any/no) cheese? 4. I washed (some/any) apples. 5. Even (longer/the longest) day has an end. 6. My mom is (-/a/the) teacher of English. 7. This book is (my/mine).

3. Speak on: "My flat"

Преподаватель _____ « ____ » _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
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15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 3</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Mikhael Lomonosov was a great Russian scientist, a poet, the founder of Russian literature. Lomonosov was born on the 19th of November 1711 in Kholmogory settlement near the city of Arkhangelsk. When he was 19 years old, he decided to study in Moscow. In 1736 after his graduation from the Academy he was sent abroad to complete his education in chemistry and mining. Lomonosov left Russia for Germany to study at the University of Marburg. He studied Western philosophy and science, the technologies of minning, metallurgy and glassmaking.

In 1741 he returned to St. Petersburg. In 1745 Lomonosov became the first Russian professor of chemistry. He wrote works on physics, astronomy, geography and history. Besides scientific works, Lomonosov wrote poems. He is the first scientific grammar of the Russian Language.

Lomonosov was the founder of the first Russian University in Moscow. Moscow State University was named after Lomonosov and still carries his name. He did a lot for the development of Moscow State University.

1. When and where was Mikhael Lomonosov born?
2. Where did he decide to study when he was 19?
3. Where abroad did he study?
4. When did he return to St. Petersburg?
5. Why was Moscow State University named after Lomonosov?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. This time tomorrow (to lie) on the beach. 2. I (to give) you an aspirin. 3. Ever (to be) in Moscow? 4. Mom (to cook) when my father came home. 5. I (to see) this film last Sunday. 6. We already (to do) this exercise by last lesson.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. Have you got (some/any) brothers or sisters? 2. There isn't (any/no) juice in my glass. 3. Please, give me (a few/ a little) minutes. 4. There is (much/many) water in the bottle. 5. Peter is (the cleverest/ the most clever) student in the group. 6. (-/A/The) Petrovs like skiing. 7. This is (my/mine) pen, and those is (her/hers).

3. Speak on "My working day"

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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
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15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 4</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar. In 1066 the Tower was rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal palace, a prison and the King's Zoo. Now it is a museum where we can see the Crown Jewels, the finest precious stones of the nation and a fine collection of armour, exhibited in the Keep. The most beautiful building of the Tower is the White Tower. It was built in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. A lot of ancient traditions and customs are carefully kept in the Tower. For example, changing of the guard and taking care of the ravens in the Tower. The legend says: till the raven are alive England will be rich.

1. Who founded the Tower of London?
2. When was the Tower of London rebuilt?
3. How was the Tower used?
4. What can we see in the Tower now?
5. What traditions and legends of the Tower do you know?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. I already (to send) a telegram to my mother. 2. He (to write) many letters to his wife last year. 3. They (to give) her part in a new play next year. 4. My sister (to read) me a very interesting book. 5. We (to watch) the film before our mom came.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. They promised the children (much/many) new toys. 2. There is (a little/a few) time before the lesson. 3. Have (anybody/somebody) has a dictionary? 5. There is (no/any) sugar in the bowl, so I put a little. 6. This is (her/hers) bag. 7. (-/A/The) man came into the room, (-/a/the) man was tall.

3. Speak on: "The Russian Federation"

Преподаватель _____ «____» _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
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15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 5</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Trafalgar Square is the centre of London. It is the most beautiful square in London. It is usually full of visitors feeding the pigeons and looking at the statues and fountains. In the middle of the square there is a tall column. It is a monument to Admiral Nelson. This monument was erected to commemorate Nelson's victory at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. He defeated the French and Spanish fleets. Four bronze lions look at square from the monument. They are in front of the National Gallery. The National gallery contains a great collection of paintings by British, Italian, Spanish, French, Dutch and other famous artists.

1. What is the most beautiful Square in London?
2. What is in the middle of Trafalgar Square?
3. Why was the monument to Admiral Nelson created? When?
4. What sculptures look at the square from the monument?
5. What collections does the National Gallery contain?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. When morning came, the storm already (to stop). 2. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) an essay the whole evening. 3. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 4. Mike (to eat) ice-cream every day. 5. Yesterday I (to put) five apples in the fruit bowl.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. He has got (few/little) friends. Robert wrote so (much/many) letters that he's never going to write a letter again. 3. Give me (some/any) water, please. 4. Is there (some/any) snow in the street this morning? 5. That bag is (her/hers). 6. Her eyes are (greyer/ the greyest) than mine. 7. Everyone in our country knows Lomonosov, (-/a/the) founder of (-/a/the) first Russian University.

3. Speak on: "The USA"

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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
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(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 6</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play a more important part in the life of the people than in other countries.

Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them alive. For example, we seldom speak about the weather. If we do, it usually means we have no topics to discuss. In England if you don't speak about the weather the English are surprised and think that you are dull.

Most English love gardens. Growing roses is one of the most popular hobbies. They usually prefer a house with a fireplace and a garden to a flat in a modern house with central heating.

The English like animals very much. Lots of families have got one or more pets. Dogs are the favorite pets and there are about 6 million of them in Britain. The second favorite are cats and the third are birds.

1. What do you know about the English hobby-gardening?
2. Where do the English prefer to live?
3. Are the English pet lovers?
4. What animals do they like?
5. What are their favorite pets?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. When the woman entered the room, the boy (to feed) the goldfish.
2. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday.
3. My friend (to go) to the library every Sunday.
4. Where he (to spend) next summer?
5. He just (to finish) his work.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. There are not (much/many) pictures in this room.
2. There was (little/few) lemonade in the bottle.
3. Are there (any/some) cinemas in your town?
4. We did not know (anything/nothing) about his problem.
5. This red pencil is (my/mine).
6. It's the (baddest/worst) mistake he has ever made.
7. (-/A/The) Russia is washed by (-/a/the) Arctic Ocean in (-/a/the) North.

3. Speak on: "The United Kingdom of Great Britain".

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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 7</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Washington is the capital of the USA. It is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The population of the city is 900.000 people. Washington was named after the first US President George Washington. He selected the location for the capital. It was founded in 1790.

Washington is a large scientific and cultural centre. There are many museums, theatres, researches institutes, the National Academy of Science and the Library of Congress there.

There is one more well-known building in Washington- the Pentagon. It is the residence of the US Military department.

There are many monuments in the city. The most impressive and best-known ones are the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument and the Jefferson Memorial. Washington D.C. is the city where you think about the glorious history of the USA.

1. What is the capitol of the USA?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. What is the population of the city?
4. What monuments do you know in Washington D.C?
5. Do you want to visit Washington D.C.? Why?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. He (not to go) to the country yesterday. 2. What you (to prepare) for the breakfast tomorrow? 3. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 4. You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea? 5. His grandfather (to listen) to rock'n'roll music.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. He does not eat (much/many) fish. 2. Slice (a few/a little) apples. 3. There were (some/any) of my friends there. 4. There is (any/no) water in the kettle. 5. (-/A/The) Red Sea is between (-/a/the) Africa and (-/a/the) Asia. 6. My sister is the (tallest/most tall) girl in her class. 7. This book is (your/yours).

3. Speak on: "Bryansk".

Преподаватель _____ «____» _____ 20 г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 8</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated in North America. The population of Canada is about 28 million. About 80% of the population live within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited because of severe natural conditions.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories. There are two official languages in Canada. They are English and French.

Ottawa is the capital of Canada. Toronto and Montreal are the largest cities of the country. Today Canada is one of the most highly developed countries in the world. It is a major producer of electric power. It is also a leading producer of wheat, oat and barley. Canada ranks among the world's top manufacturing countries.

1. What country has a greater land area than Canada?
2. Where is Canada Situated?
3. What is the population of Canada?
4. How many official languages are there in Canada? What are they?
5. What is the capital of Canada?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. My sister (to wash) dishes every morning. 2. You (to invite) your cousin to stay with you next summer?
3. I (to spend) last summer at the seaside. 4. You (to see) any good movies recently? 5. The boy (to do) his homework now?

B. Choose the right variant.

1. Mary must not eat too (much/many) food because she has a weight problem. 2. There is (little/few) juice in my glass. 3. We haven't got (any/no) milk. 4. There are (some/any) schools in this street. 5. I got (-/a/the) letter from my (-/a/the) friend yesterday. (-/A/The) letter was interesting. 6. Who is the (attentivest/most attentive) student in your group? 7. This is (my/mine) favorite book.

3. Speak on: "My favorite holiday"

Преподаватель _____ «_____» _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 9</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

English is spoken practically all over the world. It is a world language. Geographically, it is the most widespread language on the Earth. It is nowadays second only to Chinese in the number of people who speak it.

It is the official language in 44 countries. English is the language of Germanic group. Many English words were borrowed from the language of Angles and Saxons. Hundreds of French words came into English. The French language was the official language of the ruling class in Britain for three centuries. Some words came into English from Latin. Latin was the language of the church and the universities in the Middle Ages.

From the British Isles English spread all over the world. Nowadays English is the language of progressive science and technology, trade and cultural relations, commerce and business. It is the universal language of international aviation, shipping and diplomacy.

1. Why do we say that English is a world language?
2. What group of languages does English belong to?
3. How long have you been learning English?
4. What English-speaking countries would you like to visit? Why?
5. Do you want to improve your English? What are you going to do for it?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. You (to write) a dictation tomorrow? 2. What you mother (to do) now? 3. I returned to the hotel only late at night as I (to lose) my way in the fog. 4. Last summer we (to live) in the country. 5. My sister (to wash) the dishes every morning.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. (Much/many) of her advice was not useful at all. 2. I know very (little/few) about this writer. 3. Don't tell (anybody/nobody) about it. 4. Give me (something/anything) to drink. 5. (-/A/The) Moscow is situated on (-/a/the) Moscow River. 6. Chinese is (difficulter/ more difficult) than English. 7. This is (your/yours) flower and that is (my/mine).

4. Speak on: "My future profession".

Преподаватель _____ « ____ » _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 10</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Millions of people all over the world travel every day. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and ruins of ancient towns. It is always interesting to discover new things, to meet different people, to try different food.

You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can go by hiking.

Of course, travelling by plane is the fastest, but it is also the most expensive. We all agree that the future belongs to air transport because it's more convenient than other ways of travelling. Travelling by train is cheaper. Modern trains are very comfortable and you can enjoy a splendid view of the countryside. Travelling by bus is one of the cheapest means of travelling. Modern buses have comfortable seats, video and snacks there. Many people prefer travelling by car. They don't have to buy tickets. They can stop everywhere they wish and spend as much time as they like at any place. But some people like to travel on foot or by bike. It is not the most comfortable means of travelling but it is the cheapest.

1. Why do people travel?
2. What means of travelling do you know?
3. What way of travelling is the most expensive one/ the cheapest?
4. What is your favorite way of travelling? Why?
5. In your opinion, why is it interesting to travel?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. Mike (to eat) ice-cream every day. 2. Why she (to sleep) now? It (to be) too early. 3. You (to go) to Great Britain next year? 4. You ever (to be) to the Hermitage? 5. What you (to do) at five o'clock yesterday?

B. Choose the right variant.

1. She wrote us (much/many) letters from the country. 2. There is to (few/little) soup in my plate. 3. Have you got (some/any) English books at home? 4. There is (any/no) ink in my pen. 5. January is the (coldest/most cold) month of the year. 6. This (-/a/the) computer is new. This is (-/a/the) good new computer. 7. The blue pencil is (my/mine).

3. Speak on: "Sport in our lives".

Преподаватель _____ «____» _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 11</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Good health is above wealth. If your body suffers from any disorder, our mind suffers from it too and we can't be happy.

In addition to physical health, an understanding of mental health is also important.

Therefore if we want to feel well we should keep our body in perfect order. There are certain laws of keeping fit. They are so simple that even a little child can learn it.

We should spend a lot of time in a fresh air. Especially children should spend about two or three hours a day in the fresh air. Fresh air is very important for good health. Every day rooms should be properly cleaned and aired in our houses. If we want to keep fit we should take regular exercises and take a cool or cold shower. Never smoke is the main rule. It is also very important to get up early and go to bed early. If we want to be healthy we should eat only healthy food rich in vitamins.

1. In your opinion, can we be happy if our body suffers from any disaster?
2. What laws of keeping fit do you know?
3. Is it difficult for you to do morning exercises every day? Do you do it every day?
4. Do you always take a shower after doing morning exercises? Is it cold or warm?
5. Do you air your room several times a day especially before going to bed?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. Tom (no to play) football every day. 2. My sister (not to eat) sweets now. 3. You (to come) to my place next Sunday? 4. Jill just (to come) home. 5. I (to spend) a lot of money yesterday.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. I need to buy a lot of things. There isn't (any/no) time to waste. 2. There are (some/any) diagrams in the new book. 3. She ate so (much/many) ice-cream that she is going to have a sore throat. 4. The hall was almost empty: there were (little/few) people in it. 5. The new cinema in our district is (more big/ bigger) than the old one. 6. Mr Smith is (-a/the) artist, Mrs Smith is (-a/the) poetess. 7. (Her/Hers) ball is red. The blue is (my/mine).

3. Speak on: "Moscow"

Преподаватель _____ «_____» _____ 20 г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 12</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games. The Olympic idea means friendship and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red, because there are five continents.

The Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 BC. They took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. The ancient Games were held in honor of Zeus, the most important god for ancient Greeks. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, etc. They also included competitions in music, oratory, and theatre performances as well.

Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. Since then it has won a lot of gold, silver, and bronze medals.

The Olympic Games are the holiday of health, peace and friendship.

1. What does the Olympic idea mean?
2. What is the Olympic emblem? Why?
3. When and where did the Olympic Games begin?
4. When did Russia join the Olympic movement?
5. Have you ever seen the Olympic Games?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. Don't go to Nick's place now, he (to work). 2. He doesn't think he ever (to see) this film. 3. He (to come) home by 6 o'clock yesterday. 4. You (to go) to Great Britain next year? 5. When Mary came home, her brother (to read) a book.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. Do you mind if I ask you (a few/a little) questions. 2. Please don't put (much/many) pepper on the meat. 3. There are (some/any) beautiful pictures in the magazine. 4. There is (any/no) ham on the plate. 5. A bus is (faster/ more fast) than a train. 6. There is (-/a/the) big tree in (-/a/the) garden. 7. This is (your/yours) bag, that is (my/mine).

3. Speak on: "My day off"

Преподаватель _____ «____» _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 13</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Russians really love holidays. We usually celebrate them with a lot of food, presents and in big companies of relatives and friends. There are three types of holidays in Russia. They are family holidays, state holidays and religious holydays.

Let's talk about family holidays. They include birthdays, anniversaries, weddings and others. Each family has its own traditions of celebrating this or that holiday. For example, some families celebrate birthday for two days. On the first day they celebrate with relatives: parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts. The second day of celebration is only for close friends. They usually come in a big group with a lot of presents.

State or public holidays in Russia include Constitution Day, New Year's Day, The International Women's Day, Victory day and Russia Day. During these holidays, people do not work. They spend time with their families and friends or go to center of big cities to celebrate there. Banks, companies and some shops do not work on these days either.

1. What types of holidays are there in Russia?
2. What family holidays do you know?
3. What is your favorite family holiday? How do you usually celebrate it?
4. What is your favorite public holyday?
5. What do you prefer more: give presents or receive it? Why?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. The river Nile (to flow) into the Mediterranean.
2. The woman did not see that the girl (to look) at her.
3. This time tomorrow (to lie) on the beach.
4. I already (to send) a telegram to my mother.
5. When Mary came home, her brother (to read) a book.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. She puts (much/many) sugar in her tea.
2. You should add (a little/ a few) oil to the potato.
3. Why didn't she buy (any/no) milk?
4. Have you got (some/any) brothers or sisters?
5. This is (my/mine) book.
6. (-/A/The) girl came into the room, (-/a/the) girl was very beautiful.
7. Kate is the (tallest/most tall) girl in her class.

4. Speak on: "My college".

Преподаватель _____ «_____» _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 14</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

People from Europe began to settle in America many years ago. The first English colonists landed there in the late sixteenth century. They landed in the south of what is now the United States of America. But those people didn't like living in America and they went back to England.

Then another group of families left England in 1620 to cross the Atlantic Ocean and make a home in America. These people could not stay in England any more because of their religion.

When they got off the ship they found a land covered with forests. There were many trees in the forests. So they lost no time in building houses. Until the houses were built, everyone lived on the ship.

After a long voyage in a ship called the "Mayflower" they landed in America. They named that land New England. The emigrants who landed from the "Mayflower" on the America coast became the founders of the United States of America.

1. In what century did the first English colonists land in America?
2. Why did another group of people come to America?
3. Where did people live until the houses were built?
4. Who became the founders of America?
5. How did people name America?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. He (not to go) to the country yesterday. 2. We never (to be) in the USA. 3. Why she (to sleep) now? It (to be) too early. 4. I (to read) tomorrow the whole morning. 5. Mom (to cook) when my father came home.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. She wrote us (much/many) letters from the country. 2. Do you mind if I ask you (a few/a little) questions. 3. Are there (any/some) cinemas in your town? 4. There is (any/no) water in the bottle. 5. That bag is (her/hers). 6. (-/A/The) Russia is washed by (-/a/the) Arctic Ocean in (-/a/the) North. 7. It's the (baddest/worst) film he has ever seen.

3. Speak on: "Political system of the USA"

Преподаватель _____ «____» _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 15</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

The Internet was invented in the late 1960s by the US Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency. In 1969, there was a network of just four mainframe computers. A mainframe computer is a large, powerful computer, shared by many users. The idea of the electronic mailbox was born when users looked for a way to talk to each other electronically. By 1984, the Internet had begun to develop into the form we know today. Electronic mail is much faster than traditional mail, because once the message is typed out; it arrives in the electronic mail box of the recipient within minutes. It's better to use e-mail to contact friends rather than phone them, because e-mail is cheaper for long distances than the phone. People can share their interests through the Internet and it makes it very easy to exchange ideas and information.

The fax machine is a very convenient aid to contact companies and friends because messages are transmitted immediately. Fax machines work like photocopiers. They make a copy of a document and then send it down a telephone line to another fax machine. In this way they can send and receive information from each other.

1. When was the Internet invented?
2. What is a mainframe computer?
3. When was the idea of electronic mailbox born?
4. What is the advantage of using e-mail?
5. Why is the fax machine very convenient to use?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. The lessons usually (to begin) at 9 o'clock. 2. What time you (to go) to the cinema tomorrow? 3. When I came home my already (cook) dinner. 4. What you (to do) yesterday at 5 o'clock?

B. Choose the right variant.

1. Give me (some/any) water, please. 2. There isn't (any/no) butter in the fridge, don't forget to buy (some/any). 3. Hurry up! There isn't (much/many) time before the lesson. 4. I have (few/ little) books at home, so I have to go to the library. 5. It is (our/ours) ball, and that is (your/yours). 6. This is (the easiest/most easy) exercise I have ever done. 7. (-/A/The) London is situated on the (-/a/the) Thames.

3. Speak on: "Education"

Преподаватель _____ «_____» _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 16</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Television is one of the most important means of communication. It is a branch of mass media. It brings moving pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes. The name “television” comes from the Greek word meaning “far”, and Latin word meaning “to see”, so the word “television” means “to see far”. TV appeared much later than newspaper, magazines, radio. The first TV set in our country was constructed in 1949 under the name KVN-49. Everybody knows what a great force TV is in the world today. Thanks to TV we get a great amount of information. It gives wonderful possibilities for education. Some people are against TV. They say that TV is doing a lot of harm. It occupies a lot of free time. Nowadays many people sit watching TV hour by hour. They don't read books, do sports. They begin to forget art of conversation.

1. Where does the word “television” come from?
2. What are the advantages of watching TV?
3. What are the disadvantages of watching TV?
4. How much time do you spend watching TV?
5. Can you compare the role of books and TV in your life?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. I never (to be) in London.
2. My sister (to cook) now.
3. You (to go) to the cinema yesterday?
4. We (to finish) this work by next week.
5. The swimming pool (to open) at 9 o'clock every day.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. There is (no/any) milk in the fridge.
2. Are there (some/any) books on the table?
3. We bought (some/any) fruits yesterday.
4. (Much/Many) of my friends like to play football.
5. She gave (I/me) the book.
6. (-/A/The) Red Sea is between (-/a/the) Africa and (-/a/the) Asia.
7. Peter is (the cleverest/ the most clever) student in the group.

3. Speak on: “London”.

Преподаватель _____ «____» _____ 20



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 17</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Music is one of the best parts of our life. It makes us happy and shows the beauty and harmony of the world. Music can always help us when we are in trouble. A lot of people like music. But if we ask several people what kind of music they like, all of them will give different answers. Tastes differ. But we can certainly say that all kinds of music are popular with the public: classical and pop music, folk music and jazz, heavy metal and hard rock, rave and rap and so on. And people can't leave without music. Our world would be dull without music.

1. Can music help you when you are in trouble?
2. What kind of music do you prefer?
3. Is it difficult for you to understand classical music?
4. What music are your parents fond of?
5. Can you play any musical instrument?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. I never (to be) in London.
2. My sister (to cook) now.
3. You (to go) to the cinema yesterday?
4. We (to finish) this work by next week.
5. The swimming pool (to open) at 9 o'clock every day.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. There is (no/any) milk in the fridge.
2. Are there (some/any) books on the table?
3. We bought (some/any) fruits yesterday.
4. (Much/Many) of my friends like to play football.
5. She gave (I/me) the book.
6. (-/A/The) Red Sea is between (-/a/the) Africa and (-/a/the) Asia.
7. Peter is (the cleverest/ the most clever) student in the group.

3. Speak on: "My future profession".

Преподаватель _____ «____» _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 18</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

There was a time when people knew what to do to enjoy themselves. They played different games, sang, played musical instruments. Nowadays we can get entertained by the TV, the radio, the theatre or the cinema. Cinema is one of the most popular forms of entertainment in our age. In the 19th century the Lumiere brothers made their first three-minutes films. Since then the era of cinematography has begun. It rapidly spread all over the world and became one of the most popular arts and entertainments. We can call the 20th century the century of cinematography.

1. Do you often go to the cinema?
2. What do you know about the history of cinema?
3. Do you think cinema is an art or just an entertainment?
4. Is cinema popular nowadays?
5. What films do you prefer?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. The river Nile (to flow) into the Mediterranean. 2. The woman did not see that the girl (to look) at her. 3. This time tomorrow (to lie) on the beach. 4. I already (to send) a telegram to my mother. 5. When Mary came home, her brother (to read) a book.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. He has got (few/little) friends. Robert wrote so (much/many) letters that he's never going to write a letter again. 3. Give me (some/any) water, please. 4. Is there (some/any) snow in the street this morning? 5. That bag is (her/hers). 6. Her eyes are (greyer/ the greyest) than mine. 7. Everyone in our country knows Lomonosov, (-/a/the) founder of (-/a/the) first Russian University.

3. Speak on: "Political system of Great Britain".

Преподаватель _____ «_____» _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 19</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Traditionally English people have 4 meals a day: breakfast, lunch, tea (5 o'clock) and dinner. Breakfast can be a large meal with cereal, eggs and bacon, sausage, cornflakes with milk and sugar, toast and marmalade, tea or coffee. Lunch is a light meal. The English usually eat steak, roast beef, Yorkshire pudding and fish and chips for lunch. At midday everything stops for lunch. A lot of people go to have lunch at cafes, pubs or restaurants. Factory workers usually have lunch in their canteens. The English have afternoon tea at 5 o'clock. Sometimes it is called "high tea", but it can hardly be called a meal. They usually have a cake or biscuits, cheese or salad and a cup of tea. The English are fond of tea. The main meal is dinner. It is usually between 6 and 7 p.m. The first course may be soup. The main course is often meat dish or fish with vegetables.

1. How many meals a day do the English people traditionally have?
2. What is the traditional English breakfast?
3. Where do the English usually have lunch?
4. What time do the English have afternoon tea?
5. What do the English usually have for dinner?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. We (to bring) a lot of berries from the wood. Now we shall make jam. 2. Look! Jane (to swim) across the lake. 3. What he (to do) when you (to see) him yesterday? 4. I (to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow. 5. How you (to help) your sister last summer?

B. Choose the right variant.

1. She wrote us (much/many) letters from the country. 2. I drink (few/little) coffee. I don't like it. 3. Would you like (some/any) lemonade? 4. Yesterday we had (some/any) fish for dinner. 5. Which is (hot) month of the year? 6. This is (your/yours) bag, that is (my/mine). 7. (a/the/-) Washington is (a/the/-) capital of (a/the/-) USA.

3. Speak on: "Sport in our lives".

Преподаватель _____ «____» _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 20</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

Mark Twain is a famous American writer. His real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens. “Mark Twain” was his pen name. On the river Samuel often heard the boatmen shout “Mark twain”. This meant the water was twelve feet deep. When Samuel began to write he choose for himself the name Mark Twain. Samuel Clemens was born in 1835 in a small town in the State of Missouri in the USA. When he became a writer he wrote about his friends in his stories. Tom Sawyer was very often a portrait of the writer; Huckleberry Finn was his friend Tom Blankenship; aunt Polly was his mother; Tom’s brother Sid was like Mark Twain’s brother Henry. Mark Twain’s novels are known and loved by children and grown-ups all over the world.

1. What was Mark Twain’s real name?
2. Why did he choose such a pen name?
3. Where and when was the famous American writer born?
4. Who were the prototypes of the heroes of his stories?
5. What novels of Mark Twain did you read?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. What you (to do) tomorrow? 2. Don’t go out: it (to rain) heavily. 3. They (to listen) to the news on the radio when the telephone (to ring). 4. He already (to move). 5. He (to come) home late yesterday.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. I need to buy a lot of things. There isn’t (any/no) time to waste. 2. There are (some/any) diagrams in the new book. 3. She ate so (much/many) ice-cream that she is going to have a sore throat. 4. The hall was almost empty: there were (little/few) people in it. 5. The new cinema in our district is (more big/ bigger) than the old one. 6. Mr Smith is (-a/the) artist, Mrs Smith is (-a/the) poetess. 7. (Her/Hers) ball is red. The blue is (my/mine).

3. Speak on: “My flat”.

Преподаватель _____ «_____» _____ 20 г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 21</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
<p>1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.</p> <p>Technology means the use of people's inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs. Since people have appeared on the Earth, they have had to get food, clothes and shelter. Through the ages, people have invented tools, machines and materials to make work easier. Nowadays, when people speak of technology, they generally mean industrial technology. Industrial technology began about 200 years ago with the development of the steam engine, the growth of factories, and the mass production of goods. It influenced where people lived and worked. Radio and television changed their leisure time. The telephone revolutionized communication.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What for did the people invent tools and machines?2. When did the industrial process began?3. With what did the industrial technology begin?4. What do people mean when they talk about technology?5. What aspects of people's life do the industrial technology influence? <p>2. Grammar exercises.</p> <p>A. Open the brackets.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I never (to be) in London. 2. My sister (to cook) now. 3. You (to go) to the cinema yesterday?4. We (to finish) this work by next week. 5. The swimming pool (to open) at 9 o'clock every day. <p>B. Choose the right variant.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mary must not eat too (much/many) food because she has a weight problem. 2. There is (little/few) juice in my glass. 3. We haven't got (any/no) milk. 4. There are (some/any) schools in this street. 5. I got (-/a/the) letter from my (-/a/the) friend yesterday. (-/A/The) letter was interesting. 6. Who is the (attentivest/most attentive) student in your group? 7. This is (my/mine) favorite book. <p>3. Speak on: "Holidays in Russia"</p> <p>Преподаватель _____ «____» _____ 20 г.</p>		



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 22</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. With the development of crowded industrial cities the problem has become more important. The serious environmental problems are pollution in its many forms (water pollution, air pollution, nuclear pollution). All pollution is a very serious problem. One of the most alarming forms of air pollution is acid rains. Acid rain is killing forests. In the USA 1 in 5 lakes suffers from this type of pollution. The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear waste. Another problem is the destruction of the tropical forest. It has a major impact on the world climate.

1. In your opinion, is pollution a very serious problem nowadays?
2. Why has this problem become more important nowadays?
3. What forms of pollution do you know?
4. What suffers from acid rains?
5. What public organizations do you know which do much to preserve environment?

2. Grammar exercises.

A. Open the brackets.

1. Maw (not to be) here. He (to wash) his car. 2. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to school. 3. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday. 4. I just (to meet) our teacher. 5. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. (Much/many) of her advice was not useful at all. 2. I know very (little/few) about this writer. 3. Don't tell (anybody/nobody) about it. 4. Give me (something/anything) to drink. 5. (-/A/The) Moscow is situated on (-/a/the) Moscow River. 6. Chinese is (difficulter/ more difficult) than English. 7. This is (your/yours) flower and that is (my/mine).

3. Speak on: "My native town".

Преподаватель _____ «____» _____ 20 ____ г.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Брянский государственный технический университет»
(БГТУ)

15.02.16 Технология машиностроения	<u>БИЛЕТ № 23</u> Дисциплина: БД. 03 Иностранный язык	Председатель ПЦК «Общих гуманитарных, социально – экономических дисциплин» _____ Е.В. Стешкова
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1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

St. Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great. He called St. Petersburg the “Window on the West”. For 200 years, starting with 1712, St. Petersburg was the capital of the Russian Empire.

Now St. Petersburg is an important industrial, cultural and educational center. The population of the city is about 5 million. There are many famous monuments, palaces, churches, cathedrals and museums in St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg has a lot of symbols. The most famous symbol of the city is the monument to Peter the Great in Decembrists’ Square.

The city is called the Northern Venice because there are 65 rivers, and canals in it.

St. Petersburg is famous for its beautiful white nights. The city attracts thousands of tourists from every corner of the world every day.

1. When was St. Petersburg founded?
2. Who founded St. Petersburg?
3. When did St. Petersburg become the capital of Russian Empire?
4. What is the most famous symbol of the city?
5. Why St. Petersburg is often called the Northern Venice?

2. Grammar exercises

A. Open the brackets.

1. The river Nile (to flow) into the Mediterranean. 2. The boy (to do) his homework now. 3. He (to go) to the cinema last Sunday. 4. My mother already (to cook) dinner. 5. My sister (not to like) sweets.

B. Choose the right variant.

1. She puts (much/many) sugar in her tea. 2. Please, give me (a little/ a few) more minutes. 3. Tom has (some/any) French books. 4. Why didn’t she buy (some/any) cheese? 5. (-/A/The) Lake Baikal is (-/a/the) deepest lake. 6. This is (my/mine) book. 7. This is the (coldest/ most cold) room in the house.

3. Speak on: “My working day”.

Преподаватель _____ «____» _____ 20 ____ г.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка «отлично» - при выполнении 85-100% заданий оценка «хорошо» - при выполнении 75-84% заданий оценка «удовлетворительно» - при выполнении 60-74%% заданий оценка «неудовлетворительно» - при выполнении менее 60% заданий. При выполнении заданий обычно используются следующие критерии оценки.

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка уровня подготовки	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
85 ÷ 100	5	отлично
75 ÷ 84	4	хорошо
60 ÷ 74	3	удовлетворительно
менее 60	2	неудовлетворительно

Список литературы

Основная литература:

1. Афанасьева О.В., Дули Д., Михеева И.В. и др. Английский язык в фокусе. 10 класс.- М.: Просвещение, 2021.-248 с.
2. Старцева, Э. А. Английский язык. Грамматика : учебное пособие / Э. А. Старцева. — 2-е изд. — Москва: Дашков и К, 2021. — 96 с. — ISBN 978-5-394-04565-3.— Текст: электронный// Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/230135>.

Дополнительные источники:

Электронные ресурсы:

- Единое окно доступа к информационным технологиям: <http://window.edu.ru>
- Национальная электронная библиотека: <http://www.elibrary.ru>
- Единая коллекция цифровых образовательных ресурсов: <http://schoolcollection.edu.ru>
- Федеральный интернет портал «Российское образование» <http://www.edu.ru>