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«Магнитогорский колледж современного образования»

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**КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА  
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ  
ОГСЭ. 03 Иностраный язык  
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена  
по специальности 38.02.04 Коммерция (по отраслям)  
(базовой подготовки)**

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Разработчик:

1. Терещенко Л.П., преподаватель ЧПОУ «Магнитогорский колледж современного образования».

Техническая экспертиза комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств учебной дисциплины **ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык** пройдена.

Эксперт: Докукина Е.П., методист ЧПОУ «Магнитогорский колледж современного образования»

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## 1. ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

### 1.1. Область применения контрольно-оценочных средств

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств предназначен для проверки и оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины **ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык** программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена (далее ППСЗ) по специальности **38.02.04 Коммерция (по отраслям)** (базовой подготовки).

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) представляют собой комплект материалов для проведения промежуточной аттестации и текущего контроля.

КОС предназначены для проверки усвоенных знаний и усвоенных умений по дисциплине в целях овладения предусмотренных стандартом общих и профессиональных компетенций, а также для оценки достижения обучающимися личностных результатов.

**Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств позволяет оценивать:**

#### 1. Формирование элементов общих компетенций (ОК.):

**Общие компетенции:**

**ОК. 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.**

**ОК. 9. Пользоваться иностранным языком как средством делового общения.**

**ОК. 10. Логически верно, аргументировано излагать устную, письменную речь.**

#### 2. Освоение умений и усвоение знаний

Таблица 1

Освоенные умения, усвоенные знания	Показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля и оценивания
У 1	- общение (устное и письменное) на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	Устный опрос; тестирование. Оценка практического занятия. Оценка выполнения заданий для самостоятельной работы. Тематический контроль.
У 2	- перевод (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;	
У 3	- самостоятельное совершенствование устной и письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса.	
3. 1	Знание лексического минимума (1200 – 1400) лексических единиц	
3. 2	Знание грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	

2. Формирование личностных результатов реализации программы воспитания по специальности: ЛР 15.

ЛР 2. Проявляет активную гражданскую позицию, демонстрирует приверженность принципам честности, порядочности, открытости, экономически активный и участвующий в студенческом и территориальном самоуправлении, в том числе на условиях добровольчества, продуктивно взаимодействующий и участвующий в деятельности общественных организаций.

ЛР 5. Демонстрирует приверженность к родной культуре, исторической памяти на основе любви к Родине, родному народу, малой родине, принятию традиционных ценностей многонационального народа России

ЛР 8. Проявляет и демонстрирует уважение к представителям различных этнокультурных, социальных, конфессиональных и иных групп. Демонстрирует сопричастие к сохранению, преумножению и трансляции культурных традиций и ценностей многонационального российского государства.

ЛР 14. Проявляет сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности.

ЛР 15. Проявляет гражданское отношение к профессиональной деятельности как к возможности личного участия в решении общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем

## 1.2. Система контроля и оценки освоения программы учебной дисциплины

### 1.2.1. Форма промежуточной аттестации по УД

Таблица 2

Учебная дисциплина	Формы промежуточной аттестации
1	2
<b>ОГСЭ 03 Иностранный язык</b>	дифференцированный зачет

### 1.2.2. Организация текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения программы учебной дисциплины

В период обучения образовательной программы СПО осуществляется текущий контроль успеваемости студентов, промежуточная аттестация.

Текущий контроль осуществляется в пределах учебного времени, отведенного на учебную дисциплину, оценивается по пятибалльной шкале. Текущий контроль проводится с целью объективной оценки качества освоения программы дисциплины, а также стимулирования учебной деятельности студентов, подготовки к промежуточной аттестации и обеспечения максимальной эффективности учебного процесса. Для оценки качества подготовки используются различные формы и методы контроля. Текущий контроль учебной дисциплины осуществляется в форме устного опроса; защиты практических заданий, реферата, творческих работ; выполнения контрольных и тестовых заданий; решения ситуационных задач и других форм контроля, предусмотренных программой учебной дисциплины.

Промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме, предусмотренной планом учебного процесса: дифференцированного зачета.

В период сложной санитарно-эпидемиологической обстановки или других ситуаций невозможности очного обучения и проведения аттестации студентов колледж реализует образовательные программы или их части с применением электронного обучения, дистанционных образовательных технологий в предусмотренных законодательством формах обучения или при их сочетании, при проведении учебных занятий, текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.

Формы и процедура текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации знаний студентов определяются положениями: «О текущем контроле и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся», «О применении электронного обучения, дистанционных образовательных технологий при реализации образовательных программ», «Об организации образовательного процесса в ЧПОУ «МКСО» в связи с профилактическими мерами, связанными с угрозой коронавирусной инфекции».

### *1.2.3. Оценка достижения обучающимися личностных результатов.*

Оценка личностных результатов проводится в рамках контрольных и оценочных процедур, предусмотренных настоящей программой.

Комплекс примерных критериев оценки личностных результатов обучающихся:

Л.1 сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры

Л.2 сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры

Л3 сформированность основ саморазвития и самовоспитания в соответствии с общечеловеческими ценностями и идеалами гражданского общества; готовность и способность к самостоятельной, творческой и ответственной деятельности;

– развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мировидения;

Л.4 осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;

Л5 готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка;

## **2. ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ КОНТРОЛЯ И ОЦЕНКИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

## Структура контрольно-оценочных средств:

### Задания для текущего контроля

#### Тест по дисциплине «ОГСЭ 03 Английский язык» 4 семестр

##### Условия выполнения задания:

1. Задание выполняется в аудитории во время занятий
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 40 минут
3. Вы можете пользоваться словарем

##### Критерии оценивания:

40-37 правильных ответов – оценка “5”

36-33 правильных ответов – оценка “4”

32-28 правильных ответов – оценка “3”

менее 28 – оценка “2”

##### Выберите единственный вариант ответа

1. Выберите правильный вариант множественного числа:

a) child b) childs b) children c) childrens

2. Подберите нужное местоимение:

I know there is ..... in that box.

a) some b) something c) anything

3. Выберите правильный вариант употребления притяжательного падежа:

Can I take my \_\_\_\_\_ watch, please?

a) fathers b) father`s c) fathers`

4. Выберите правильный вариант, чтобы закончить предложение:

The symbol of the USA is a \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) red rose b) maple leaf c) bald eagle

##### Вопросы с несколькими вариантами ответов

5. Вставьте нужные формы глаголов в предложения:

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1) .....you like to go for a drive this weekend?                | was         |
| 2) You .... a dictionary to translate this text into Russian.   | should      |
| 3) If you have a toothache you ..... go to the dentist at once. | will write  |
| 4) He ..... at school yesterday.                                | was written |
| 5) We .... a dictation at the lesson tomorrow.                  | need        |
| 6) I ..... English words at this moment.                        | is used     |
| 7) He usually ..... detective films in the evening.             | am learning |
| 8) This computer ...very often, use another one.                | would       |
| 9) This poem .....by Pushkin many years ago.                    | watches     |

6. Выберите нужное сопутствующее слово, чтобы закончить предложение:

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1) We have _____ done this work, you may check it.   | a) yesterday |
| 2) I saw this man two days ... .                     | b) already   |
| 3) They wrote a dictation at the English lesson .... | c) ago       |

7. Соедините названия англоязычных стран с их столицами:

- 1) The USA a) London
- 2) Great Britain b) Canberra
- 3) Australia c) Washington, D.C.

8. Прочитайте текст и затем выполните задания на понимание прочитанного:

The first stamp in the world was an English stamp. It was made in 1840 to pay the postage on letters going to different parts of the country.

Stamps are always interesting because they have pictures on them of the countries they came from; pictures of animals and birds living in jungles or on far-away islands; and pictures showing people dressed in their national costumes.

A stamp collection is not only a good textbook of history and geography. It is also a source of information on many other subjects.

Sometimes there are mistakes on stamps. For example, the St. Kitts and Nevis stamp, issued in 1903, showed Christopher Columbus looking through a telescope, an instrument which was unknown in his day. On a German stamp, issued in 1956 in commemoration of the composer Schumann, the music printed on the stamp was not written by Schumann. The people knowing music well saw this mistake at once.

**Определите, верны ли следующие предложения. Выберите Т, если утверждение верно и F, если неверно:**

1. The first stamp in the world was made in the USA. T F
2. The first stamp appeared in the 19-century. T F
3. A telescope was already known in the time of Columbus. T F
4. In 1956 a stamp in commemoration of Shubert was made. T F

**9. Расставьте слова в предложениях в правильном порядке:**

1) do the shopping/I/every Saturday/at the market

2) has/he/already/this work/done

**10. Образуйте необходимую по смыслу часть речи от глагола, данного в скобках:**

1) We can find all the necessary \_\_\_\_\_ in the Internet. (inform)

2) I have recently read a very .... book about adventures. (interest)

**Задайте разделительный вопрос к данным предложениям:**

3) You are going to pass examination in History, .....?

4) My little sister is playing with her doll now, ....?

**Закончите предложение, употребив инфинитив или герундий:**

5) They always enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ interesting programmes on TV. (watch)

6) I wonder if this movie is worth .... (see).

**Вставьте артикль a, an, the, если необходимо:**

7) I want to go for \_\_\_ walk with my dog.

8) Some people enjoy going to ..... theatre very much.

**Ключ для контроля правильности выполнения вводного теста по английскому языку**

№ задания	Правильный ответ	Кол-во баллов
1	b	2
2	b	1
3	b	1
4	c	1
5	1h 2e 3b 4a 5c	9



	6g 7i 8f 9d	
6	1b 2c 3a	3
7	1c 2a 3b	3
8	1F 2T 3F 4F	4
9	1. I do the shopping at the market every Saturday. 2. He has already done this work.	2 2
10	1.information 2. interesting 3.aren't you 4. isn't she 5. watching 6.seeing 7. a 8.the	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2
<b>Итого:</b>		40 баллов

## 2.2. Задания для промежуточной аттестации

### Назначение:

КОС предназначается для контроля и оценки результатов освоения дисциплины **ОГСЭ. 03**

### Английский язык

### Форма: дифференцированный зачет

Контрольная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырех разделов.

Раздел 1 (Чтение) включает 5 заданий на установление соответствия. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела 1-20 минут.

Раздел 2 (Лексика) включает 5 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырех предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела 2-10 минут.

Раздел 3 (Грамматика) включает 5 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа. Время выполнения задания 20 минут.

Раздел 4. (Перевод) включает письменный перевод текста на русский язык со словарем. Рекомендуемое время выполнения перевода – 30 минут.

Чистое время выполнения контрольной работы (без учета инструктажа) 80 минут.

### **Вариант 1.**

#### **Раздел 1. Чтение**

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1-5.**

**Обведите номер предложения, соответствующего тексту.**

#### **A BROKEN VASE**

One young man was going to marry a beautiful girl. One day the girl said to him that the next day she would celebrate her birthday and invited him to her birthday party. The young man was eager to make her a present, so he went to a gift shop. There he saw many beautiful things. Of all the things he particularly liked the vases. But they were very expensive, and as he had very little money, he had to leave the shop without buying anything. Walking to the door he suddenly heard a noise: one of the vases fell on the floor and broke two pieces. A brilliant idea came to his mind. He came up to the counter and asked the salesman to wrap up the broken vase he wanted to buy. The salesman got a little surprised but did what the young man had asked him to do.

The young man took the parcel and went straight to the girl's place. By the time he entered the room the guests had already gathered. Everybody was enjoying the party. Some of the people were dancing; others were talking, joking and laughing. Saying "Many happy returns of the day", the young man told the girl that he had bought a small present for her. With these words he began to unwrap the parcel. Suddenly he got pale and said. "I am afraid, I have broken it. There were so many people in the bus..." But when he unwrapped the parcel, he saw that the salesman had wrapped up each piece of the vase separately.

1. The young man couldn't buy a present because he had very little money.
2. He came up to the counter and asked the salesman to show him the broken vase.
3. The young man took the parcel and went to the place where his girl had a birthday party.
4. He got pale because he had broken the vase while going in the bus.
5. The salesman had wrapped every vase separately.

#### **Раздел 2. Лексика**

**Прочитайте предложения 6–10 и выберите один вариант.**

6. The old man couldn't buy a present for his wife because all the things were too \_\_\_\_\_  
1) cheap 2) excellent 3) expensive 4) dear
7. The salesman \_\_\_\_\_ the vase when the man asked him.  
1) broke 2) gave 3) took away 4) wrapped up

8. It's not easy to \_\_\_\_\_ a present for your friend if you don't have enough money  
 1) open 2) choose 3) leave 4) give
9. If people want to buy presents they usually go to a \_\_\_\_\_ shop  
 1) book 2) gift 3) clothes 4) shoe
10. When we have a birthday party we usually \_\_\_\_\_ our friends to it.  
 1) celebrate 2) congratulate 3) invite 4) ask

### **Раздел 3. Грамматика**

**Прочитайте предложения 11–15 и выберите один вариант.**

11. One day a young girl \_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate her birthday.  
 1) went 2) goes 3) was going 4) had
12. By the time he left the shop, the salesman \_\_\_\_\_ the vase.  
 1) had wrapped 2) wrapped 3) wraps 4) was wrapping
13. The vase fell on the floor and it was \_\_\_\_\_ to pieces.  
 1) break 2) broke 3) broken 4) breaking
14. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ a book at the party.  
 1) read 2) reads 3) are reading 4) was reading
15. The man asked to wrap up the \_\_\_\_\_ vase.  
 1) bought 2) broken 3) found 4) opened

### **Раздел 4. Переведите текст**

Internal Trade is conducted within the political and geographical boundaries of a country. It can be at local level, regional level or national level. Internal trade can be further sub-divided into wholesale trade and retail trade. Internal trade involves buying in large quantities from producers or manufacturers and selling in lots to retailers for resale to consumers. Wholesalers act as an intermediary between producers and retailers. Retail trade involves buying in smaller lots from the wholesalers and selling in very small quantities to the consumers for personal use. The retailer is the last link in the chain of distribution. Small scale retailers include hawkers, pedlars, general shops, etc.

External Trade refers to buying and selling between two or more countries. External trade can be further sub-divided into three groups: export trade, import trade, entrepot trade. When a trader from home country sells his goods to a trader located in another country, it is called export trade. When a trader in home country obtains or purchase goods from a trader located in another country, it is called import trade. When goods are imported from one country and then re-exported after doing some processing, it is called entrepot trade. In brief, it can be also called as re-export of processed imported goods.

### **Вариант 2.**

#### **Раздел 1. Чтение**

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1-5.**

**Обведите номер предложения, соответствующего тексту.**

### **CHARLES DARWIN**

A hundred years ago people believed that plants and animals had always been as they are now. They thought that all the different sorts of living things, including men and women, were put in this world by some mysterious power a few thousand years ago.

It was Charles Darwin, born at Shrewsbury on the 12th of February, 1809, who showed that this was just a legend. As a boy Darwin loved to walk in the countryside, collecting insects, flowers and minerals. He liked to watch his elder brother making chemical experiments. These hobbies interested him much more than Greek and Latin, which were his main subjects at school.

His father, a doctor, sent Charles to Edinburgh University to study medicine. But Charles did not like this. He spent a lot of time with a zoologist friend, watching birds and other animals, and collecting insects in the country-side.

Then his father sent him to Cambridge to be trained as a parson. But Darwin didn't want to be a doctor or a parson. He wanted to be a biologist.

In 1831 he set sail for South America to make maps of the coastline there. Darwin went in the ship to see the animals and plants of other lands. On his voyage round the world he looked carefully at thousands of living things in the sea and on land and came to very important conclusions. Later he wrote a famous work 'The Origin of Species'.

1. Charles Darwin showed that the world wasn't made by some mysterious power a few thousand years ago.
2. His main subjects at school were Greek and Latin.
3. Charles was interested in medicine and wanted to be a doctor.
4. He came up to very important conclusion while watching living things.
5. Darwin's work "The Origin of Species" isn't famous nowadays.

## Раздел 2. Лексика

**Прочитайте предложения 6–10 и выберите один вариант.**

6. Maths and Languages are \_\_\_\_\_ subjects at school nowadays.  
1) mysterious 2) main 3) interesting 4) chemical
7. The boy's \_\_\_\_\_ sister worked in the hospital and was a good doctor.  
1) elder 2) older 3) young 4) nice
8. His father wanted him to be a \_\_\_\_\_.  
1) biologist 2) zoologist 3) doctor 4) parson
9. He saw a lot of things while having a long \_\_\_\_\_.  
1) voyage 2) trip 3) journey 4) traveling
10. It was very interesting for him to collect different \_\_\_\_\_.  
1) maps 2) chemicals 3) insects 4) toys

## Раздел 3. Грамматика

**Прочитайте предложения 11–15 и выберите один вариант.**

11. The boy liked to spend his time \_\_\_\_\_ different living things  
1) watch 2) watched 3) watching 4) watches
12. By the time his father sent him to Cambridge, he \_\_\_\_\_ to become a biologist  
1) had decided 2) decided 3) is decided 4) deciding
13. When he was sailing he \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of maps  
1) made 2) was making 3) had made 4) was spent
14. A lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ with his brother  
1) had spent 2) spend 3) was spending 4) was spent
15. His famous book was \_\_\_\_\_.  
1) written 2) found 3) read 4) writes

## Раздел 4. Переведите текст

A business plan is any plan that works for a business to look ahead, allocate resources, focus on key points, and prepare for problems and opportunities. Unfortunately, many people think of business plans only for starting a new business or applying for business loans. But they are also vital for running a business, whether or not the business needs new loans or new investments. Businesses need plans to optimize growth and development according to priorities.

A simple start-up plan includes a summary, mission statement, keys to success, market analysis, and break-even analysis. This kind of plan is good for deciding whether or not to proceed with a plan, to tell if there is a business worth pursuing, but it is not enough to run a business with.

A normal business plan includes a standard set of elements. Business plan layouts and outlines vary, but generally a plan will include components such as descriptions of the company, product or service, market, forecasts, management team, and financial analysis. Company description includes legal establishment, history, start-up plans, etc. Product or Service describes what you're selling and focuses on customer benefits. Market analysis means to know your market, customer needs, where they are, how to reach them, etc. Strategy and implementation include management responsibilities with dates and budget. Management team includes backgrounds of key members of the team, personnel strategy, and details. Financial plan includes profit and loss, cash flow, balance sheet, break-even analysis, assumptions, business ratios, etc.

### Вариант 3.

#### Раздел 1. Чтение

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1-5.

Обведите номер предложения, соответствующего тексту.

### A LIFE IN THE DAY OF LINDA MCCARTNEY

We live in a two-bedroom house so as soon as James starts calling `Mummy, Mummy`, about seven every morning, he wakes everyone up. Being his mother I like to be the first to greet him, so up I get.

I take him downstairs and start getting breakfast ready. Soon the other kids – Heather, Mary and Stella are also down. If Paul, my husband is tired we don't disturb him. But if he doesn't work hard he gets up at the same time and joins the kids at breakfast. He is an excellent father and very protective towards them.

It seemed mad to move from a large house in London to a small place on the South Coast, but it's so much cosier. Paul and I are in the kind of business where we hardly see them grow up. The kids travel everywhere with us. We're all vegetarian, so breakfast is eggs from our own hens, fried home-grown tomatoes, vegetarian sausages, cereals and whole wheat bread.

I buy most of the kids' clothes at the nearest department store. I myself feel most comfortable in jeans and T-shirt. I don't really spend much, even though Paul pays all the bills.

Because we have a big breakfast and a big dinner at about six, we don't have lunch. So at that time I'm doing jobs about the house. Paul never helps me. If I'm working or going out I have a woman in to do the cleaning. But I enjoy cooking and I cook every day.

For dinner I make things like spaghetti, salads and Paul's favorites which are pea soup or tomato soup made from home-grown tomatoes and onions.

If I'm lucky during the day I go for a ride on my horse. Horse riding is a marvelous form of exercise, both physically and spiritually. One interest we share closely is football; we always watch it on television. Because we live in the country we don't socialize very much.

Most of our evenings are spent in front of the television. I watch films, Top of the Pops and some quiz shows. Before I turn in for the night I always go to the kid's bedroom and give them each a kiss. James often wakes up and doesn't want to go back to sleep.

1. If Paul doesn't work, all the family has breakfast together.
2. The family moved from a large house in London to a small place on the South Coast.
3. They always have lunch together.
4. The Mc Cartneys have a lot of friends and often invite them.
5. They are all interested in football.

#### Раздел 2. Лексика

Прочитайте предложения 6–10 и выберите один вариант.

6. The father is \_\_\_\_\_ towards his children  
1) protective 2) excellent 3) lucky 4) ready
7. The family like eating \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables  
1) home-made 2) home-grown 3) vegetarian 4) whole wheat
8. If mother is tired, you shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ her  
1) touch 2) shout 3) call 4) disturb

9. Good friends must \_\_\_\_\_ their interests  
 1) have 2) change 3) share 4) mix
10. Many people are fond of watching \_\_\_\_\_ shows on TV  
 1) quiz 2) dog 3) comedies 4) films

### Раздел 3. Грамматика

**Прочитайте предложения 11–15 и выберите один вариант.**

11. The family \_\_\_\_\_ from New York to a small place on the South Coast some years ago  
 1) had moved 2) moved 3) was moved 4) moves
12. The kids always \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere with their parents  
 1) travel 2) are travel 3) traveling 4) travels
13. Linda was fond of \_\_\_\_\_ a horse  
 1) ride 2) rode 3) ridden 4) riding
14. A lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the television  
 1) are spent 2) is spent 3) was spending 4) spend
15. By the time she cooked dinner the children \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
 1) had come 2) came 3) were coming 4) come

### Раздел 4. Переведите текст

Instead of importing a factor of production, a country can import goods that make intensive use of that factor of production and thus embody it. An example is the import of labor-intensive goods by the United States from China. Instead of importing Chinese labor, the United States imports goods that were produced with Chinese labor. One report in 2010 suggested that international trade was increased when a country hosted a network of immigrants, but the trade effect was weakened when the immigrants became assimilated into their new country.

International trade is, in principle, not different from domestic trade as the motivation and the behavior of parties involved in a trade do not change fundamentally regardless of whether trade is across a border or not. The main difference is that international trade is typically more costly than domestic trade. The reason is that a border typically imposes additional costs such as tariffs, time costs due to border delays and costs associated with country differences such as language, the legal system or culture.

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Эталоны ответов

Вариант 1	Вариант 2	Вариант 3
Broken vase	Charles Darwin	A life in the day...
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6 – 3	6 – 2	6 – 1
7 – 4	7 – 1	7 – 2
8 – 2	8 – 4	8 – 4
9 – 2	9 – 1	9 – 3
10 – 3	10 – 3	10 – 1
11 – 3	11 – 3	11 – 2
12 – 1	12 – 1	12 – 1
13 – 3	13 – 1	13 – 4
14 – 4	14 – 4	14 – 2
15 – 2	15 – 1	15 – 1

**Пакет экзаменатора**

***Условия проведения дифференцированного зачета и критерии оценки:***

Условиями допуска к дифференцированному зачету являются положительные результаты текущего контроля по всем разделам учебной дисциплины.

Дифференцированный зачет состоит из 4 разделов:

Раздел 1 (задания 1-5). Прочитать текст. Выполнить задания 1-5

Раздел 2 (задания 6-10). Из предложенных 4 вариантов выбрать один ответ.



Раздел 3 (задания 11-15). Из предложенных 4 вариантов выбрать один ответ.

Раздел 4. Перевести текст. Максимальная оценка по разделу—5.

Дифференцированный зачет проводится в группе в количестве 8 человек.

Количество вариантов заданий: 3 варианта.

На проведение дифференцированного зачета отводится 80 минут.

Оценка	Процент выполнения
«3» - удовлетворительно	60% - 74%
«4» - хорошо	75% - 89%
«5» - отлично	90% - 100%

### 3. РЕКОМЕНДУЕМАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА И ИНЫЕ ИСТОЧНИКИ

**Основные источники:**

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1. Голубев А.П. Английский язык для экономических специальностей: М. КНОРУС. 2019 – 396 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

1. Куценко Л.И. Английский язык для юристов: - ООО Издательство «Кнорус», редакция «Юстиция», 2019 – 232 с.

2. Губина Г.Г. Английский язык для туристов в сфере профессиональной коммуникации. Часть I: English for Tourists in Professional Communication. Part I [Текст]: учебное пособие. – Москва: Изд.-во «Директ-Медиа», 2016 – 80 с.
3. Семенова М.Ю. Английский язык: туризм и сервис: - М. Кнорус, 2016 - 260 с
4. Голубев А.П. Английский язык для специальности «Право и организация социального обеспечения»: учебник – Москва: КНОРУС, 2022. - 466 с.(Среднее профессиональное образование).

**Интернет-ресурсы:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ac7lzlSiHX0>