

Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации
Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«ДОНБАССКАЯ АГРАРНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»
КАФЕДРА РУССКОГО И ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:
Первый проректор

«24»

М.П.



алых

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине

Иностранный язык (английский)

(наименование дисциплины)

Направление подготовки/специальность 36.03.02 Зоотехния

(код и наименование направления подготовки/специальности)

Направленность
(профиль)

Продуктивное животноводство и охотоведение

(наименование профиля/специализации подготовки, при наличии)

Квалификация выпускника:

Бакалавр

(квалификация выпускника)

Год начала подготовки: 2023

Макеевка – 2023

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» является частью ОПОП ВО по направлению подготовки 36.03.02 зоотехния направленность (профиль) Продуктивное животноводство и охотоведение и предназначен для оценивания уровня сформированности компетенций обучающихся.

Разработчик(и)

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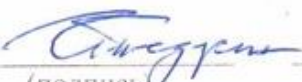
Фонд оценочных средств обсужден на заседании ПМК кафедры русского и иностранных языков, протокол № 2 от «30» апреля 2023 года.

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Фонд оценочных средств утвержден на заседании кафедры русского и иностранных языков, протокол № 7 от «30» апреля 2023 года.

Заведующий кафедрой

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Раздел 1. ПАСПОРТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

1.1. Основные сведения о дисциплине

Наименование показателей	Укрупненная группа, направление подготовки, квалификационный уровень	Характеристика дисциплины		
		очная форма обучения	заочная форма обучения	очно-заочная форма обучения
Количество зачетных единиц – 3	Укрупненная группа 36.00.00 – «Ветеринария и зоотехния»	Основная часть		
	Направление подготовки: 36.03.02. Зоотехния			
Общее количество часов – 108	Направленность (профиль) Продуктивное животноводство и охотоведение	Семестр		
		1-2	1-2	1-2
	Образовательная программа высшего образования – программы бакалавриата	Лекции		
		-	-	-
		Занятия семинарского/практического типа		
		36-34	10-10	18-17
		Самостоятельная работа		
		36-0	62-24	54-17
		Контактная работа, всего		
		2	2	2.
		Вид контроля: зачет		

1.2. Перечень компетенций, формируемых дисциплиной «Иностранный язык (английский)»

Код компетенции	Содержание компетенции	Планируемые результаты обучения	
		Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции	Формируемые знания, умения и навыки
1	2	3	4
УК-4	Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в	УК-4.2 Понимает устную речь и ведет диалог общего и	<i>Знание:</i> видов речевых действий и приемов ведения общения; межкультурных особенностей и правил коммуникативного

	устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	делового характера на иностранном языке	поведения в ситуациях общения <i>Умение:</i> делать сообщения и вести беседу на иностранном языке <i>Навык:</i> аудирования и говорения, монологической и диалогической речи; работы с устными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности и в межличностном общении <i>Опыт деятельности:</i> обработки информации; ведения дискуссий на темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью и межличностным общением; подготовки и выступлений с презентациями
УК-4	Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	УК-4.3 Читает и переводит со словарем информацию на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения	<i>Знание:</i> грамматический и лексический (общий и терминологический) минимум в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной деятельности <i>Умение:</i> читать на иностранном языке литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации из зарубежных источников; переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме <i>Навык:</i> использования словарей, в том числе терминологических; работы с письменными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности <i>Опыт деятельности:</i> обработки информации на иностранном(ых)

1.3. Перечень тем дисциплины

Шифр темы	Название темы	Кол-во часов
T 1.1	Вводно-коррективный курс	12
T 1.2	About myself/ My family	12
T 2.1	My working day.	12
T 2.2	My flat	12
T 3.1	At a supermarket.	12
T 3.2	At a department store	12
T 4.1	What is the weather like in my country	6
T 4.2	Travelling	6
T 5.1	London	6
T 5.2	Moscow	6
T 6.1	Education	5
T 6.2	Pollution of air	5
	Другие виды контактной работы	2
Всего		108

1.4. Матрица соответствия тем дисциплины и компетенций

<i>Шифр компетенции по ФГОС ВО</i>	<i>Шифр темы</i>													
	T 1.1	T 1.2	T 2.1	T 2.2	T 3.1	T 3.2	T 4.1	T 4.2	T 5.1	T 5.2	T 6.1	T 6.2		
УК-4.2		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
УК-4.3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		

1.5. Соответствие тем дисциплины и контрольно-измерительных материалов

№ ТЕМЫ	<i>ТЕКУЩИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ</i>					
	<i>Тестовые задания по теоретическому материалу</i>	<i>Вопросы для устного опроса</i>	<i>Типовые задания практического характера</i>	<i>Задания для контрольной работы</i>	<i>Тематика рефератов, докладов, сообщений</i>	<i>Индивидуальное творческое задание</i>
	Блок А Контроль знаний		Блок Б Контроль умений, навыков			
Тема 1.1	+	+	+			
Тема 1.2	+	+	+			
Тема 2.1	+	+	+			
Тема 2.2	+	+	+			
Тема 3.1	+	+	+			
Тема 3.2	+	+	+	+		
Тема 4.1	+	+	+			
Тема 4.2	+	+	+			
Тема 5.1	+	+	+			
Тема 5.2	+	+	+			
Тема 6.1	+	+	+			
Тема 6.2	+	+	+	+		

1.6. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования

Результат обучения по дисциплине	Критерии и показатели оценивания результатов обучения			
	не зачтено	зачтено		
I этап. Знать УК-4 / УК-4.2 виды речевых действий и приемов ведения общения; межкультурные особенности и правила коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях общения	Фрагментарные знания речевых действий и приемов ведения общения; межкультурных особенностей и правил коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях общения Отсутствие знаний	Неполные знания видов речевых действий и приемов ведения общения; межкультурных особенностей и правил коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях общения	Сформированные, но содержащие отдельные пробелы знания видов речевых действий и приемов ведения общения; межкультурных особенностей и правил коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях общения	Сформированные и систематические знания видов речевых действий и приемов ведения общения; межкультурных особенностей и правил коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях общения
II этап. Уметь УК-4 / УК-4.2 делать сообщения и вести беседу на иностранном языке	Фрагментарное умение делать сообщения и вести беседу на иностранном языке Отсутствие умений	В целом успешное, но не систематическое умение делать сообщения и вести беседу на иностранном языке	В целом успешное, но содержащее отдельные пробелы умение делать сообщения и вести беседу на иностранном языке	Успешное и систематическое умение делать сообщения и вести беседу на иностранном языке

III этап. Владеть навыками УК-4 / УК-4.2 аудирования и говорения, монологической и диалогической речи; работы с устными текстами; – владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности и в межличностном общении; ведения дискуссий на темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью и межличностным общением	Фрагментарное применение навыков отсутствие навыков аудирования и говорения, монологической и диалогической речи; работы с устными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности и в межличностном общении; ведения дискуссий на темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью и межличностным общением; подготовки и выступлений с презентациями	В целом успешное, но не систематическое применение навыков аудирования и говорения, монологической и диалогической речи; работы с устными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности и в межличностном общении; ведения дискуссий на темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью и межличностным общением; подготовки и выступлений с презентациями	В целом успешное, но сопровождающееся отдельными ошибками применение навыков аудирования и говорения, монологической и диалогической речи; работы с устными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности и в межличностном общении; ведения дискуссий на темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью и межличностным общением; подготовки и выступлений с презентациями	Успешное и систематическое применение навыков аудирования и говорения, монологической и диалогической речи; работы с устными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности и в межличностном общении; ведения дискуссий на темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью и межличностным общением; подготовки и выступлений с презентациями
I этап. Знать УК-4 / УК-4.3 грамматический и лексический (общий и терминологический) минимум в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной деятельности	Фрагментарные знания грамматического и лексического (общего и терминологического) минимума в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной деятельности /	Неполные знания грамматического и лексического (общего и терминологического) минимума в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной деятельности	Сформированные, но содержащие отдельные пробелы, знания грамматического и лексического (общего и терминологического) минимума в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе	Сформированные и систематические знания грамматического и лексического (общего и терминологического) минимума в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе

	Отсутствие знаний		профессиональной деятельности	профессиональной деятельности
II этап. Уметь УК-4 / УК-4.3 читать на иностранном языке литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации из зарубежных источников; переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме	Фрагментарное умение читать на иностранном языке литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации из зарубежных источников; переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме / Отсутствие умений	В целом успешное, но не систематическое умение читать на иностранном языке литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации из зарубежных источников; переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме	В целом успешное, но содержащее отдельные пробелы умение читать на иностранном языке литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации из зарубежных источников; переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме	Успешное и систематическое умение читать на иностранном языке литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации из зарубежных источников; переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме
III этап. Владеть УК-4 / УК-4.3 навыками использования словарей, в том числе терминологических; работы с письменными текстами; обработки информации	Фрагментарное применение навыков использования словарей, в том числе терминологических; работы с письменными текстами; обработки информации / Отсутствие навыков	В целом успешное, но не систематическое применение навыков использования словарей, в том числе терминологических; работы с письменными текстами; обработки информации	В целом успешное, но сопровождающееся отдельными ошибками применение навыков использования словарей, в том числе терминологических; работы с письменными текстами; обработки информации	Успешное и систематическое применение навыков использования словарей, в том числе терминологических; работы с письменными текстами; обработки информации

Раздел 2. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

Блок А

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ ЗНАНИЙ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Фонд тестовых заданий по дисциплине

ТЕМА 1.1.

1. This dog is ____
a) she b) her c) hers
2. Could you tell ____ the time, please?
a) I b) my c) me
3. Mary saw ____ nice hat in the shop yesterday.
a) a b) the c) –
4. There no ____ cars in the street.
a) the b) a c) –
5. This hat is ____ grey.
a) a b) the c) –
6. a baby
a) babys b) babies c) babes
7. an ox
a) oxes b) oxen c) oxies
8. a boy
a) boys b) boies c) boyes
9. money
a) - b) moneys c) monies
10. We are students. This is ... classroom.
a) their b) our c) ours

ТЕМА 1.2.

1. An ____ British family consists of a mother, a father, and two or three children.
a) care; b) medium; c) average;
2. My father is ____ of tennis and my mother doesn't go in for sports.
a) fond; b) medium; c) spirits;
3. I can't ____ meeting him every day.
a) bear; b) average c) care
4. Sue was still in high ____ after winning the race.
a) fond; b) moody; c) spirits;
5. My friend Julia is a ____ girl of nineteen.
a) prettify; b) pretty; c) prettier;
6. She is of an ____ height.
a) average; b) averaged; c) averaging;
7. Her face is round with large brown eyes, they make her look very ____.

- a) attractively; b) attraction; c) attractive
8. Her hair is long and ____ .
a) curl; b) curly; c) curled;
9. She is very _____, everybody adores her.
a) sociable; b) social; c) society
10. ... is number of people living in a country.
a) dwellers b) population c) room-mates

TEMA 2.1

1. I ... at 7 o'clock in the morning
a) get up; b) go to bed; c) play chess
2. In the morning we have...
a) breakfast; b) lunch; c) dinner
3. In the afternoon we have...
a) breakfast; b) supper; c) dinner
4. In the evening we have...
a) breakfast; b) supper; c) dinner
5. After the lessons students go...
a) to the market; b) home; c) to the cinema
6. At University students ...
a) do morning exercises; b) have lessons; c) clean the rooms
7. My working day ... 6 hours.
a) begins; b) starts; c) lasts;
8. I have lunch with my parents ... 2 o'clock.
a) on; b) at; c) with
9. I ... a student of an industrial college.
a) are; b) have; c) am
10. Hea very busy day.
a) have; b) has; c) are

TEMA 2.2

1. There are 2 rooms in the...
a) window; b) floor; c) house
2. You can see many books in the...

- a) wardrobe; b) bookcase; c) kitchen
3. There is a nice carpet on the...
- a) floor; b) ceiling; c) window
4. There are 2 big windows in the...
- a) table; b) room; c) armchair
5. You can see a lot of flower-pots on the...
- a) window-sill; b) ceiling; c) wall
6. A very comfortable sofa is in the...
- a) balcony; b) corridor; c) living-room
7. A family lives in a flat on the second...
- a) ceiling; b) floor; c) window
8. There are 5 chairs around the...
- a) bookcase; b) armchair; c) table
9. On the walls you can see many...
- a) beds; b) pictures; c) cupboards
10. A very good lamp is on my...
- a) desk; b) sofa; c) carpet

TEMA 3.1

1. People buy fish, lobsters and shrimps at:
- a) the fishmonger's; b) the butcher's; c) the baker's
2. People buy biscuits, cakes and sweets at:
- a) the butcher's; b) the dairy; c) the sweet shop
3. Guess the large shop which sells all kinds of food and household goods. You walk round the shop and take items of the shelf yourself and pay for them all before you leave.
- a) department store; b) supermarket; c) corner shop
4. Guess the large shop which is divided into a lot of different sections and which sells many different kinds of goods.
- a) shopping centre; b) supermarket; c) department store
5. Guess the shop which sells the goods made by a particular manufacturer.
- a) department store; b) supermarket; c) shopping outlet
6. People buy flour, sugar, rice and salt at:
- a) the grocer's; b) the greengrocer's; c) the dairy
7. People buy milk, cream, cheese and different dairy products at:
- a) the baker's; b) the fishmonger's; c) the dairy

8. People buy pork, beef, chicken and sausages at:
a) the greengrocer's; b) the butcher's; c) the chemist's
9. Guess the area in a town where a lot of shops have been built close to each other.
a) shopping centre; b) department store; c) supermarket
10. Guess the small shop, which is usually on the corner of a street that sells mainly food and household goods.
a) department store; b) supermarket; c) corner shop

TEMA 3.2

1. What can I do ... you?
a) to b) for c) on
2. It is too small. Do you have ... size?
a) larger b) smaller c) less
3. Where is the fitting room? The fitting room is over there on the...
a) left b) side c) across
4. I usually ... shopping on Sunday.
a) does b) do c) see
5. My ... is 37.
a) number b) colour c) size
6. What ... dress do you want? Show me something in brown.
a) number b) colour c) size
7. Shall I ... you or at the cash-desk?
a) buy b) do c) pay
8. How ... is this?
a) many b) much c) less
9. The supermarket has many ... departments.
a) dairy-shop b) market c) self-service
10. This is too I'd like something cheaper.
a) good b) cheap c) expensive

Тема 4.1

1. The coldest season of the year is ...
a) autumn b) winter c) spring
2. The hottest season of the year is ...
a) autumn; b) summer; c) spring;

3. September, October, November are the months of the ...

a) autumn; b) winter; c) spring

4. Spring has three months: March, April and ...

a) June b) July; c) May

5. When it's ... I take an umbrella.

a) raining; b) has rained; c) rained

6. ... summer it's hot.

a) on; b) to; c) in

7. In autumn it's ... than in winter.

a) warmer; b) warm; c) the warmest

8. ... much snow in winter.

a) It is; b) There is; c) There are

9. ... is the weather like today?

a) How; b) Where; c) What

10. The sun is shining

a) bright; b) brightly; c) brightness

TEMA 4.2

1. He prefers travelling ... car.

a) on; b) by; c) for

2. She likes going ... foot.

a) on; b) by; c) for

3. He's just left home ... Moscow.

a) on; b) by; c) for

4. I'd like to go on a sea ..., but my wife isn't a good sailor. So we can't join you.

a) journey, b) voyage, c) flight,

5. Have you ever taken a holiday ... along the Black Sea coast ?

a) cruise, b) trip, c) tour

6. I go to work by trolleybus and the ... takes me 25 minutes.

a) cruise, b) trip, c) tour

7. ... offer different kinds of holidays.

a) shops, b) travel agencies; c) museums

8. A package tour includes tickets, ... , meals, and sometimes excursions.

a) accomodation; b) sights; c) clubs

9. Going ... is the quickest way of travelling.

a) by bus; b) by boat; c) by plane

10. Some people go to Britain for ... courses.

a) language; b) cooking; c) handcraft

Тема 5.1

1. More than ...million people live in London.

a) 7 b) 8 c) 6

2. The busiest part of London is ...

a) the West End b) the East End c) the City

3. The richest part of London is...

a) the West End b) the East End c) the City

4. London lies on both banks of the river ...

a) Thames b) Severn c) Tweed

5. ... is the seat of the British government.

a) Westminster b) Buckingham Palace c) the Houses of Parliament

6. A famous square with the Nelson's column is

a) Picadilli Circus b) Downing Street c) Trafalgar Square

7. The industrial part of London with factories and docks is

a) the City b) the West End c) the East End

8. The seat of the Bishop of London is

a) the Houses of Parliament b) St. Paul's Cathedral c) the Tower

9. the largest clock in London

a) Big Clock c) Big Ben c) Big Eye

10. the place where famous scientists, statesmen, writers are buried is

a) the Tower b) St. Isaac's Cathedral c) Westminster Abbey

Тема 5.2

1. The population of Moscow is

a) about 8 mln b) more than 8 mln c) 12

2. This Cathedral is on Red Square

a) St. Isaac's b) St. Paul's c) St. Basil's

3. Moscow was founded in

a) 1213 b) 1147 c) 1312

4. On the territory of the Kremlin one can see

a) The Tsar's boat b) the Tsar- Clock c) the Tsar- Cannon

5. Moscow was founded by

a) Pozharsky b) Minin c) Yuri Dolgorukiy

6. What museum can be found in Moscow?

a) the Russian Museum b) the Hermitage c) the Armoury Chamber

7. Moscow got its name from the name of

a) the river b) the settlement c) tribe

8. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in memory of the victory over

a) Napoleon b) Kazan c) Poland

9. In 1546 ...was crowned as the first tsar of Russia

a) Ivan Kalita b) Boris Godunov c) Ivan the Terrible

10. In 1712...moved the capital to St. Petersburg

a) Ivan the Terrible b) Peter I c) Catherine I

Тема 6.1

1. In England children go to nursery at the age of ..

a) 3-4; b) 6-7; c) 8-9

2. Public schools in the USA are ...
a) free; b) private; c) for boys
3. Pupils in the UK have...
a) public exams; b) national exams; c) no exams
4. State schools are ...
a) optional; b) with payment; c) free
5. Schools in the USA are...
a) middle, elementary, high; b) primary, secondary, high; c) nursery, secondary, higher
6. At further education college pupils can choose...
a) teachers; b) subjects; c) practical courses
7. Education in countries is until 15-16.
a) optional; b) compulsory; c) higher
8. If you have bad grades in exams you ...
a) passed them; b) took them c) failed them
9. In "a" Level exam A stands for ...
a) advanced; b) adult; c) art
10. After school a pupil can ... any University.
a) enter; b) leave c) graduate

Тема 6.2

1. Environmental protection is an _____ problem.
a) easy b) important c) pleasant
2. Many scientists try _____ ecology problems.
a) to solve b) to know c) to protect
3. People must _____ aluminium cans, newspapers.
a) solve b) recycle c) save
4. Ecology is a science which studies _____.
a) environment b) the relationship between people c) recycling
5. He wants to become an ecologist himself to research and protect the _____.
a) environment b) pollution c) packaging
6. Recently, however, our beach has become more polluted with_____ left by tourists and locals.
a) litter b) pollution c) recycling
7. Your family can begin trying to _____ the Earth right now.

- a) to solve b) to know c) to protect
8. Why is litter so_____ in forests?
- a) environmental b) dangerous c) fascinating
9. Big cities _____ from smog.
- a) suffer b) have c) improve
10. The wide use of natural _____ upsets the biological balance.
- a) protect b) resources c) activity

Критерии и шкалы оценивания тестов

Критерии оценивания при текущем контроле
процент правильных ответов менее 40 (по 5 бальной системе контроля – оценка «неудовлетворительно»);
процент правильных ответов 40 – 59 (по 5 бальной системе контроля – оценка «удовлетворительно»)
процент правильных ответов 60 – 79 (по 5 бальной системе контроля – оценка «хорошо»)
процент правильных ответов 80-100 (по 5 бальной системе контроля – оценка «отлично»)

Вопросы для устного опроса

ТЕМА 1.1.

1. What are the main rules of pronouncing of the English consonants?
2. What are the main rules of pronouncing of the English vowels?
3. How is the plural form of nouns formed?
4. How is the plural form of the irregular nouns formed?
5. When are the indefinite articles used?
6. When are the definite articles used?
7. What are the cases of nouns?
8. What are the cases of personal pronouns?
9. What are the main forms of irregular verbs?
10. How many vowels are there in the English language?

ТЕМА 1.2

1. What is your name?
2. Where and when were you born?
3. How many people are there in your family?
4. Do you have brothers, sisters, grandparents in your family?
5. Where do you live?
6. Did you study well at school?
7. What school did you finish?
8. Did your teachers help you to choose your future profession?
9. What were your favourite subjects at school?
10. What are you going to be?

ТЕМА 2.1.

1. What time do you usually get up?
2. Do you do your morning exercises?
3. How long does it take you to get dressed?

- 4.What do you usually have for breakfast?
- 5.At what time do you usually leave home?
- 6.How long does it take you to get to the institute?
- 7.Do you go there by bus or walk?
- 8.Where do you usually have lunch?
9. What time do you come home?
- 10.How long does it take you to do your homework?

TEMA 2.2.

- 1.Is your flat far from the centre of the town?
- 2.How long will it take us to get to your flat?
- 3.What floor is it on?
- 4.How many rooms does your flat have?
- 5.What is its floorspace?
- 6.What rent do you pay?
- 7.What conveniences have you got?
- 8.What is there in your room?
- 9.Do you have a house of your own?
- 10.Is it in the suburbs?

TEMA 3.1

- 1.How much money a week do you spend on foodstuffs?
- 2.When did you go shopping last?
- 3.What are you going to buy in the shop today?
- 4.Will you go shopping tomorrow? What are you going to buy tomorrow?
- 5.What foodstuffs will you buy if you have much money?
6. Where can you buy meat?
7. Where can you buy bread?
8. What do you buy at the grocer's?
9. What do you buy at the greengrocer's?
10. Do you make a shopping list?

TEMA 3.2

- 1.Do you do your shopping at the department store or in the shops which are not as large as the department store? Why?
- 2.What is the most popular shopping center in your town?
- 3.What do we buy at the readymade clothes department?
- 4.What do we buy at the perfumery?
- 5.What do we buy at the haberdashery?
- 6.What do we buy at the footwear?
- 7.What do we buy at the drapery?
8. What do we buy at the souvenirs?
- 9.What do we buy at the children's goods?
- 10.What did you buy last time? .

TEMA 4.1.

- 1.How many seasons are there?
- 2.What are winter (spring, summer and autumn) months?
- 3.What is the weather like in winter (spring, summer and autumn)?

- 4.What is your favourite season?
- 5.Why do some people like to be on leave in winter? What about you?
- 6.What are the advantages of summer holidays?
7. What are the advantages of winter holidays?
8. What do you take with you on a rainy day?
9. What is the climate in our country?
- 10.Do you believe in weather forecast?

TEMA 4.2.

- 1.What kind of travelling do you prefer?
- 2.What are the advantages of it?
- 3.Do you take a camera with you? Is it better to take pictures with a mobile phone?
- 4.What objects do you like to photograph?
- 5..Where would you like to go? Why?
6. What country would you like to visit?
7. What attracts people in foreign countries?
8. What famous places of interest in London do you know?
9. What places of interest in Moscow do you know?
10. Do you prefer to travel by bus or by car?

TEMA 5.1.

- 1.When did London become the capital of Britain?
- 2.What is the historical centre of London?
- 3.Which buildings represent business in the City of London?
- 4.Why is the City very busy in the daytime?
- 5.What can you say About the West End?
- 6.What kind of district is the East End?
- 7.What is London famous for?
- 8.What places of interest have a world-wide fame?
9. Who is buried in Westminster Abbey?
10. What English parks do you know?

TEMA 5.2.

- 1.Has Moscow always been the capital of Russia?
- 2.How old is Moscow?
- 3.Who was Moscow founded by and when?
- 4.What is the historical center of Moscow?
- 5.Why was the Kremlin built?
- 6.What places of interest have a world-wide fame?
- 7.Which of the Moscow theatres do you know?
8. What is the population of Moscow?
9. How many institutions of higher learning are there in Moscow?
10. What museum would you like to visit?

TEMA 6.1.

- 1.What do state schools provide their pupils with?
- 2.What do children do at primary school?
- 3.Who teaches children at primary school?
- 4.What is comprehensive school?
- 5.What is "GCSE"?
- 6.Why do some pupils need "A" level?

7.What is boarding school?

ТЕМА 6.2.

- 1.Was pollution such a serious problem in the ancient world?
2. Since what time have people become alarmed with the danger of pollution?
- 3.What do polluted water and air cause?
4. What are the other factors of environmental pollution?
- 5.Is it possible to live without mentioned above factors?
- 6.What can people do to defend environment?

Критерии и шкалы оценивания устного опроса

Критерии оценки при текущем контроле	Оценка
Студент отсутствовал на занятии или не принимал участия. Неверные и ошибочные ответы по вопросам, разбираемым на семинаре	«неудовлетворительно»
Студент принимает участие в обсуждении некоторых проблем, даёт расплывчатые ответы на вопросы. Описывая тему, путается и теряет суть вопроса. Верность суждений, полнота и правильность ответов – 40-59 %	«удовлетворительно»
Студент принимает участие в обсуждении некоторых проблем, даёт ответы на некоторые вопросы, то есть не проявляет достаточно высокой активности. Верность суждений студента, полнота и правильность ответов 60-79%	«хорошо»
Студент демонстрирует знание материала по разделу, основанные на знакомстве с обязательной литературой и современными публикациями; даёт логичные, аргументированные ответы на поставленные вопросы. Высока активность студента при ответах на вопросы преподавателя, активное участие в проводимых дискуссиях. Правильность ответов и полнота их раскрытия должны составлять более 80%	«отлично»

Блок Б

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УМЕНИЙ, НАВЫКОВ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Типовые задания для практических занятий

ТЕМА 1.1 Read the text and say whether the following statements are right or wrong.

Correct them if they are wrong.

My Family

My name is Polly. I am ten. I am a schoolgirl. I go to school. I like learning English and playing puzzles. I would like to tell you about my family. It is neither big nor small. There are four of us.

I have got a mother. Her name is Jane. She is a teacher. She is very responsible and creative. She likes her work. Her hobbies are singing and shopping. My mother is fond of reading detective stories.

I have got a father. His name is Jack. He is a doctor. He is clever and hardworking. My father likes playing golf. He goes in for sport to be healthy and strong. He is fond of fishing too.

My brother Nick is small. He is only four. He likes playing toys. Usually we get on well with him, but sometimes he is very naughty.

On Saturdays and Sundays we like to be together. Last Sunday we went to the country. We had a good rest.

1. Polly's mother is a doctor.
2. Polly has got a younger brother.
3. Polly's father is a teacher.
4. Her brother Nick is a pupil.
5. Nick is a quiet little boy.
6. Polly is ten.
7. There are five people in Polly's family.
8. Polly's father is clever and hardworking..
9. Last Sunday Polly's family went to the Zoo.
10. Last Sunday Polly's family had a good rest.

TEMA 1.2

Read the text and say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

Dear friends in Russia,

I'm sixteen years old and attend high school in Sydney. My school has a happy and cheerful atmosphere. Everyone gets along with each other. We wear a uniform that represents our school, Casimir College. I live in Australia but my background is Lebanese and I'm proud of that. In Australia there are people from many different cultures, religions and backgrounds. I come from a big family of five children and I have a Mum and Dad. We have barbeques at home occasionally, which gives us the time to talk to each other. When I grow up I wish to become a news reporter on TV. I think it would be very interesting and enjoyable to go out and find out things and then represent them on the news.

Diane Tarabay

1. Diane attends high school in London.
3. Diane's classmates are friendly.

4. The students don't wear a uniform in Casimir College.
5. Diane lives in Australia.
6. She is Australian.
7. She is the only child in her family .
8. They sometimes have barbeques.
9. Barbecues give the family a chance to play sports.
10. When she grows up Diane wants to write novels.

TEMA 2.1

Read the text and say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

My neighbor Jason is a baker. He is very busy. When he is not at bakery, he is out having fun. Every day Jason wakes at 5 o'clock in the morning. He has breakfast and then he rides his bike to the bakery. When he gets there, he starts to make bread. His work is very hard. He works until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Then he goes back home where he has lunch and rest for a while. In the evening he sometimes goes to the cinema or meets his friends. On Wednesdays he always does the shopping. On Sundays he always wakes up late and then reads a book or works in the garden. He usually goes to bed at 11 o'clock at night.

1. My neighbor Jack is a baker.
2. He is always in his bakery.
3. Every day Jason wakes up at 6 o'clock.
4. Jason goes on foot to his bakery.
5. When he gets to the bakery, he starts to make biscuit.
6. Being a baker is very easy.
7. In the evening he sometimes goes to the library.
8. On Wednesday Jason always does the shopping.
9. On Sundays he always wakes up early.
10. Jason usually goes to bed at 12 o'clock at night.

TEMA 2.2 Read the text and say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong:

My flat is on the fifth floor. It's very comfortable. We have got all modern conveniences, such as central heating, electricity, gas, running water and a telephone. There are three rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom in my flat.

The largest room is the living room. In the middle of the room there is a big table and eight chairs round it. Opposite the window there is a wall unit with lots of books, a TV set and a DVD player. There are two comfortable armchairs and a sofa in the living room.

The bedroom is the smallest room, but it is very cosy and bright. There is a bed, a wardrobe, a desk, an armchair and several bookshelves in my room. There is a big colourful carpet on the floor and there are blue curtains on the window. The walls in the bedroom are light-brown and there are some posters on them. I like my room and clean it every day.

Our kitchen is large and light. We've got a refrigerator, a cupboard and a cooker in it.

1. The flat is on the fourth floor.
2. The flat has got all modern conveniences.
3. There are two rooms in the flat.
4. The largest room is the kitchen.
5. The bedroom is very cosy and bright.
6. The walls in the bedroom are light-blue.
7. There are some photos on the walls of the bedroom.
8. There is a big colourful carpet on the floor in the bedroom.
9. The kitchen is small but light.
10. There are two cupboards in the kitchen.

Tema 3.1

Read the text and say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

Christmas Presents

Some weeks before Christmas shops are very busy. People buy presents for their relatives and friends. When I buy presents I always ask myself "Would he or she like to have this thing? Will he or she like my present?" Choosing presents is a difficult business for me. I never buy whatever comes up. I think twice and try to find reasons before buying this or that. This year I've bought a saucepan for Granny. Her old one is too small for our family. I've bought a new tie for Granddad. His old one isn't trendy at all. I've bought a very beautiful flower for Mum and a nice fish for Dad's aquarium. My little sister Jane likes watching cartoons. So I've bought a cassette with her favourite ones. All these presents are from the heart.

1. There are a lot of people in the shops before Christmas.
2. People buy presents for nearest and dearest.
3. Choosing presents is a hard business for Michael.
4. He buys whatever comes up.
5. Michael bought a new saucepan for Mum.

6. He bought a new tie for brother.
7. Grandad's old tie is very trendy.
8. He bought some chocolates for Mum.
9. Michael bought a fish for Granddad's aquarium.
10. Michael bought a cassette with Jane's favourite cartoons.

Tema 3.2

Read the text and say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

Famous people work in shops for a day

Boy George usually stays in bed on Saturdays, but last week he sold clothes in a shop. Actor Jeremy Irons sold flowers. And who did this man buy his knives and forks from? Uri Geller? It was all right.

Last Saturday, shoppers in Covent Garden in London had an unusual day. For 12 hours over 300 stars from television, pop music, sport and the cinema worked in shops, pubs, cafes and restaurants in Covent Garden. More than 100,000 customers came to see them.

Actress Kelly Hunter organized everything. The idea was simple. People came to see the stars, they bought things and the shop owners gave 5 % of the money to charity. But the stars didn't only sell things. They signed thousands autographs and gave kisses to their fans.

One hundred policemen were there, but there was no trouble. It was a good day for everyone. Fans got autographs and kisses from their favourite stars, the shops got a lot of new customers and at the end of the day more than £ 100,000 went to charity.

1. Covent Garden is in London.
2. Boy George works in a clothes shop every Saturday.
3. Actor Jeremy Irons sold flowers.
4. Last Saturday, shoppers in Covent Garden in London had a usual day.
5. There are only clothes shops in Covent Garden.
6. All the stars were actors and actresses.
7. More than 10,000 customers came to see them.
8. Kelly Hunter organized the proses.
9. The shop owners gave all their money to charity.
10. The police arrested nobody.

Tema 4.1

Read the text and say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

The weather in the south.

Spring and summer are very sunny in the south. The sun shines brightly and it is usually very hot. The temperature in summer is about thirty-three degrees above zero and even more in many places. But when the sky becomes cloudy and a strong wind begins to blow from the sea, it is cool. In late autumn and in winter the weather is usually rainy. In winter it doesn't often snow and the snow doesn't lie on the ground for a long time. Grass, trees, flowers and vegetables grow very well in the south. The swimming season on The Black Sea coast lasts from the end of May to November.

1. Spring and summer are very cloudy in the south.
2. The sun shines brightly and it is usually very hot.
3. The temperature in summer is about 40-45 degrees above zero.
4. It is cool when the sky becomes cloudy and a strong wind begins to blow from the sea.
5. In late autumn the weather is usually rainy.
6. There is little snow in winter.
7. In winter the snow lies on the ground for a long time.
8. Grass, trees and flowers grow very well in the south.
9. Vegetables don't grow well in the south.
10. The swimming season on the Black Sea coast lasts from the end of November to May.

Тема 4.2

Read the text and say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

The travel and tourism industry is growing very fast. Today more people look for quality vacations where they can relax and also do something new and interesting. Unless tourist traffic grew, travel-related jobs would not increase. These relate to various related services facilitating travel, such as travel agencies, banking, hotels, guides, airlines and other services. Some of them may be seasonal, limited to the tourist season from September to March but others are permanent in nature. Travel-related jobs are best suited for individuals who enjoy meeting people and make them comfortable. They are for those who like adventure and travelling. True, some are desk jobs, but even these jobs entail understanding the needs of the traveler and making the best arrangements possible for him.

1. The travel and tourism industry is growing very slowly.
2. Today people look for the vacations where they can relax.
3. Travel-related jobs would increase a lot.
4. Travel agencies, banking, hotels, guides, airlines and other services are related to tourism.
5. Tourist season is limited from September to March.
6. Travel-related jobs are best suited for individuals who enjoy meeting people.
7. Travel-related jobs aren't for those who like adventure and travelling.
8. All travel-related jobs are desk jobs.
9. These jobs entail understanding the needs of the traveler.
10. A travel agent must make the best arrangements possible for a traveler.

Tema 5.1.

Read the text and say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 8 million people. London is situated on the river Thames. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Big Ben is really the bell which strikes every quarter of an hour.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Piccadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital. There are no parks or gardens in the East End. London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain.

All London's long-past history is told by its streets. There are many streets in London which are known all over the world. Among them Oxford Street, Downing Street and a lot of others can be mentioned.

1. London is situated on the river Severn.
2. The population is about 8 million people.
3. London is divided into three parts.
4. The oldest part of London is the East End.
5. Big Ben strikes every hour.

6. Trafalgar Square was named in memory of the victory over Germany.
7. There are a lot of parks in the East End.
8. Piccadilli Circus is situated in the City.
9. Buckingham Palace is the residence of the Parliament.
10. The City is an industrial part of London.

Tema 5.2

Read the text and say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

Moscow is the capital of Russia. And of course, it is the centre of Russian economy, politics, and culture. The city was built many centuries ago by Yuri Dolgorukiy, the Rurikid prince. It is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. Nowadays, Moscow is the largest city in the country with the population of more than 13 million residents.

The Russian capital is also considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Red Square is the heart of the city in all senses. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are situated there. These constructions are the outstanding examples of ancient Russian architecture. The Spasskaya Tower, which is the main tower of the Kremlin, is now a symbol of the country.

However, on the territory of the Kremlin, you can also see other cathedrals, the Bell Tower, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, and the Palace of Congress. Apart from the Kremlin, one of the most popular tourist attractions is the Lenin's Mausoleum. It is also placed on Red Square. Hundreds of people wait in lines for hours in order to enter the tomb and to see Lenin's body.

In addition, Moscow is famous for theatres. Bolshoi Opera house is considered one of the best theatres in the world. There are over 80 universities in Moscow some of which are in the list of World's prime higher education institutes.

1. The city was founded by Peter I.
2. It is situated on the banks of the Volga.
3. The population of Moscow is twelve million people.
4. The heart of Moscow is Spasskaya Tower.
5. The buildings on the territory of the Kremlin are examples of barocco style.
6. The main building of the Kremlin is St. Isaac's Cathedral.
7. The Palace of Congress is situated on Red Square.
8. Moscow is not a very old city.
9. The most famous theatre in Moscow is the Mariinsky Opera and Ballet House.
10. There about seventy universities in Moscow.

Tema 6.1

Read the text and say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

Oxford university

Oxford and Cambridge are the two oldest Universities in England. They date back to the 13th century. Until the 19th century Oxford and Cambridge were the only universities in England, and there was no place for girls. Now they admit men and women.

Oxford University is a federation of independent colleges: Oxford has 23 ordinary colleges for men, 5 for women. All these are equal institutions. In order to become a member of the University a student must first be accepted as a member of a college. Most colleges were founded before 1600, and the oldest three – before 1300. The colleges elect their teachers and heads.

The University has laboratories, libraries and museums, which the students use in their studies. The interested student, during the three year course, can be sure of an opportunity of hearing every political leader in Britain and several of the world's most distinguished scholars, if he can find the time. Oxford University is famous for the following fact: every Prime Minister from 1945 to 1974 was an Oxford graduate.

1. Oxford and Cambridge are the two oldest Universities in England.
2. Oxford and Cambridge date back to the 13th century.
3. There was no place for girls Oxford and Cambridge until the 18th century.
4. Oxford has 23 ordinary colleges for men, 5 for women.
5. Most colleges were founded before 1500.
6. The University has laboratories, libraries and museums.
7. The students have a three year course.
8. The students have a chance to hear every political leader in Britain.
9. Some world's most distinguished scholars give their lectures in Oxford.
10. Every Prime Minister from 1945 to 1974 was an Oxford graduate.

Tema 6.2

Read the text and say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

At the moment, the world is losing one species of wildlife almost every day. The two main causes of this decline are the destruction of their habitat and over-population by human beings.

Every minute of the day, 20 hectares of tropical rainforest are cut down or burned. Hundreds of wild species – insects and plants – are lost as a result. If it goes on, rainforests could disappear in 50 years' time. They are vital in keeping the Earth's climate and environment stable. If they are destroyed, mankind will suffer as well as wildlife.

As cities grow and industry develops around them, pollution becomes another problem for wildlife. Friends of Earth believe that two-thirds of the world's population will be living in urban areas by the year 2025.

In theory, most countries agree that there should be no trade in endangered species. Ninety-five countries have signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild life and Fauna and Flora.

1. Many animal species are disappearing fast.
2. The destruction of their habits is one of the reasons of their destruction.
3. Every minute of the day, 20 hectares of tropical rainforest are cut down or burned.
4. Rainforests will disappear in 50 years.
5. Hundreds of wild species are vital in keeping the Earth's climate and environment stable.
6. If rainforests disappear in 50years'time, mankind will suffer as well as wildlife.
7. The development of cities may protect wildlife.
8. Friends of Earth believe that two-thirds of the world's population will be living in urban areas by the year 2050.
9. Endangered species shouldn't be traded.
10. Fifty-five countries have signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild life and Fauna and Flora.

Критерии и шкалы оценивания решения практических заданий

Критерии оценки при текущем контроле	Оценка
Задача не решена или решена неправильно	«неудовлетворительно»
Задание понято правильно; в логическом рассуждении нет существенных ошибок, но допущены существенные ошибки в выборе формул или в математических расчетах; задача решена не полностью или в общем виде	«удовлетворительно»
Составлен правильный алгоритм решения задачи; в логическом рассуждении и решении нет существенных ошибок; правильно сделан выбор формул для решения; есть объяснение решения, но задача решена нерациональным способом или допущено не более двух несущественных ошибок, получен верный ответ	«хорошо»
Составлен правильный алгоритм решения задачи; в логическом рассуждении, в выборе формул и решении нет ошибок; получен верный ответ; задача решена рациональным способом	«отлично»

Типовые задания для контрольной работы (очная форма обучения)

1. Insert the appropriate word or word combination

1. When I came home mother ... dinner.
a) cooked b) was cooking c) had cooked d) cooks
2. I'm happy: I ... my exam..
a) passed b) had passed c) have passed d) pass

3. The letter ... by the time I came.
a) had been written b) was written c) has been written d) will be written
4. ...you lift this box?
a) should b) must c) can d) have to
5. After he ... his homework he went for a walk.
a) has done b) did c) had done d) will have done.
6. It was raining: I ... take my umbrella.
a) had to b) must c) could d) might
7. I don't want
a) something b) anything c) nothing d) everything
8. Look ... picture.
a) to b) on c) in d) at
9. The text ... 2 weeks ago.
a) translated b) was translated c) will be translated d) was being translated
10. Let's go for a walk/ The rain
a) has stopped b) stopped c) stops d) is stopping
11. Where ... you yesterday? .
a) was b) did c) have been d) were
12. He is ... boy in our group.
a) tall b) taller c) the tallest d) the tall
13. We go to bed late ... night.
a) on b) at c) in d) before
14. He ... see him tomorrow.
a) sees b) will see c) saw d) would see
15. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I ... a composition the whole evening.
a) will write b) am writing c) write d) will be writing

Choose the correct question to the underlined word

16. They came home early.
*a) When they came home?
 b) When came they home?
 c) When did they come home?
 d) When did they came home?*
17. He writes letter every day .
*a) What do he write every day?
 b) What did he write every day?
 c) What is he write every day?
 d) What does he write every day?*
18. These students have passed the exams.
*a) Who have passed the exams? b) Who has passed the exams?
 b) Who passed the exams? d) Who did pass the exams?*
19. He does not live in Moscow, ...he?
a) is b) does c) isn't d) doesn't

20. Choose the correct question

The house belongs to Mary.

- a) Does the house belong to Mary?
 b) Do the house belongs to Mary?
 c) Does the house belongs to Mary?
 d) Belongs the house to Mary?*

2. Read the text. Write a summary (5 sentences). Make up 5 questions.

Learning a foreign language

Foreign languages are absolutely necessary for people nowadays, because of our growing international contacts with foreign countries. There are many reasons why we begin to learn

foreign languages. One learnt it to be able to communicate with other people who speak this language, other learn it for future career. If we are planning to travel to the countries where the language we know is spoken we can communicate with people and understand what they are saying to us. If we work in any branch of science we wish to read scientific books and journals in other languages to raise our professional level. The ability of speaking one or two languages helps people from different countries to develop mutual friendship and understanding. We can also make our intellectual and cultural horizons wider through contacts with people of another culture. It is also interesting to read foreign literature in the original. We can read foreign magazines and understand films without any help and translation. My friend learns English because it is a very popular language all over the world. It is spoken in many parts of the world and there is a lot of business correspondence and literature in English. He is going to learn Spanish which is also a widely spread language.

Типовые задания для контрольной работы (заочная форма обучения)

I. Read the text and translate it into Russian in writing.

Life is impossible without plants

From earliest times plants play an important part in everyday life of man. Plants provide us with food, clothing and many other necessary things. The cultivation of plants is connected with man's progress. Man's food and clothing are produced directly or indirectly by plants.

Without plant life neither animals nor men will be able to live. There exist very many species of plants. Some of them are grown and cultivated by farmers and are called farm crops. Some plants are used directly by man, some are consumed by animals.

The scientists continue their work and we can expect new uses of plants to be found and the value of other plants to be discovered. Great progress has been made in breeding suitable plants and animals that grow best in the given environment. Life is impossible without plants.

We breathe with oxygen which comes from plants, we eat the food which also comes from plants. Man began to change plants about 10000 years ago, when he began to grow the first food plants. Plants use sunlight and make their food; they give off oxygen into the air during this process. Many elements make up a plant's environment. Sunlight, temperature, rain and snow affect the growth of plants.

II. Put five questions to the text in writing.

III. Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb.

- 1) Mary _____ six years old. (a)has; b)have; c)is; d)are)
- 2) Alice _____ go to the concert tomorrow. (a)don't; b)isn't; c)wasn't; d)won't)
- 3) They never _____ wine. (a)drink; b)drinks; c)drunk; d)drinking)
- 4) Somebody _____ a mistake yesterday. (a)makes; b)make; c)made; d)making)
- 5) Where _____ Gary and Cynthia live? (a)does; b)do; c)doing d)done)
- 6) Tom has _____ to Chicago. (a)goes b)went c)going d)gone)
- 7) John and Helen _____ at the school. (a)am b)is c)are d)be)
- 8) Helen _____ learning Spanish. (a)am b)is c)are d)be)

IV. Without translating the sentences into English, write down which English grammar tense must be used for translation.

Model: *Я не люблю кататься на лыжах. – The past Simple Tense*

1. Я только что поел.
2. Мы ходим в кино два раза в неделю.
3. Ты присоединишься к нам.
4. Я поехал в Италию в прошлом месяце.
5. Сейчас я учусь водить.

V. Choose the correct variant of translation and write down the chosen English sentence.

1. Он уехал, не оставив нам адреса.
 - a) He did not leave us his address as he did not know he would go away.
 - b) He could neither leave our place that day nor leave us his address.
 - c) He left without leaving us his address.
2. Оборудование, которое они поставляют на завод – новейшее.
 - a) Up-to-date equipment being supplied by them to the plant.
 - b) This is the plant which they supply with up-to-date equipment.
 - c) The equipment they supply the plant with is up-to-date.
3. Они не ожидали, что его спросят об этом.
 - a) They did not expect that he is asked about it.
 - b) They did not expect him to be asked about it.
 - c) They did not expect him to ask about it.
4. Неужели он сказал вам об этом?
 - a) Could he tell you about it?
 - b) Can he tell you about it?
 - c) Can he have told you about it?

VI. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct grammar tense.

1. I _____ (listen) to the radio while Mary _____ (cook) dinner.
2. You _____ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill _____ (go) home early because she _____ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually _____ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always _____ (bring) us a nice present.

VII. Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.

1. A lesson lasts forty minutes.
2. We had only five lessons yesterday.
3. I am reading a rule now.

Критерии и шкалы оценивания контрольной работы

Критерии оценивания	Оценка
Ответ не был дан или не соответствует минимальным критериям	«неудовлетворительно»
Ответ со значительным количеством неточностей, но соответствует минимальным критериям	«удовлетворительно»
Ответ был верным с незначительным количеством неточностей	«хорошо»
Ответ полный с незначительным количеством неточностей	«отлично»

Блок В

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Контрольные вопросы для самоподготовки к зачету

1. What is your name? Where and when were you born?
2. How many people are there in your family?
3. Where do you live?
4. What school did you finish?
5. What were your favourite subjects at school?
6. Do you get up early?

7. At what time do you usually leave home? How long does it take you to get to the institute?
8. Where do you usually have lunch?
9. What time do you come home?
10. How long does it take you to do your homework?
11. How do you usually spend your evenings?
12. Is your flat far from the centre of the town? What floor is it on?
13. How many rooms does your flat have?
14. What is its floorspace?
15. What rent do you pay?
16. What conveniences have you got?
17. What is there in your room?
18. What is your favourite season?
19. Why do some people like to be on leave in winter? What about you?
20. What are the advantages of summer holidays?
21. What is the most popular shopping center in your town? Is it far from your house?
22. What do we buy at the readymade clothes department (perfumery, haberdashery, footwear, drapery)?
23. How much money a week do you spend on foodstuffs?
24. What are you going to buy in the shop today?
25. What foodstuffs will you buy if you have much money?
26. How many meals a day do you have?
27. What do you prefer to have for breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper)?
28. What kind of travelling do you prefer? What are the advantages of it?
29. What objects do you like to photograph?
30. Where would you like to go? Why?
31. What are the factors of environmental pollution? What can people do to defend the environment?
32. What places of interest in Moscow have a world-wide fame?
33. Which of the Moscow theatres do you know?
34. What kind of district is the East End?
35. What is London famous for?
36. What are you going to be? What are the peculiarities of your future profession?

Шкала оценивания

Экзамен, зачет с оценкой	Зачет	Критерии оценивания
-	«Зачтено»	Сформированные и систематические знания; успешные и систематические умения; успешное и систематическое применение навыков
-		Сформированные, но содержащие отдельные пробелы знания; в целом успешные, но содержащие пробелы умения; в целом успешное, но сопровождающееся отдельными ошибками применение навыка
-		Неполные знания; в целом успешное, но несистематическое умение; в целом успешное, но несистематическое применение навыков
-	«Не зачтено»	Фрагментарные знания, умения и навыки / отсутствуют знания, умения и навыки

Комплект итоговых оценочных материалов
36.03.02. Зоотехния

УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной форме на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке				
УК-4.2. Понимает устную речь и ведет диалог общего и делового характера на иностранном языке				
Б1.0.02. Иностранный язык				
	Задания закрытого типа			
1	Прочитайте вопрос и выберите правильный вариант ответа: Какой модальный глагол употребляется с частицей "to" 1) should 2) ought 3) may 4) must			
	Правильный ответ: 2			
2	Прочитайте предложение и выберите правильный вариант ответа: Going ... is the quickest way of travelling. 1) by plane 2) by bus 3) by car 4) by train			
	Правильный ответ: 1			
3	Прочитайте вопрос и выберите все правильные варианты ответа: Какие достопримечательности находятся в Лондоне? 1) Castle Rock 2) King's Theatre 3) Regent's Park 4) Trafalgar Square			
	Правильные ответы: 34			
4	Прочитайте слова, расположите их в соответствующей последовательности, чтобы составить общий вопрос: 1) you 2) did 3) late 4) come 5) yesterday Запишите соответствующую последовательность цифр слева направо			
	Правильный ответ: 21435			
5	Прочитайте слова и установите соответствие: Установите соответствие между антонимами К каждой позиции, данной в левом столбце, подберите соответствующую позицию из правого столбца:			
	A	short	1	thin
	Б	stout	2	take off
	В	quiet	3	ugly
	Г	pretty	4	hot-headed
			5	tall
	Запишите выбранные цифры в соответствующие ячейки			
	A	Б	В	Г

	Правильный ответ: A5B1B4ГЗ				
	Задания открытого типа				
6	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово At the butcher's we buy -----				
	Правильный ответ: meat				
7	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово It takes me 4 hours to do my -----				
	Правильный ответ: homework				
8	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово Factories pollute the air and water but provide ----- for people				
	Правильный ответ: jobs				
9	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово The weather is -----when it drizzles				
	Правильный ответ: unpleasant				
10	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающий модальный глагол I -----have got on the wrong bus. I cannot recognize the places we are passing				
	Правильный ответ: must				
11	Прочитайте предложение, выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа Прочитайте предложение, впишите недостающий модальный глагол. В обосновании укажите в каком значении употребляется выбранное слово. -----he be ill? 1) may 2) can 3) must 4) should				
	Правильный ответ 2: Обоснование: can употребляется для выражения удивления				
12	Прочитайте предложение, выберите правильный вариант ответа и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа This book is ----- of all I have read 1) more interesting 2) most interesting 3) the most interesting 4) an interesting				
	Правильный ответ: 3 Обоснование: превосходная степень многосложных прилагательных образуется при помощи "the most"				
13	Дополните предложение глаголом в нужном времени и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа He ----- a new house this year 1) has bought 2) had bought 3) bought 4) was buying				
	Правильный ответ: 1 Обоснование: Индикатор показателя времени Present Perfect – this year				
14	Прочитайте и установите соответствие между текстами (А, Б, В) и заголовками (1-4) Один заголовок лишний. Запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа,				

	указав ключевые слова.			
	A	The World Bank is officially part of the United Nations/ Its aim is to fight poverty around the world and, to do that, it lends money to governments and countries which need financial aim.	1	Earning money
	Б	Credit cards have made shopping much easier for millions of people. With a credit card you don't have to carry lots of cash with you when you go shopping. You just need to take one plastic card with you.	2	Living without money
	B	What will the world be like if we didn't have money? It would be a different place. We would rather exchange different things to get what we needed. For example, imagine that you needed some bread. You would go to a baker. But you could not buy bread with money. You would have to give the baker something that the baker needed.	3	Using plastic
			4	Helping the poor
	Запишите выбранные цифры в соответствующие ячейки			
	A	Б	В	
	Правильный ответ: A3Б4B2 Ключевые слова: для A – to fight poverty, 			

	Climate is a weather a certain place has over a long period of time. Climate has a very important influence on plants, animals and humans and is different in different parts of the world. But recently the climate has changed a lot, especially in Europe. Scientists think that the reason is the greenhouse effect. It is caused by carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is produced when we burn things. Also people and animals breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. As you know, trees take this gas from air and produce oxygen. But in the last few years people have cut down and burnt big areas of rainforest. This means that there are fewer trees and more carbon dioxide. This gas in the atmosphere works like glass in a greenhouse. It lets heat get in, but it doesn't let much heat get out. Thus, the atmosphere becomes warmer. The greenhouse effect is sometimes called global warming. <i>Вопрос:</i> What should we do to decrease the amount of carbon dioxide in the air?
	<i>Правильный ответ: The main thing is to plant more trees. They will take carbon dioxide from air and produce oxygen.</i>
19	<i>Прочитайте текст, определите правильность или неправильность утверждений (с 1 по 5, обозначив их буквами F(false) или T(true) и напишите цифры с буквенными обозначениями без запятых. Запишите развернутый, обоснованный ответ</i> MY MEALS It goes without saying that I prefer to have meals at home. At the weekend I like to get up late and have a good breakfast of scrambled eggs, or pancakes, or something like that. But on weekdays I'm always short of time in the morning. So I just have a cup of strong tea or coffee and a couple of sandwiches. As I spend a lot of time at school (usually eight or nine hours) it's necessary to have a snack at midday just to keep me going. That's why I have to go to the school canteen to have lunch. Our school canteen leaves much to be desired. It has become a tradition with our canteen to serve chops and watery mashed potatoes every day with a glass of cocoa or stewed fruit. But I enjoy my evening meal at home. My mother is a wonderful cook and her dinners are always delicious and various. To begin with, we usually have some salad - tomato and cucumber salad or mixed salad (I like it very much). For the first course we have some soup – noodle, mushroom or cabbage soup, or maybe some fish soup for a change. For the main course we have meat, chicken or fish dishes, for example, steak or fried fish with spaghetti or potatoes (boiled or fried). We also have a lot of vegetables – green peas, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers. I prefer meat to fish but my mother makes me eat fish from time to time. She says it's good for my brains. For dessert we have some fruit, fruit juice or just a cup of tea with a slice of cake. On Sundays we sometimes go to McDonald's. I like everything there: cheeseburgers, hamburgers and Big Macs, apple pies and fruit cocktails. But we can't afford to go there very often, because it's rather expensive for a family and besides, they say it's not very healthy to eat at McDonald's. 1. The boy has a big breakfast on weekdays. 2. The boy hates his school canteen. 3. He enjoys his evening meal at home. 4. His mother does not make him eat fish. 5. The family doesn't go to McDonald's very often.
	<i>Правильный ответ: 1F2T3T4F5F</i> <i>Обоснование: 1. On weekdays he is always short of time 2. His school canteen leaves much</i>

	<i>to be desired 3. His mother is a wonderful cook 4. His mother makes him eat fish because it is good for his brains 4. The family does not go there very often because it is expensive and it is not very healthy to eat at McDonalds</i>
20	<i>Прочитайте текст , ответьте на вопрос и запишите развернутый, обоснованный ответ</i> SHOPPING It's Saturday today, and we are going to do the shopping this morning. We may do it in the grocery on the ground floor of our block of flats but we prefer to do it in the big supermarket in the centre of the town. There is always a good choice of foodstuffs there. Here is this supermarket. The first counter on the right is the bakery. There is always fresh bread, buns and rolls there. Next to this is the delicatessen and sausage counter, where one can buy different kinds of sausage, ham and salted pork. They sell milk, cream, cottage and hard cheese, butter at the dairy counter. Then come fruit and vegetables counter, the meat counter, the fish counter, the dry grocery at which one can buy various cereals, spices, tea, coffee and oil. The confectionary is the cafeteria, where one may have a cup of coffee, a glass of juice with pies or cakes. They sell sweets, candies and bars of chocolate there too. Now we are choosing some apples and lemons. Yesterday in our greengrocer's we bought oranges and grapefruits. We are not going to buy any meat in this shop, because last Friday we bought some pork at the butcher's. I think, later we'll buy potatoes and onions, because our bags are heavy enough already. Next time I am going to buy herring and smoked fish. You see, there is always a wide selection of foodstuffs in our supermarket. By the way, two minutes ago I met my neighbour there. He carried a kilo of sausage, a package of rice, a bottle of oil, a jar of cream, a packet of sugar and a loaf of bread in his bag. He waited for his wife. She forgot to buy some poultry. Where do you buy foodstuffs and why?
	<i>Правильный ответ: at a supermarket</i> <i>Обоснование: there are many departments there where I can buy everything I need: buns and rolls at the bakery, sausage, ham and salted pork at the delicatessen, milk and cheese at the dairy, oranges and grapefruits at the greengrocer's, pork at the butcher's, cereals, tea and coffee at the grocery.</i>
УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной форме на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке	
УК-4.3 Читает и переводит со словарем информацию на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения	
Б1.О.О3. Иностранный язык	
1	<i>Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа</i> <i>Объедините два предложения о одно с помощью инфинитива</i> We helped him. We are happy about it. 1) We are happy to have helped him. 2) We are happy to help him. 3) We are happy to have been helped him. 4) We are happy to be helping him. <i>Ответ: 1</i>
2	<i>Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность</i> <i>Прочитайте слова, расположите их в соответствующей последовательности, чтобы составить общий вопрос в косвенной речи:</i> 1) about it 2) I asked 3) knew 4) if he 5) him

	Запишите соответствующую последовательность цифр слева направо																												
	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																												
	Ответ: 25431																												
3	Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность Прочитайте слова, расположите их в соответствующей последовательности, чтобы составить условное предложение: 1) if you 2) in time 3) caught the train 4) you would have 5) had come Запишите соответствующую последовательность цифр слева направо <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																												
	Ответ: 15243																												
4	Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие Прочитайте слова и установите соответствие между антонимами К каждой позиции, данной в левом столбце, подберите соответствующую позицию из правого столбца, одно слово в правом столбце лишнее: <table><tr><td>A</td><td>intrinsic</td><td>1</td><td>impossible</td></tr><tr><td>Б</td><td>feasible</td><td>2</td><td>to dissolve</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>to solidify</td><td>3</td><td>to begin</td></tr><tr><td>Г</td><td>to complete</td><td>4</td><td>to weaken</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>5</td><td>extrinsic</td></tr></table> Запишите выбранные цифры в соответствующие ячейки <table><tr><td>A</td><td>Б</td><td>B</td><td>Г</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	A	intrinsic	1	impossible	Б	feasible	2	to dissolve	B	to solidify	3	to begin	Г	to complete	4	to weaken			5	extrinsic	A	Б	B	Г				
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		5	extrinsic																										
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	Ответ: A5Б1B4Г3																												
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	Ответ: A2Б4B5Г1																												
6	Прочитайте текст и дополните предложение Farmers cultivate valuable plants and raise productive domesticated----- Ответ: animals																												
7	Прочитайте текст и дополните предложение Animal farming is a process in which a----- breeds, raises and cares for livestock Ответ: farmer																												
8	Прочитайте текст и дополните предложение Poultry provide people with white meat as well as with ----- Ответ: eggs																												
9	Прочитайте текст и дополните предложение People process milk of cows, sheep, goats into a variety of valuable -----products																												

	<i>Ответ: dairy</i>										
10	<i>Прочитайте текст и дополните предложение</i> Nutrition is interpreted as the study of the -----process by which an organism assimilates and uses food and liquids for normal functioning.										
	<i>Ответ: organic</i>										
11	<i>Прочитайте текст, выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа</i> She asked me where ----- my holidays 1) did I spend 2) I spent 3) I had spent 4) had I spent										
	<i>Ответ: 3</i> <i>Обоснование:</i> в косвенной речи вопросы имеют прямой порядок слов; при переходе в косвенную речь используется Правило согласования времён: сказуемое в Past Simple прямой речи принимает форму Past Perfect в косвенной										
12	<i>Прочитайте текст, выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа</i> If you ----- here now, we'd go to the laboratory together 1) are 2) be 3) were 4) had been										
	<i>Ответ: 3</i> <i>Обоснование:</i> в условных предложениях 2 типа в придаточное предложении условия глагол to be имеет форму were для всех лиц и чисел										
13	<i>Прочитайте текст, выберите все правильные ответы и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа</i> <i>Дополните предложение объектным инфинитивным комплексом и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа</i> I heard ----- 1) she to enter the room 2) she enters the room 3) her to enter the room 4) her enter the room										
	<i>Ответ: 4</i> <i>Обоснование:</i> после глагола чувственного восприятия отсутствует частица «to» в структуре «объектный инфинитивный оборот»										
14	<i>Прочитайте текст, установите соответствие и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа</i> <i>Установите соответствие между текстами (А, Б, В) и заголовками (1-4) Один заголовок лишний.</i>										
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>А</td><td>Concentrates are valuable in feeding all classes of animals as they have a high food value relative to volume, that is, they are rich in both protein and carbohydrates as well, they contain a number of microelements, minerals and vitamins</td><td>1</td><td>The effect of grass age on feed quality</td></tr> <tr> <td>Б</td><td>The younger the grass is, the higher it is in vitamins and minerals, so farmers start grazing cattle and sheep as early in spring as possible. The quality of silage and its nutritive</td><td>2</td><td>Root crops in animal husbandry</td></tr> </table>	А	Concentrates are valuable in feeding all classes of animals as they have a high food value relative to volume, that is, they are rich in both protein and carbohydrates as well, they contain a number of microelements, minerals and vitamins	1	The effect of grass age on feed quality	Б	The younger the grass is, the higher it is in vitamins and minerals, so farmers start grazing cattle and sheep as early in spring as possible. The quality of silage and its nutritive	2	Root crops in animal husbandry		
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		value is greatly affected by a number of factors such as the type of a forage crop, the plant age and storage conditions.		
	B	Roots are low in protein but high in carbohydrates and moisture, so they are often used as supplements to hay and straw in order to provide complete rations for cattle and sheep.	3	Advantages of concentrated feed
			4	The quality of silage
Запишите выбранные цифры в соответствующие ячейки				
	A	B	B	
В обосновании выбора ответа укажите ключевые слова.				
Ответ: A3B1B2 Обоснование: Ключевые слова: A – the concentrates are rich in both protein and carbohydrates as well, they contain a number of microelements, minerals and vitamins B - The younger the grass is, the higher it is in vitamins and minerals B – roots are often used as supplements to hay and straw in order to provide complete rations for cattle and sheep.				
15	Прочитайте текст, установите последовательность и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа Прочитайте предложение, расположите члены предложения в такой последовательности чтобы они образовали вопрос в косвенной речи He asked me when ----- a new PC. 1) did I buy 2) I bought 3) I had bought 4) had I bought			
	Ответ: 3 Обоснование: в косвенной речи вопросы имеют прямой порядок слов; при переходе в косвенную речь используется Правило согласования времён: сказуемое в Past Simple прямой речи принимает форму Past Perfect в косвенной			
16	Прочитайте текст, установите последовательность и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа Прочитайте предложения и расположите их в нужной последовательности; переведите текст на русский язык 1. For instance, early in history horses were bred mainly for riding and as draft animals; and nowadays, to a large extent, horses are being bred for sport (racing and hunting). 2. The purposes of animal breeding vary with regard to species, local conditions, and time 3. Animals are bred for utility, sport, pleasure, and research 4. But nowadays in most European countries farmers mainly specialize in such breeds which produce either eggs or meat. 5. As to poultry, in the past chickens were bred for the combined production of eggs and meat			
	A	B	B	Г
				Д
Ответ: A3B2B1Г5Д4 Обоснование (перевод): Животных разводят для пользы, спорта, удовольствия и научных исследований. Цели разведения животных различаются в зависимости от вида, местных условий и времени. Например, на заре истории лошадей разводили в основном для верховой езды и в качестве тяговых животных, а в наши дни лошадей в значительной степени разводят для занятий спортом (скачки и охота). Что касается домашней птицы, то раньше кур разводили для совместного производства				

	яиц и мяса. Уо в настоящее время в большинстве европейских стран фермеры в основном специализируются на таких породах, которые производят либо яйца, либо мясо.										
17	Прочитайте предложения и расположите их в нужной последовательности; переведите текст на русский язык 1. The problem how to estimate the breeding value of animals has been researched thoroughly by scientists for different kinds of animals 2. Progeny testing and performance testing have been introduced to judge young males (bulls, rams, and boars) that will be used for breeding 3. On the one hand, it is necessary to select animals for breeding on the basis of objective measurements of traits that are decisive for the production 4. On the other hand, it is often impossible to judge animals’ productivity only on the basis of their appearance 5. So farmers started systematic recordings of such individual animal characteristics as milk yields, growth rate and muscle development for bulls etc. <table><tr><td>А</td><td>Б</td><td>В</td><td>Г</td><td>Д</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Ответ: А1Б3В4Г5Д2 Обоснование (перевод): Проблема оценки племенной ценности животных была тщательно исследована учеными для различных видов животных. С одной стороны, необходимо отбирать животных для разведения на основе объективных измерений признаков, которые имеют решающее значение для производства. С другой стороны, зачастую невозможно судить о продуктивности животных только по их внешнему виду, поэтому фермеры начали систематически регистрировать такие индивидуальные характеристики животных, как надои молока, скорость роста и развития мускулатуры быков и т.д. Для оценки молодых самцов (быков, баранов и кабанов), которые будут использоваться для разведения, были введены тесты на потомство и работоспособность	А	Б	В	Г	Д					
А	Б	В	Г	Д							
18	Прочитайте текст и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ The word ecology originates from the Greek language and means “the study of the place to live”. In general, ecology as a branch of biology deals with the relationships between living organisms and their environment. Animal ecology began to develop rapidly as an applied area of ecology only in the middle of the 20th century. Animal ecology concerns the study of population dynamics, distribution, behaviour and the interrelations of animals and their environment. In the beginning, animal ecology developed separately from plant physiology. However, animals depend upon plants for food and shelter, so it is impossible to understand animal ecology without plant ecology. This is particularly true in such applied areas of ecology as farm animal ecology as well as ecology of wildlife. Modern ecology considers interrelationship of both plant and animal communities as a whole biotic unit. Вопрос: What does ecology study as a branch of biology? Ответ: Ecology as a branch of biology studies the relationships between living organisms and their environment. Animal ecology concerns the study of population dynamics, distribution, behaviour and the interrelations of animals and their environment.										
19	Прочитайте текст и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ Farmers have widely adopted intensive systems of crop and animal production which provide bases for reliable food production. However, there are some advantages and disadvantages of intensive farming. On the one hand, if farmers apply modern cultivation practices and fertilization in order to increase the soil fertility, yields of forage crops will be higher and farm animals will be provided with enough amounts of feed. Farmers widely use intensive methods for producing animal products which include confinement of poultry in small cages, swine in small pens, and sheep and cattle in small lots. Thus, the study of the relationships between farm animals and their surroundings such as temperature, air and										

	light conditions is of special importance to ecologists. On the other hand, in the long run, such intensive systems of farming may cause serious ecological problems and even ecological crises. <i>Bonpoc: What method do farmers use for producing animal productivity?</i> <i>Omsem: Farmers widely use intensive methods for producing animal products which include confinement of poultry in small cages, swine in small pens, and sheep and cattle in small lots. All those things are of great importance for animal productivity</i>
20	<i>Прочитайте текст и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ</i> Animal physiology is the study of animal functions, that is, the study of “how animals work”. The rapid development of animal physiology as a distinct discipline began in the 19th century and was stimulated by the requirements of animal husbandry and veterinary science. Animal physiology is subdivided into the four main parts, such as general physiology, special physiology, comparative physiology and age physiology. General physiology deals with the analysis of such universal and important processes as blood circulation, metabolism, respiration etc. Special physiology applies general physiological principles in order to investigate characteristics of a particular animal species. Comparative physiology concentrates on similarities and differences of physiological functions of various living organisms. The problems of how physiological functions change with animal age are of special interest to age physiology. <i>Bonpoc: What are the main parts of animal physiology?</i> <i>Omsem: Animal physiology is subdivided into the four main parts. They are general physiology, special physiology, comparative physiology and age physiology. General physiology deals with the analysis of blood circulation, metabolism, respiration etc.; special physiology applies general physiological principles in order to investigate characteristics of a particular animal species. Comparative physiology concentrates on similarities and differences of physiological functions of various living organisms. The problems of how physiological functions change with animal age are of special interest to age physiology.</i>

**Лист визирования фонда оценочных средств
на очередной учебный год**

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» проанализирован и признан актуальным для использования на 20__ - 20__ учебный год.

Протокол заседания кафедры русского и иностранных языков от «__» _____ 20__ г. №
—

Заведующий кафедрой русского и иностранных языков _____
А.А.Педерсен
«__» _____ 20__ г.

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» проанализирован и признан актуальным для использования на 20__ - 20__ учебный год.

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«__» _____ 20__ г.

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