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Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Российский государственный университет им. А.Н. Косыгина
(Технологии. Дизайн. Искусство)»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Первый проректор – проректор
по образовательной деятельности

_____ С.Г.Дембицкий

« ____ » _____ 20 ____ г.

Колледж ФГБОУ ВО «РГУ им. А.Н. Косыгина»

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ОУП.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Специальность: 42.02.01 Реклама

ФГОС СПО утвержден приказом Министерства просвещения РФ
от «21» июля 2023 г. № 552

Квалификация – Специалист по рекламе

Уровень подготовки – базовый

Форма подготовки – очная

Москва, 2025

Рабочая программа дисциплины ОУП.04 Иностранный язык разработана в соответствии с федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего профессионального образования (ФГОС СПО) по специальности 42.02.01 Реклама и на основании федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования (ФГОС СОО).

Организация разработчик рабочей программы: ФГБОУ ВО «РГУ им. А.Н. Косыгина».

Подразделение: Колледж РГУ им. А.Н. Косыгина.

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1. ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ ОУП.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

1.1. Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» является обязательной частью общеобразовательного цикла основной профессиональной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности **42.02.01 Реклама**.

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» обеспечивает формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций по всем видам деятельности ФГОС по специальности **42.02.01 Реклама**.

Особое значение дисциплина имеет при формировании и развитии ОК 01; ОК 9; ПК 2.1.

1.2. Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины

В рамках программы дисциплины обучающимися осваиваются умения и знания

Код ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 01 Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам	- понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.	– способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.
ОК 09 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках	– понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.	– правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.
ПК 2.1 Проводить стратегическое и тактическое планирование рекламных и	– проводить стратегическое и тактическое планирование рекламных и	– способы проведения стратегического и тактического планирования рекламных и

коммуникационных кампаний, акций и мероприятий.	коммуникационных кампаний, акций и мероприятий.	коммуникационных кампаний, акций и мероприятий.
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2. Структура и содержание общеобразовательной дисциплины

2.1. Объем дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	1 семестр	2 семестр	Всего
Объем образовательной программы дисциплины, в т.ч.	66	78	144
Основное содержание, в т.ч.	48	48	96
теоретическое обучение			
практические занятия	48	48	96
Самостоятельная работа	18	18	36
Промежуточная аттестация	Др	Эк (12)	12

.2. Тематический план и содержание дисциплины

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала (основное и профессионально-ориентированное), лабораторные и практические занятия, самостоятельная работа, курсовая работа.	Объем часов	Формируемые компетенции
1	2	3	4
Семестр 1			
Основное содержание			
Раздел 1. Иностранный язык для общих целей		66	
Тема 1.1. Вводно-коррективный курс. Знакомство	Практическое занятие 1. Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке. Содержание учебного материала: Фонетика: Звуки. Транскрипция. Лексика: города, национальности, профессии, числительные Грамматика: Спряжение глаголов <i>tobe, tohave</i> Чтение буквосочетаний, работа с алфавитом Введение речевых клише знакомства.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 2. Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики. Обучение работе со словарем Выполнение грамматических упражнений.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 3. Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики в речи. Отработка речевых клише знакомства.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 1	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
Тема 1.2 Моя семья	Практическое занятие 4. Отношение поколений в семье. Содержание учебного материала:	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1

Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. (внешность, характер, личностные качества)	Лексика: члены семьи (mother-in-law/nephew/stepmother) Грамматика: простое настоящее время (образование и функции в страдательном залоге).		
	Практическое занятие 5. Отношение поколений в семье. Лексика: закрепление лексики. Грамматика: простые времена, местоимения Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 6. Отношение поколений в семье. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики в речи. Грамматика: простые времена, местоимения Составление монологического высказывания. Развитие навыков диалогической речи.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 2	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 7. Описание внешности и характера человека. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: внешность человека (high: shot, mediumhigh, tall/ nose: hooked, crooked), личные качества (confident, shy, successful), название профессий (teacher, cook, businessman) Грамматика: чтение и правописание окончаний, слова-маркеры времени.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 8. Описание внешности и характера человека. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики в речи. Грамматика: простые времена, местоимения Составление монологического высказывания.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
Тема 1.3 Мой дом. Моя квартира. Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе	Практическое занятие 9. Мой дом. Моя квартира. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики. Грамматика: предлоги, выражения «there is, there are» Обучение переводу.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 10. Мой дом. Моя квартира. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 11. Мой дом. Моя квартира.	2	ОК 1, ОК

	Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики в речи. Обучение переводу с английского языка на русский.		9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 3	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
Тема. 1.4. Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи: увлечения и интересы.	Практическое занятие 12. Рабочий день студента Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: рутина (go to college, have breakfast, take shower) наречия (always, never, rarely, sometimes) Грамматика: степени сравнения прилагательных.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 13. Рабочий день студента Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики. Грамматика: предлоги времени, простое настоящее время и простое продолженное время (их образование и функции в действительном залоге).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 14. Рабочий день студента Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики. Грамматика: предлоги времени, простое прошедшее время (его образование и функции в действительном залоге).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 15. Досуг. Хобби Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики. Грамматика: глагол с инфинитивом.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 16. Досуг. Хобби Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики. Грамматика: сослагательное наклонение.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 17. Активный и пассивный отдых Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики. Грамматика: love/like/enjoy + Infinitive/-inп, типы вопросов.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 4	2	

Тема. 1.5. Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности	Практическое занятие 18. Особенности проживания в городе. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики – здания (attachedhouse, apartment) Грамматика: оборот thereis/are, неопределенные местоимения some/any/no/one и их производные.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 19. Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики – места в городе (citycenter, church, square), комнаты (living-room, kitchen), обстановка (armchair, sofa, carpet), техника и оборудование (flat-screenTV, camera, computer) Грамматика: предлоги направления (forward, past. opposite), наречия, обозначающие направление, модальные глаголы в этикетных формулах (Can /mayIhelpyou? Should you have any questions? Should you need any further information?).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 5	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 20. Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики – места в городе (citycenter, church, square), комнаты (living-room, kitchen), обстановка (armchair, sofa, carpet), техника и оборудование (flat-screenTV, camera, computer) Грамматика: предлоги направления (forward, past. opposite), наречия, обозначающие направление, модальные глаголы в этикетных формулах (Can /mayIhelpyou? Should you have any questions? Should you need any further information?).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 21. Описание здания, интерьера. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики – условия жизни (comfortable, close, nice) Грамматика: вопросительные предложения, формулы вежливости (Couldyou ___, please? Would you like ___? Shall I ___?).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 6	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
Тема 1.6. Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания	Практическое занятие 22. Виды магазинов. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики – виды магазинов и отделы в магазине (shoppingmall, departmentstore, dairy) Грамматика: артикли: определенный неопределенный и нулевой.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1

	Практическое занятие 23. Ассортимент товаров. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики – виды магазинов и отделы в магазине (shoppingmall, departmentstore, dairy) Грамматика: чтение статей.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 7	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 24. Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики – товары (juice, soup, milk, bread, butter, sandwich, abottleofmilk) Грамматика: существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 8	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Промежуточная аттестация (Др)	2	
	Семестр 2		
	Раздел 2.Страноведение		
		78	
Тема 2.1Российская Федерация	Практическое занятие 25. Географическое положение, климат, население России. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики – погода и климат (wet, mild, variable, continental) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени). Работа с текстом по теме	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 26. Географическое положение, климат, население России. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики – погода и климат (wet, mild, variable, continental) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени). Вопросно-ответные упражнения по тексту	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 9	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 27. Географическое положение, климат, население России.	2	ОК 1, ОК

	Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: активизация лексики в речи – погода и климат (wet, mild, variable, continental) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени). Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений		9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 10	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 28. Географическое положение, климат, население России. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики – население Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 29. Географическое положение, климат, население России. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики – население Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 30. Географическое положение, климат, население России. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: активизация лексики в речи лексики – население Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных Составление плана-пересказа текста	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 31. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство России. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики – (gross domestic product, machinery, income, heavy industry, light industry, oil and gas resources) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 32. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство России. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики – (gross domestic product, machinery, income, heavy industry, light industry, oil and gas resources) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге;	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1

слова – маркеры времени).		
Самостоятельная работа № 11	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
Практическое занятие 33. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство России. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики в речи (лексика – (gross domestic product, machinery, income, heavy industry, light industry, oil and gas resources) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
Практическое занятие 34. Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики – достопримечательности (theKremlin, theRedSquare, StPetersburg) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
Практическое занятие 35. Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики – достопримечательности (theKremlin, theRedSquare) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
Самостоятельная работа № 12	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
Практическое занятие 36. Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: активизация лексики в речи – достопримечательности (theKremlin, theRedSquare) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
Практическое занятие 37. Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы. Содержание учебного материала:	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1

	Лексика: активизация лексики – достопримечательности (theKremlin, theRedSquare) Работа с текстами по теме Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени). Развитие грамматических навыков.		
	Практическое занятие 38. Традиции народов России. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики – Грамматика: сравнительные обороты than, as...as, notso...as	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 39. Традиции народов России. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики – Грамматика: сравнительные обороты than, as...as, notso...as	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 40. Традиции народов России. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: активизация лексики в речи – Грамматика: сравнительные обороты than, as...as, notso...as	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 13	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
Тема 2.2. Страна/ страны изучаемого языка. Великобритан ия	Практическое занятие 41. Географическое положение, климат, население Великобритании Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики – погода и климат Грамматика: артикли с географическими названиями	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 42. Географическое положение, климат, население Великобритании Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики – население Грамматика: артикли с географическими названиями.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 43. Географическое положение, климат, население Великобритании Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: активизация лексики в речи – погода и климат Грамматика: артикли с географическими названиями	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 44. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство Великобритании.	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1

	Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики – государственное устройство (government, president, ChamberofParliament), экономика (grossdomesticproduct, machinery, income) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени).		
	Самостоятельная работа № 14	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 45. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство Великобритании. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики – государственное устройство (government, president, ChamberofParliament) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 46. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство Великобритании. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: закрепление лексики – государственное устройство (government, president, ChamberofParliament) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 15	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Практическое занятие 47. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство Великобритании. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: активизация лексики – государственное устройство (government, president, ChamberofParliament) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 16	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1

	Практическое занятие 48. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство Великобритании. Содержание учебного материала: Лексика: введение лексики –экономика (grossdomesticproduct, machinery, income) Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова – маркеры времени).	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Самостоятельная работа № 17	2	ОК 1, ОК 9, ПК 2.1
	Промежуточная аттестация (Экзамен)	12	

3. Условия реализации программы общеобразовательной дисциплины

3.1. Для реализации программы дисциплины предусмотрены следующие специальные помещения:

№ п/п	Наименование помещений для проведения всех видов учебной деятельности, предусмотренной учебным планом, в том числе помещения для самостоятельной работы, с указанием перечня основного оборудования, учебно-наглядных пособий и используемого программного обеспечения	Адрес (местоположение) помещений для проведения всех видов учебной деятельности, предусмотренной учебным планом
1.	Практические занятия Аудитория №2327 Посадочных мест 25, рабочее место преподавателя, оснащенные учебной мебелью; доска меловая, технические средства обучения, служащие для представления информации аудитории: экран. Наборы демонстрационного оборудования и учебно-наглядных пособий, обеспечивающих тематические иллюстрации, соответствующие рабочей программе дисциплины.	119071, г. Москва Малый Калужский пер., 2 строение 1
2.	Консультации (групповые, индивидуальные), текущий контроль Аудитория №2327 Посадочных мест 25, рабочее место преподавателя, оснащенные учебной мебелью; доска меловая, технические средства обучения, служащие для представления информации аудитории: экран. Наборы демонстрационного оборудования и учебно-наглядных пособий, обеспечивающих тематические иллюстрации, соответствующие рабочей программе дисциплины.	119071, г. Москва Малый Калужский пер., 2 строение 1
3.	Промежуточная аттестация Аудитория №2327 Посадочных мест 25, рабочее место преподавателя, оснащенные учебной мебелью; доска меловая, технические средства обучения, служащие для представления информации аудитории: экран. Наборы демонстрационного оборудования и учебно-наглядных пособий, обеспечивающих тематические иллюстрации, соответствующие рабочей программе дисциплины.	119071, г. Москва Малый Калужский пер., 2 строение 1
4.	Аудитория №1154 - читальный зал библиотеки: помещение для самостоятельной работы, в том числе, научно- исследовательской, подготовки курсовых и выпускных квалификационных работ. Посадочных мест 70	119071, г. Москва Малая калужская ул., 1 Учебный корпус №1

	Стеллажи для книг, комплект учебной мебели, 1 рабочее место сотрудника и 6 рабочих мест для студентов, оснащенные персональными компьютерами с подключением к сети «Интернет» и обеспечением доступа к электронным библиотекам и в электронную информационно-образовательную среду организации. Список ПО: Microsoft Windows Professional 7 Russian Upgrade Academic Open No Level, артикул FQC-02306, лицензия № 46255382 от 11.12.2009, (копия лицензии); Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010 Russian Academic Open No Level, лицензия 47122150 от 30.06.2010, справка Microsoft «Условия использования лицензии»; Система автоматизации библиотек ИРБИС64, договора на оказание услуг по поставке программного обеспечения №1/28-10-13 от 22.11.2013г.; №1/21-03-14 от 31.03.2014г. (копии договоров); Google Chrome (свободно распространяемое); Adobe Reader (свободно распространяемое); Kaspersky Endpoint Security для бизнеса - Стандартный Russian Edition, 250-499 Node 1 year Educational Renewal License; лицензия №17ЕО-171228-092222-983-1666 от 28.12.2017, (копия лицензии).	
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3.2. Информационное обеспечение обучения

№ п / п	Автор(ы)	Наименование издания	Вид издания (учебни к, УП, МП и др.)	Издательство	Год издания	Адрес сайта ЭБС или электронного ресурса (заполняется для изданий в электронном виде)	Количество экземпляров в библиотеке Университета
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Основная литература, в том числе электронные издания							
1	И. П. Агабекян	Английский язык для ссузов	УП	М.: Проспект	2011 2012 2013	-	45 экз 60 экз 100 экз
Дополнительная литература, в том числе электронные издания							
1	Ю. Б. Голицынский, Н. А. Голицынская	Грамматика: сборник упражнений	Сборник упражне ний	СПб.: КАРО	2006 2007 2008- 2014	-	48 экз 36 экз 20 экз
2	Уваров В. И.	Английский язык для экономистов (A2-B2). English for Business + аудиозаписи	Учебник и практик ум для СПО	Москва : Издательство Юрайт	2025	https://urait.ru/bcode/560779	-
3	Аитов В. Ф., Аитова В. М., Кади С. В.	Английский язык (A1-B1+) : учебное пособие для СПО	УП	Москва : Издательство Юрайт	2023	https://urait.ru/bcode/514010	-

4	Гуреев В. А.	Английский язык. Грамматика (B2)	Учебник и практик ум для СПО	Москва : Издательство Юрайт	2025	https://urait.ru/bcode/564988	
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4. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Результаты обучения	Критерии оценки	Методы оценки
<i>Перечень знаний, осваиваемых в рамках дисциплины:</i> лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	<i>Характеристики демонстрируемых знаний, которые могут быть проверены:</i> Обучающийся при выполнении практических заданий демонстрирует знание лексического (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	Оценка результатов выполнения практической работы Устный опрос Контрольная работа Тестирование письменное Презентация 1 семестр – другие формы контроля, 2 семестр – экзамен.
<i>Перечень умений, осваиваемых в рамках дисциплины:</i> общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;	<i>Характеристики демонстрируемых умений:</i> общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;	Оценка результатов выполнения практической работы Устный опрос Контрольная работа Тестирование письменное 1 семестр – другие формы контроля, 2 семестр – экзамен.

Разработчики рабочей программы:

Разработчик

Хорохорина Г.А.

Рабочая программа согласована:

Директор колледжа

Мечетина М.А.

Начальник
управления образовательных программ и проектов

Никитаева Е.Б.

Министерство образования и науки РФ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Российский государственный университет им. А.Н. Косыгина
(Технологии. Дизайн. Искусство)»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Первый проректор – проректор
по образовательной деятельности

_____ С.Г.Дембицкий

« ____ » _____ 20 ____ г.

Колледж ФГБОУ ВО «РГУ им. А.Н. Косыгина»

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ОУП.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Специальность 42.02.01 Реклама
ФГОС СПО утвержден приказом Минпросвещения России
от «21» июля 2023 г. № 552

Квалификация – Специалист по рекламе
Уровень подготовки – базовый
Форма подготовки – очная

Москва, 2025

Фонд оценочных средств дисциплины «Иностранный язык» разработан в соответствии с федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего профессионального образования (ФГОС СПО) по специальности 42.02.01 Реклама и на основании федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования (ФГОС СОО).

Организация разработчик рабочей программы: ФГБОУ ВО «РГУ им. А.Н. Косыгина».

Подразделение: Колледж РГУ им. А.Н. Косыгина.

Разработчик: Хорохорина Г.А., к.и.н., доцент, преподаватель колледжа.

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для аттестации обучающихся на соответствие их персональных достижений при освоении программы дисциплины ОУП.04«Иностранный язык» основной образовательной программы СПО – программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности **42.02.01 Реклама**. Оценивание знаний, умений и контроль сформированных компетенций осуществляется с помощью текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации. Текущий контроль успеваемости и промежуточная аттестация проводятся в соответствии с Положением о формах, периодичности и порядке текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по образовательным программам среднего профессионального образования РГУ им. А.Н. Косыгина.

В результате освоения дисциплины ОУП.04«Иностранный язык» обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС СПО по специальности **42.02.01 Реклама** следующими умениями (У) и знаниями (З), которые формируют общие (ОК) и профессиональные (ПК) компетенции.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен иметь практический опыт работы с нормативно технической базой, необходимой в области ОК и ПК; должен уметь:

У 1

Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес;

У 2

взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами в ходе профессиональной деятельности;

У 3

- применять средства информационных технологий для решения профессиональных задач;
- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;
- участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;
- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
- кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые);
- писать связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.
- извлекать и анализировать информацию из разных источников;
- использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

З 1

Лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

З 2

Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;

З 3

- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);
- лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
- особенности произношения;
- правила чтения;
- информацию для выполнения профессиональных задач;

Компетенции, формируемые у обучающегося в результате освоения дисциплины:

ОК 1. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.

ОК 09. Пользоваться иностранным языком как средством делового общения.

ПК 2.1. Проводить стратегическое и тактическое планирование рекламных и коммуникационных кампаний, акций и мероприятий.

Оценка сформированных компетенций

Элемент дисциплины	Текущий контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Формы контроля	Проверяемые У, З, ОК, ПК	Формы контроля	Проверяемые У, З, ОК, ПК
Раздел 1. Иностранный язык для общих целей	Оценка работы студента в течение семестра, защита рефератов по темам.	ОК 01; ОК 09; ПК 2.1	Другие формы контроля	ОК 01; ОК 09; ПК 2.1
Раздел 2. Страноведение	Оценка работы студента в течение семестра, защита рефератов по темам.	ОК 01; ОК 09; ПК 2.1	Экзамен	ОК 01; ОК 09; ПК 2.1

Оценка освоения дисциплины

Оценка		
Отлично / зачтено	Хорошо	Удовлетворительно
Знает: <u>Лексический</u> (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и <u>грамматический</u> минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; <u>необходимый</u> объем правил построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); особенности произношения; правила чтения. Умеет: <u>Общаться</u> (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем)	Знает: <u>Большую часть</u> лексического (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; <u>необходимый</u> объем правил построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); особенности произношения; правила чтения.	Знает: <u>Часть лексического</u> (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; <u>необходимый</u> объем правил построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); особенности произношения; правила чтения. Умеет: <u>Частично общаться</u> (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем)

иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на базовые и профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.	Умеет: <u>Общаться</u> (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на базовые и профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.	иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на базовые и профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.
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Оценка выполнения теста

Оценка		
Отлично	Хорошо	Удовлетворительно
100-85%	84, 9 – 70%	69, 9 – 55%

ТИПОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ И ДРУГИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ УРОВНЯ СФОРМИРОВАННОСТИ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ФОРМАТЕ ИЗУЧАЕМОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ), ВКЛЮЧАЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНУЮ РАБОТУ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

1. Для текущего контроля

1. 1. Темы рефератов по дисциплине

1. The history of the development of the English language.
2. Features of British and American variants of the English language.
3. English as an international language of communication.
4. The role of English in the modern world.
5. English literature and its influence on world culture.
6. British and American writers and their works.
7. Grammatical features of the English language.
8. Lexical features of the English language.
9. Phonetic features of the English language.
10. Stylistic features of the English language.
11. English proverbs and sayings.
12. Etymology of English words.
13. Anglicisms in Russian.
14. Methods of translating phraseological units from English into Russian.
15. Comparative analysis of education systems in Russia and Great Britain.
16. Country studies of Great Britain: history, culture, traditions.
17. Country studies of the USA: history, culture, traditions.
18. Modern trends in the development of the English language.
19. Influence of English on other languages of the world.
20. English humor and its features.
21. Linguistic means of creating a comic effect in English.
22. Mass media in English.
23. Features of translation of literary works from English to Russian.
24. Analysis of English-language films and series.
25. English in tourism and hospitality.
26. English in business and business communication.
27. English in science and technology.
28. English in medicine and healthcare.
29. English in sports and physical culture.
30. English in art and culture.
31. English and its role in intercultural communication.
32. English in education and training.

33. English for travel and communication with foreigners.
34. English in everyday life.
35. English in professional activities.
36. English on social networks and the Internet.
37. English in advertising and marketing.
38. English in politics and diplomacy.
39. English in music and songs.
40. English in cinema and theater.

1. 2. Самостоятельные работы по дисциплине

Самостоятельная работа № 1.

№ 1. Поставьте слова в скобках в правильную форму:

The Perfect Friend Because _____ (FRIEND) is one of the few kinds of relationship we have control over, it is an _____ (INTEREST) area of research for sociologists. Many studies have been done into this kind of relationship. Although we can't usually choose our _____ (RELATE) or bosses or _____ (TEACH) we can choose our friends. But how do we choose them? Out of all the people we meet in our lives, why do some become our friends, and why do we find some people's _____ (PERSON) more _____ (ATTRACT) than others?

№ 2. Выберите нужный вариант выделенного слова:

1. There is some/any milk in the fridge. 2. The poor boy did not have some/any shoes to wear. 3. There were some/any magazines on the side table. 4. Are there some/any mistakes in the text? 5. Could I have some/any water, please? 6. He has not got some/any friends here.

№ 3. Поставьте слова в скобках в правильную форму:

Human beings are characterized not only by their _____ (intelligent) but by their _____ (able) to use technology to shape their environment. The _____ (discover) of how to use fire was one of the most important events in the history of our species and the _____ (invent) of the plough and the wheel were also significant _____ (develop). It is difficult to imagine what our _____ (civilize) would be like without technology.

№ 4. Откройте скобки и поставьте прилагательные в сравнительную или превосходную степень:

1. What is the _____ (bad) transportation problem in your city? 2. Water parks are _____ (expensive) than leisure centers but they provide value for money if you stay long enough. 3. When is the _____ (crowded) time to travel? 4. We've been living abroad for the last ten years, even _____ (long) than that and now we want to settle back here. 5. The _____ (fast) way to travel between the places in St. Petersburg is by underground. 6. I tried to speak even _____ (slowly) but he could not understand me. 7. Is it _____ (easy) to go around by car or on foot? 8. What sight did you enjoy the _____ (much)?

№ 5. Fill in the gaps with the given words. Each word can be used only once!

1. on / in / off / out

1. The rebels held in the mountains for several years.
2. We could get a new computer now or hold until prices are lower.
3. The blind man was walking along the road holding to his friend's shoulder.
4. It was impossible for the children to hold their laughter any longer.

2. into / up / down / to

1. I was waiting for the plumber all the morning, but he didn't turn
2. Books are real friends – you can turn them for help.
3. The prince was turned a frog by the witch.
4. He asked her to marry him, but she turned him

3. up / off / over / to

1. These trousers are too long. I need to have them taken
2. Tom's taken getting up at 6 o'clock in the morning and going jogging.
3. Tom's been my partner since I took the business from my father.

4. Planes were unable to take from Gatwick owing to high winds.

4. out / through / over / into

1. Do you want me to run the details with you?

2. Many programs will crash if they suddenly run of disk space or memory.

3. I ran my boss at the supermarket.

4. This box looks as if it's been run by a bus.

5. down / out / in / off

1. The cancerous cells had to be cut

2. We got cut before she could give me directions.

3. Sorry to cut on you, but there are one or two things I don't understand.

4. Do not cut the tree that gives you shade.

6. out / on / up / off

1. I don't know how he puts with their constant complaining.

2. The rescue services are still trying to put the fires.

3. She put a lot of weight after the children were born.

4. The meeting has been put for a week.

7. on / in / off / through

1. Caterpillars go several stages of growth.

2. We'll go with the presentations after lunch.

3. She's going for the Cambridge B2 First exam.

4. The deer ran away just before the hunter's gun went

Самостоятельная работа № 2.

№ 1. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

to shine

The sun ... yesterday morning.

The sun ... brightly now.

Tomorrow the sun ... all day long.

to write

I ... a postcard at the moment.

I ... a postcard when you phoned.

I ... a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

to sit

We ... in the garden at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

This time tomorrow we ... in the garden.

We ... in the garden now.

№ 2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.

Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?

She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.

They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.

I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.

What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?

Bob ... (feel) much better today.

The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.

I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.

We ... (have) teatime?

№ 3. Преобразуйте утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

We are enjoying the party. (Нам нравится вечеринка.)

He'll be playing chess in an hour. (Через час он будет играть в шахматы.)

They were planting flowers in the garden last May. (Они занимались посадкой цветов в саду в прошлом мае.)

I am looking for a job. (Я ищу работу.)

The phone was working yesterday. (Вчера телефон работал.)

Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays. (Маргарита будет работать официанткой во время летних каникул.)

The secretary is typing a contract. (Секретарь печатает договор.)

№ 4. Сделайте предложения вопросительными и переведите их.

We are gathering apples in the garden.

Mary is listening to music now.

I'm sweeping the floor in the kitchen.

The cat is running after the mouse.

The boys are making a plane.

The wind is getting stronger.

You're building a nice house.

I'm taking a bath now.

A woman is feeding the chickens.

They are trying to catch a taxi.

№ 5. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы.

... Anna ... (to type) the documents? — No, She ... (to speak) to her boss.

... it ... (to get cold)? — Yes, And the wind ... (to get) stronger.

... you ... (to look) through the papers? — No, I ... I ... (to write) a report for the conference now.

... Bill and Mike ... (to mend) the fence? — Yes,

... your parents and you ... (to rest) in the country house? — No, We ... (to spend) our weekend at the seaside.

... Edgar ... (to play) a computer game? — Yes,

... the phone ... (to ring)? — No, Somebody ... (to ring) the door bell.

... your grandparents ... (to rest)? — No, My grandparents ... (to work) in the kitchen garden.

... the kitten ... (to sleep)? — No, The kitten ... (to hide) somewhere.

... you ... (to slice) cheese? — No, I I ... (to mix) the vegetable salad.

Самостоятельная работа № 3.

№ 1. Измените прилагательные по степеням сравнения.

easy (легкий)

happy (счастливый)

silly (глупый)

crazy (сумасшедший)

noisy (шумный)

busy (занятой)

lovely (прелестный)

pretty (симпатичная)

ugly (некрасивый)

heavy (тяжелый)

№ 2. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

to arrive

Our taxi ... by 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Let's go. The guests already

They ... by the time the meeting starts.

to be

I am tired of waiting. Where you ... ?

By the time I'm 30 I ... a famous scientist.

He didn't remember where he ... before the accident.

to paint

We ... the house by next Tuesday.

She ... more than 10 pictures already.

I wondered if they ... the room.

№ 3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

Sam ... (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door.

When I woke up in the morning, the rain already ... (stop).

I hope I ... (finish) my test by midnight.

The film turned out to be much longer than we ... (expect).
My sister just ... (leave) for the bank.
The girls were good friends. They ... (know) each other for 5 years.
Mother ... (lay) the table before we come.
I never ... (try) Japanese food.
Ted was so happy because his dream ... (come) true.
We ... (be) to Paris many times.

№ 4. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово или словосочетание. Переведите предложения.

She will have finished her resume ... (on Monday/by Monday/last Monday).
The aircraft hasn't landed ... (yet/just/already).
We have lived in New York ... (since/from/for) three years.
... (After/Already/Ago) they had eaten the cake, they cleared the table.
They will have decorated the Christmas tree ... (by the time/before/by then).
My uncle has ... (already/yet/ago) repaired his car.
I haven't met them ... (from/since/for) their wedding.
... (By the time/Already/Just) the sun set, the farmers had already stopped working.
Have you ... (just/ever/yet) been married, Kelly?
... (When/How much/How long) has he known her?

№ 5. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is a star. 2. This is a boy. 3. This is a baby. 4. That is a plate. 5. That is a flower. 6. That is a bookshelf. 7. Is this a sofa? 8. Is this a bookcase? 9. Is this a man? 10. Is that a ball? 11. Is that a train? 12. Is that a plane? 13. Is the window open? 14. Is the door closed? 15. Is the boy near the window? 16. That is not a king. 17. That is not a queen. 18. That is not a bus. 19. This isn't a mountain. 20. That isn't a goose. 21. This isn't a mouse. 22. It is a sheep. 23. It is a cigarette. 24. It is a cat. 25. It is not a girl. 26. It isn't a bag. 27. It isn't a tree. 28. It is not a bad egg. 29. It is a good egg. 30. Is that a flower?

Самостоятельная работа № 4.

№ 1. Fill in the gaps with the derivatives of the given words.

5. instruct

1. A qualified showed us how to use the laboratory equipment.
2. You should be aware of to know what to do in case of emergency.
3. He taught himself the sport by watching online videos.

6. remove

1. I went to the shop to buy a bottle of nail-varnish
2. She needed surgical of the tumour.
3. Take out all parts and wash them with warm water and detergent.

7. count

1. An noun has no plural form and cannot be counted.
2. The song has been played times on the radio.
3. Many theatres give to students.

8. danger

1. These orangutans are critically due to habitat loss.
2. Poor air quality is particularly for young children.
3. She was standing close to the fire.

№ 2. Fill in the gaps with the derivatives of the given words.

1. weigh

1. Astronauts work in conditions.
2. People's body can fluctuate during the day.
3. Animals were used to study the effects of on the brain.

2. explain

1. Could you give me a quick of how it works?
2. There are notes at the back of the book.
3. He's a good and always gives lots of examples to illustrate his words.

3. pronounce

1. French learners of English often "ch" as "sh".
2. I have a very English accent when I speak French.

3. There are two different of this word.

4. book

1. The Tourist Information Centre has about the area.

2. The office is open 15 minutes before the departure of each train.

3. Sorry, the hotel is fully and has no more spare rooms.

№ 3. Fill in the gaps with the derivatives of the given words.

5. happy

1. Wealth is not a measure of

2. People are very about the high ticket prices.

3., the operation was a complete success.

6. active

1. A video camera with night vision can be by movement.

2. These students are environmental, their aim is to protect the environment.

3. The fitness centre offers a lot of, such as cycling, swimming, and tennis.

7. attract

1. This is a very building, it badly needs redecoration.

2. This fairy-tale is very illustrated.

3. Buckingham Palace is a major tourist in London.

8. sense

1. He did the lottery, but he didn't win anything. It was completely

2. When she was frightened, she was to pain, she felt nothing.

3. Diplomacy is the only way to resolve this dispute.

№ 4. Fill in the gaps with the given words. Each word can be used only once!

1. away / down / out / up

1. When we gave her the bad news, she broke and cried.

2. When does your college break for Christmas?

3. In the film, the criminal broke from the policemen.

4. The Second World War broke in 1939.

2. about / out / round / up

1. The boy was so scared that he fainted, and his mother was trying to bring him

2. He brought his company's collapse by his reckless spending.

3. After Leo Tolstoy's mother had died, he was brought by his aunt.

4. The factory is bringing new chocolate bars all the time.

3. away / out / up / without

1. Our family decided to do with our old furniture.

2. The day was windy, and Tom did his coat and put on a woolen cap.

3. In her work, she cannot do a computer.

4. The room was beautifully done in pastel colours.

№ 5. Fill in the gaps with the given words. Each word can be used only once!

4. off / in / out / behind

1. He was injured in the first round and had to drop

2. Unfortunately, her popularity has dropped recently.

3. Drop on us any time you are in Kaliningrad!

4. Ellen dropped to tie her shoelace.

5. out / off / over / away

1. It can take weeks to get an illness like that.

2. I caught a very big fish, but it got

3. There was a huge public outcry when the news got

4. I got at the wrong stop and had to wait for another bus.

6. off / up / away / out

1. She is very persistent, and she doesn't give easily.

2. Well, don't get up, children, wait till I give your notebooks.

3. Those vehicles give more poisonous chemicals than are allowed.

4. Please don't give the secret to anyone!

7. down / in / out / over

1. The immigration officer ordered to hand our passports.
2. Please hand your keys when you leave the hotel.
3. This ring has been handed in my family.
4. The examiner handed the question papers at 8 o'clock exactly.

Самостоятельная работа № 5.

№ 1. Раскройте скобки, соблюдая правила построения утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложений в действительном залоге в Past Simple и Past Perfect.

I (to be) at the club yesterday
 He (not to do) all the work before she came
 She (to get) the job a week ago?
 They (to go) to the park a few hours ago
 When we came to the bus stop, the bus (to leave) already
 We (to finish) the project by 9 o'clock yesterday?
 I (to be) in New York before I visited London
 He (not to paint) the picture before she came
 She (cook) dinner by 10 o'clock yesterday?
 They (to buy) a new car a year ago
 We (not to sell) our computer yesterday
 He (to read) the book before mother came?

№ 2. Напишите 3 формы неправильных глаголов.

keep → _____ → _____
 forget → _____ → _____
 mean → _____ → _____
 teach → _____ → _____
 feed → _____ → _____
 blow → _____ → _____
 set → _____ → _____
 lead → _____ → _____
 hurt → _____ → _____
 hit → _____ → _____
 throw → _____ → _____
 freeze → _____ → _____
 fall → _____ → _____
 spend → _____ → _____
 choose → _____ → _____

№ 3. Вставьте 2 или 3 форм следующих глаголов.

Have, fly, sleep, speak, read, make, pay, swim, have

Mike _____ a short break in the morning.

They have _____ about holidays.

We have _____ Alice a nice present.

They _____ well yesterday night.

I _____ in the river last Monday.

They have _____ for the hotel.

The birds have already _____ away.

They have _____ an interesting book.

I _____ a good time yesterday.

№ 4. Вставьте вторую форму предложенных глаголов в текст по смыслу.

Eat, find (2), go, teach, put up, have, swim

Last Saturday the Ivanov family 1) _____ camping in the countryside. They 2) _____ a nice place by a river. Mr Ivanov 3) _____ the tent. After that they 4) _____ some sandwiches and cakes. Then, Mr Ivanov 5) _____ Sam and Pamela to fish. Mrs Ivanova 6) _____ some flowers, and their dog Bars 7) _____ in the river. They all 8) _____ a very good time.

№ 5. Найдите предложения, в которых глагол в скобках может стоять в настоящем времени.

Our neighbour said his name (be) Fred.

He said he (be) tired.

I thought you (call) the doctor.

We met the woman who (live) next door.

Jane said she (can't afford) to buy a new car.

She asked me how many books I (read) last month.

Bob said he usually (go to bed) before midnight.

I wondered why Sam (leave) without saying a word.

Cavendish discovered that water (consist of) hydrogen and oxygen.

Alice and Henry said that they (be) from Florida.

Самостоятельная работа № 6.

№ 1. Fill in the gaps with the given words. Each word can be used only once!

1. out / on / along / down

1. I really must get to my studies, I've been lazy too long.

2. If this news gets, there'll be trouble.

3. I don't really get with my sister's husband.

4. She's old and needs help getting the bus.

2. away / up / off / out

1. I gave trying to understand John's new ideas.

2. The batteries are likely to give soon.

3. The fire doesn't seem to be giving much heat.

4. If captured, they might give vital military secrets.

3. down / up / to / into

1. In times of crisis, I know which friends I can turn

2. She tried hard to turn everything a joke.

3. How could you turn such a fantastic job?

4. Do you think many people will turn at the meeting?

№ 2. Fill in the gaps with the given words. Each word can be used only once!

4. to / up / in / off

1. You're very unfit; you ought to take running.

2. I took my new boss immediately.

3. Dad took the day to come with me.

4. She took me completely with her story.

5. into / out / over / through

1. Could we run your proposals once again?

2. I went to the shop for some milk, but they had run of it.

3. A truck ran my car at the lights this morning.

4. Look, the tea in your cup is running

6. off / out / down / in

1. They were cut for not paying their phone bill.

2. I was just talking to Jane, when Dave cut

3. Half of the forest was cut to make room for the road.

4. Cut the coupon and send those cheques off today.

7. in / on / down / through

1. I need to go my essay to check for spelling mistakes.

2. The matches were going simultaneously.

3. I used to go for all the competitions at school.

4. Spending has gone by 2%.

№ 3. Fill in the gaps with the given words. Each word can be used only once!

1. aback / after / off / down

1. The plane should take on time.

2. What's your new telephone number? I'd like to take it

3. My sister takes my father's appearance.

4. Bill was taken by the girl's directness.

2. out / on / up / through

1. House prices keep going

2. You have no right to go my personal possessions!

3. Suddenly the candle went

4. The meeting was going in the room next door.

3. in / on / off / up

1. We put a concert to raise money for cancer charities.

2. I cannot put with the house being messy.

3. Robert's attitude towards environment really puts me

4. Tom has been putting more hours at the office recently.

№ 4. Fill in the gaps with the given words. Each word can be used only once!

4. on / off / up / out

1. I can't put with a leaky freezer.

2. He's put ten pounds in the last month.

3. Please put that cigarette

4. I can't put going to the dentist any longer.

5. along / down / off / on

1. The bridge was steep, so I had to get my bike and push it up.

2. How are you getting with your essay?

3. Does she get well with her cousin?

4. We need to get to some serious talking.

6. down / into / out / up

1. We broke for the holidays in June.

2. A fight broke between the two gangs.

3. Someone broke my car and stole the radio.

4. My coffee maker seems to have broken again.

7. about / out / round / up

1. With the help of cold water the fainted man was brought

2. The new edition of the textbook is bringing in April.

3. The action has brought a dishonest result.

4. I brought my seven children single-handed.

№ 5. Fill in the gaps with the given words. Each word can be used only once!

1. about / with / in / to

1. We are still not entirely satisfied the explanation offered.

2. The area is rich wildlife.

3. She felt socially superior most of her neighbours.

4. She felt a little uneasy being alone in the room with Todd.

2. on / of / from / in

1. Don't waste your money such junk!

2. A heavy frost could result loss of the crop.

3. The police accused the woman kidnapping a newborn baby.

4. Director dismissed Michael his job for incompetence.

3. about / to / in / of

1. You were wrong Tom – he's not married.

2. He was always weak foreign languages.

3. A number of the report findings are worthy note.

4. It's quite easy to get addicted fast food.

4. on / of / to / over

1. The rent is subject review every five years.

2. The advantage the plan is its simplicity.

3. She had a decided advantage her opponent.

4. My father gave me a piece of good advice spending money.

Самостоятельная работа № 7.

№ 1. Fill in the gaps with the given words. Each word can be used only once!

5. on / of / for / to

1. Everybody should be made aware the risks involved.

2. But I promise I won't be bad you again.

3. The local economy is largely based tourism.

4. Parents are always anxious their children to get on.

6. at / in / for / to

1. You have to apply the passport office for a visa.

2. Students applyadmission to a particular college.

3. It was dark by the time we arrived the station.

4. What time does the plane arrive Kaliningrad?

7. at / from / to / of

1. I felt ashamed the things I'd said to him.

2. She found herself growing deeply attached the old lady.

3. My parents looked astonished my news.

4. You could be disqualified driving for up to three years.

№ 2. Fill in the gaps with the derivatives of the given words.

1. correct

1. He didn't pass the exam because he answered

2. All his answers were so he failed the exam.

3. We see no cause to doubt the of these conclusions.

2. value

1. The experience I gained in the UK is and I just can't put a price on it.

2. Guests can keep their locked in the hotel safe.

3. This ring is because it is made of glass and ordinary metals.

3. expand

1. A vast of farmland is lost every year due to industrial growth.

2. We are witnessing the rapid of the software industry.

3. She opened her arms wide in an gesture of welcome.

4. pain

1. A injury forced her to withdraw from the game.

2. No one said that growing up would be easy or

3. I hope the event will proceed as smoothly and as possible.

№ 3. Fill in the gaps with the derivatives of the given words.

5. defend

1. She is a devoted of animal rights.

2. The sat impassively in the dock while evidence was given against him.

3. We naturally associate babies with

6. publish

1. Her mother is an editor and of the local magazine.

2. After his death, his son found an manuscript among his papers.

3. He became famous only after the of his third novel.

7. demonstrate

1. There was a against climate change and loss of biodiversity.

2. He isn't a very man, he never shows warm attitude to people.

3. They were hostile toward us.

8. break

1. The cup is made of glass and is supposed to last for years.

2. My mom said my uncle had a heart.

3. All must be paid for.

№ 4. Fill in the gaps with the derivatives of the given words.

1. negotiate

1. Peace between the two countries are due to start next week.

2. It is agreed that for both sides are to meet again tomorrow.

3. The offer is, so feel free to suggest changes.

2. explode

1. Oxalates of mercury and silver are examples of materials.

2. Thirty miners were killed in the

3. He said the bomb should be immediately disarmed.

3. tolerate

1. The constant quarrels between parents made life at home
2. Cactuses are of dry sandy soil.
3. He asked for of his habits.
4. worth

1. This canvas is a fake – it's completely
2. The committee voted on the initiative that was of attention.
3. Shares in the company collapsed to the point of

Самостоятельная работа № 8.

Translate the text without supporting materials while sitting in front of the teacher

MASS MEDIA IN OUR LIFE

Everywhere, every day, exciting things are happening. Each day is filled with news. People learn news and views during reading newspapers and magazines, talking over the telephone or they are kept informed by watching TV or listening to the radio. The press, the radio and television play a big role in the life of the society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the world and make them change their views.

Mass media plays a very important role in organizing public opinion. Millions of people watch TV and read newspapers in their free time. Most of people cannot do without a newspaper in the underground or during the lunch break. TV also dominates the life of the family most of the time. It is also a habit which impossible to resist. The radio is turned on most of the time, creating a permanent background noise. So Mass Media become a very important part of our life. Mass media denotes a section of the media specifically designed to reach a large audience. The term was coined in the 1920s with the advent of nationwide radio networks, mass-circulation newspapers and magazines. However, some forms of mass media such as books and manuscripts had already been in use for centuries.

Mass media can be used for various purposes: advocacy, both for business and social concerns.

Самостоятельная работа № 9.

Translate the text without supporting materials while sitting in front of the teacher

THE PROS AND CONS OF THE MAJOR ADVERTISING MEDIA

An advertiser's message can be communicated to his or her audience in many different ways. In the States, as well as most other developed countries, newspapers still attract the largest share of the total advertising budget, with television, radio, direct mail and magazines accounting for most of the rest. Other media such as billboards, yellow pages, videotext and telemarketing, although growing steadily, still account for a relatively small part of the amount spent on advertising. Each medium, of course, has its own strengths and weaknesses, and a prospective advertiser would do well to consider these when devising the company's advertising strategy.

The main advantage of newspaper advertising is its broad reach, getting through to a wide spectrum of the population. There is permanence, which you do not have with the electronic media and an all-year-round readership, which makes long-term strategies feasible. Regional newspapers also offer the advantages of geographical selectivity and flexibility. On the other hand, newspapers usually do not offer colour, and if they do the availability is limited and very often of mediocre quality. Most newspapers offer little in the way of demographic selectivity, which can make precise targeting very tricky.

Television's main appeal is that it offers a combination of sight and sound, which opens up an almost infinite range of creative possibilities. Furthermore, messages can be broadcast very frequently and, like newspapers, to a very broad target. The chief disadvantage, of course, is the high cost of production. The message tends to be short-lived and is often not seen at all as many viewers now have DVDs and skip over the advertisements.

Самостоятельная работа № 10.

THE PROS AND CONS OF THE MAJOR ADVERTISING MEDIA

Television's main appeal is that it offers a combination of sight and sound, which opens up an almost infinite range of creative possibilities. Furthermore, messages can be broadcast very frequently and, like newspapers, to a very broad target. The chief disadvantage, of course, is the high cost of production.

Radio offers the advantages of low cost and large potential audience. As with television, advertisers can select the stations and times favoured by the audience they want to reach but, like television viewers, listeners can easily switch stations when the advertisements come on. Even if they do not switch stations, there is a tendency for people to use the radio for background sound and ignore the advertisements. Maybe it is because radio does not offer any visual possibilities.

Magazines differ from newspapers in several respects. Firstly, they tend to be kept much longer, sometimes for several weeks or months, and are often passed from person to person. Secondly, the quality of the reproduction is much better, which means advertisers can show their products accurately and create a quality image. Thirdly, special interest magazines offer greater selectivity in reaching specific market segments. However, the costs tend to be high and the campaign usually has to be prepared a long time in advance.

Самостоятельная работа № 11.

Translate the text without supporting materials while sitting in front of the teacher

ADVERTISING AS A CAREER IN THE USA

Careers in advertising may involve working for advertisers, media, advertising agencies, or suppliers and special services. In opinion of American specialists, at most, only 35 colleges and universities in the USA have effective programs of advertising education. Fewer than 10 offer any truly significant amount of graduate work in advertising. However, advertising draws people from a variety of educational backgrounds. Advertisers. Most companies that advertise extensively have advertising managers, or brand managers. Because these people help to coordinate the company's advertising program with its sales program and with the company's advertising agency, they must have aptitudes for both advertising and management.

Media. All media use salesmen to sell advertising space or broadcasting time. Media salesmen must be knowledgeable about business and skilled in salesmanship.

Advertising agencies. A variety of specialists is required in an advertising agency because it develops advertising programs, prepares advertisements, and places them in media. Those interested in advertising research and fact gathering should know both statistics and consumer psychology. Competence in media planning and evaluation is essential for a career in media. The media buyer must identify and determine the most effective media in which to expose the advertising messages, and purchase space or time in these media.

Copywriting requires creative writing skills and ability to visualize ideas. The copywriter is a developer of advertising ideas and messages.

Самостоятельная работа № 12.

Translate the text without supporting materials while sitting in front of the teacher

Digital Advertising: A Comprehensive Analysis. Digital advertising has become an indispensable component of modern marketing strategies. It is a rapidly growing sector, leveraging technological advancements to reach targeted audiences more effectively and efficiently. In this detailed analysis, we will explore the dynamics of digital advertising, focusing on the significant roles played by social media platforms like VKontakte and Yandex, as well as the popularity of search engine marketing and display ads.

VKontakte (VK): VK, often dubbed the "Facebook of Russia," is a social media platform that has gained massive popularity in Russia and other CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) countries. With over 97 million monthly active users, VK provides an extensive reach for digital advertisers. The platform offers various advertising options, including targeted ads, community ads, and promotional posts.

1. **Targeted Ads:** VK's targeted advertising allows businesses to reach specific demographics based on age, gender, interests, and behaviors. This precision targeting ensures that the marketing message is delivered to the most relevant audience, thereby increasing the likelihood of engagement and conversion.

2. **Community Ads:** These ads appear within VK communities, similar to Facebook Groups. Businesses can create or join communities relevant to their industry and promote their products or services within these groups. This method fosters a sense of community and trust, as the ads are seen within a familiar and engaging context.

3. **Promotional Posts:** These are akin to sponsored content on other social platforms, enabling businesses to promote their posts to a broader audience. Promotional posts can include rich media such as images, videos, and links, making them highly engaging and interactive.

Yandex: Yandex, often considered the "Google of Russia," is another significant player in digital advertising. It is not only a search engine but also provides a suite of services, including Yandex.Direct, an advertising platform that offers various types of ads, from text-based search ads to rich display ads.

1. **Search Ads:** Yandex.Direct's search ads are highly effective due to the platform's extensive reach and advanced targeting capabilities. These ads appear alongside search results, ensuring that they are seen by users actively seeking information related to the advertised products or services.

2. **Display Ads:** Yandex offers a network of partner sites where display ads can be shown. These ads can include images, videos, and interactive elements, making them visually appealing and highly engaging. The platform's sophisticated targeting options allow advertisers to reach specific audiences based on their browsing behavior, interests, and demographics.

Search Engine Marketing (SEM): SEM is a form of digital advertising that involves promoting websites by increasing their visibility in search engine results pages (SERPs) through paid advertising. It is a highly effective strategy as it targets users who are actively searching for specific information, products, or services.

1. **Pay-Per-Click (PPC) Advertising:** PPC is a popular SEM model where advertisers pay a fee each time their ad is clicked. This model ensures that the advertising budget is spent on actual user engagement rather than mere impressions. Platforms like Google Ads and Yandex.Direct offer robust PPC advertising options, enabling businesses to bid on keywords relevant to their offerings.

2. **Keyword Targeting:** Effective SEM campaigns rely on comprehensive keyword research to identify the terms and phrases that potential customers use when searching for related products or services. By targeting these keywords, businesses can ensure that their ads appear to users with high purchase intent.

Display Advertising: Display ads are visual advertisements that appear on websites, apps, and social media platforms. They come in various formats, including banners, videos, and rich media, and are designed to capture the audience's attention through compelling visuals and messages.

1. **Banner Ads:** Banner ads are rectangular images or animations placed on web pages. They are one of the most common forms of display advertising and can be highly effective in driving brand awareness and traffic to a website.

2. **Video Ads:** Video ads are increasingly popular due to their high engagement rates. Platforms like YouTube, Facebook, and Instagram offer various video ad formats, allowing businesses to deliver dynamic and engaging content to their target audiences.

3. **Retargeting Ads:** Retargeting, or remarketing, is a strategy that involves displaying ads to users who have previously visited a website or engaged with a brand. This approach helps to keep the brand top-of-mind and encourages users to return and complete desired actions, such as making a purchase.

Digital advertising is a rapidly evolving field that offers a plethora of opportunities for businesses to connect with their target audiences. Social media platforms like VKontakte and Yandex play pivotal roles in this landscape, providing advanced targeting and diverse advertising options. Additionally, search engine marketing and display ads remain popular and effective strategies for driving engagement and conversions. As digital advertising continues to grow, staying abreast of the latest trends and technologies will be crucial for businesses aiming to achieve their marketing objectives.

Самостоятельная работа № 13

Translate the text without supporting materials while sitting in front of the teacher

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Great Britain, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are English speaking countries. They are situated in different parts of the world and differ in many ways. The nature of these countries, their weather and climate and way of life of their people differ. Each country has its own history, customs, traditions, its own national holidays. But they all have a common language – English, the language of the people who left England to make their names in new countries. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland consist of 4 parts: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland. The British Isles are group of islands lying off the north-west coast of the continent of Europe. There are no high mountains, no very long rivers, no great forests in the U.K. The population of the U.K. is almost fifty-six million. Great Britain is a capitalists country. The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The population of the USA is more than 236 million people. The USA is a highly developed industrial country. In the USA there are two main political parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. Canada has area of nearly 10 million square kilometres. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean. The population of Canada is over 26 million people. Canada is a capitalist federal state and a member of the Commonwealth.

Самостоятельная работа № 14

Translate the text without supporting materials while sitting in front of the teacher

ABOUT SOME AMERICAN HOLIDAYS

Some of the American holidays are associated with the history of the nation. There are also some holidays that have come to modern times from the old colonial days. Most of these holidays are not legal holidays.

Schools, offices and banks may close or may stay open. Some of the holidays are very popular, especially with the children and young people. There are many customs and traditions associated with these holidays. JULY 4 - INDEPENDENCE DAY. It is the biggest national holiday in the USA. It is the birthday of the American nation. The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, when the American colonies were fighting for independence against England. OCTOBER 31 - HALLOWEEN. It is not a legal or a national holiday. Schools, offices and banks do not close. Halloween is the day or evening before Allhallow's or All Saints' Day. Many Halloween stories and games are hundreds of years old. Halloween customs date back to a time when people believed in devils and witches and ghosts. It is a holiday for children and young people. In the evening of October 31 they dress up in different old clothes and wear masks. They cut horrible faces in empty pumpkins (тыква) and put a lighted candle inside. The children go from house to house and knock on the doors, calling "trick or treat". This means that if you give them a "treat"- sweets, cakes, fruits or anything else they like - they go away without "trick".

Самостоятельная работа № 15

Translate the text without supporting materials while sitting in front of the teacher

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES

All English universities except Oxford and Cambridge are fairly new. London University is the biggest of the modern universities and has many colleges and schools. Oxford has 32 colleges. A large college has about 5000 students, about a hundred students study at a small college. The college is an educational institution giving special instruction in certain subjects. There are many types of colleges in England. There are colleges within universities. There are also technical colleges of various types, colleges of arts and commerce. Medical colleges are among them. The college may be independent in its own affairs but is a part of the university in some matters. The university gives the highest type of education. It comprises a number of colleges and provides programmes for study and research beyond the college level. The university is an administrative center which arranges lectures for all the students of the colleges, holds examinations and gives degrees. University teaching combines lectures, practical classes and small group teaching in either seminars or tutorials, the last being a traditional feature of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. A university usually has both faculties and departments. The faculties are arts, law, medicine, science. The departments include engineering, economics, commerce, agriculture, music and technology. At the head of each faculty there is a professor. All universities admit men and women, but within some universities there are colleges specially for one sex. Most of the universities provide hostels for their students. The most ancient English universities are: Cambridge and Oxford. They are dating back to the 12-13th centuries and have always been universities for gentlemen. Other universities are called modern or provincial. They are located in large centers of industry. There are no tutorial systems there. These universities rely on lectures. All universities charge fees which are rather high.

Самостоятельная работа № 16

Translate the text without supporting materials while sitting in front of the teacher

MASS MEDIA

Mass media (that is, the press, the radio and television) play an important role in the life of society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the world and make them change their views. Mass media mould public opinion. Millions of people in their spare time watch TV and read newspapers. Everybody can find there something interesting for him. On the radio one can hear music, plays, news and various discussions or commentaries of current events. Multiple radio or TV games and films attract a large audience. Newspapers are used in different ways, but basically they are read. There is a lot of advertisement on mass media. Some of the TV and radio stations and newspapers are owned by different corporations. The owners can advertise whatever they choose. But it is hardly fair to say that mass media do not try to raise cultural level of the people or to develop their artistic taste. Mass media brings to millions of homes not only entertainment and news but also cultural and educational programs. There are more than six TV channels and lot's of radio stations and newspapers now in the Russian Federation.

Самостоятельная работа № 17

Translate the text without supporting materials while sitting in front of the teacher

FLEET STREET

Many newspapers have publications about international events, about the life of the people in all parts of the world. They also keep us informed on the events in so called "Hotpoint". Fleet Street has been the meeting place for newspaper men since the 18th century, when writers met to talk in its coffeehouses. And up to now Fleet Street is the Street of news. Fleet Street is now the centre of journalists and newspaper men. Offices of

most English daily and evening papers are situated in this street. Fleet Street is the centre of Britain's national newspapers. The Daily Telegraph and the Daily Express have their offices here, and The Times, The Guardian and many others are nearby. Publishing houses of many big foreign newspapers are also there. Fleet Street is busy day and night. It is packed with vans, cars, motorcycles, newsboys every day between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. when the latest news is ready to go out all over the world.

2. Для промежуточной аттестации:

2.1. Перечень вопросов к зачету с оценкой (другие формы контроля)

1. How is Present Simple Tense formed? Give examples.
2. What degrees of comparison of adjectives do you know? Explain the difference between comparative and superlative degrees.
3. In what cases is the modal verb "can" used? Give an example.
4. What is the passive voice? How is it formed in English?
5. Tell us about yourself, your family and hobbies (at least 10 sentences).
6. Read the text and translate it into Russian.
7. Answer questions about the content of the text.
8. Listen to the audio recording and perform tasks based on the material you have listened to.
9. Compose a dialogue on a given topic.
10. Write a short letter to a friend or a business letter.
11. How is the Future Simple Tense formed? Give examples.
12. What degrees of comparison of adverbs do you know? Explain the difference between the comparative and superlative degrees.
13. In what cases is the modal verb "must" used? Give an example.
14. What are conditional sentences (Conditional I, II, III)? Give examples of each type.
15. Tell about your working day (at least 10 sentences).
16. Read the text and translate it into Russian. Then retell it in your own words.
17. Answer questions about the content of the text.
18. Listen to the audio recording and perform tasks based on the material you have listened to.
19. Compose a dialogue on a given topic.
20. Write a short letter to a friend or a business letter.
21. Translate sentences from English into Russian and vice versa.
22. Tell about one of your favourite films or books (at least 5 sentences).
23. Explain the meaning of the idiom "to be on the ball". Give an example of its use.
24. Tell about your plans for the future (at least 3 sentences).
25. Describe your impressions of your last trip (at least 5 sentences).
26. Translate the text from Russian into English.
27. Tell about yourself using the past tense (at least 7 sentences).
28. Answer the question: "What is your favourite season and why?".
29. Retell the content of a film or book you have recently watched or read.
30. Make a list of 10 things you would like to do in the future.

2.2. Перечень вопросов к экзамену (Экзамен).

Билет № 1

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Keith recently came back from a trip to Chicago, Illinois. This midwestern metropolis is found along the shore of Lake Michigan. During his visit, Keith spent a lot of time exploring the city to visit important landmarks and monuments. Keith loves baseball, and he made sure to take a visit to Wrigley Field. Not only did he take a tour of this spectacular stadium, but he also got to watch a Chicago Cubs game. In the stadium, Keith and the other fans cheered for the Cubs. Keith was happy that the Cubs won with a score of 5-4. Chicago has many historic places to visit. Keith found the Chicago Water Tower impressive as it is one of the few remaining landmarks to have survived the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. Keith also took a walk through Jackson Park, a great outdoor space that hosted the World's Fair of 1892. The park is great for a

leisurely stroll, and it still features some of the original architecture and replicas of monuments that were featured in the World's Fair. During the last part of his visit, Keith managed to climb the stairs inside of the Willis Tower, a 110-story skyscraper. Despite the challenge of climbing the many flights of stairs, Keith felt that reaching the top was worth the effort. From the rooftop, Keith received a gorgeous view of the city's skyline with Lake Michigan in the background.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My favorite book.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 2

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: A Christian holiday signifying the birth of Jesus, Christmas is widely celebrated and enjoyed across the United States and the world. The holiday always falls on 25 December (regardless of the day of the week), and is typically accompanied by decorations, presents, and special meals. Specifically, the legend behind Christmas (and the one that most children are told) is that Santa Claus, a bearded, hefty, jolly, and red-jacket-wearing old man who lives in the North Pole, spends the year crafting presents with his elves, or small, festive, excited Santa-assistants. All the children who behave throughout the year are admitted to the Good List, and will presumably receive their desired gifts on Christmas, while those who don't behave are placed on the Naughty List, and will presumably (although the matter is determined by parents) receive a lump of coal. Santa Claus is said to fly around the Christmas sky in a sled powered by his magical reindeer, or cold-resistant, mythically powered, individually named animals, delivering presents to each child's house in the process. Santa is also expected to slide through chimneys to deliver these presents (homes not equipped with chimneys might "leave the front door cracked open"), and children sometimes arrange cookies or other treats on a plate for him to enjoy. Gifts are placed underneath a Christmas tree, or a pine tree that's decorated with ornaments and/or lights and is symbolic of the holiday. Additionally, smaller gifts may be placed inside a stocking, or a sock-shaped, holiday-specific piece of fabric that's generally hung on the mantle of a fireplace (homes without fireplaces might use the wall). A Christmas tree's ornaments, or hanging, typically spherical decorations, in addition to the mentioned lights, may be accompanied by a star, or a representation of the Star of Jerusalem that the Three Apostles followed while bringing Baby Jesus gifts and honoring him, in the Bible.

2. Устный ответ по теме: A typical day in my life.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 3

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: While eating at a restaurant is an enjoyable and convenient occasional treat, most individuals and families prepare their meals at home. To make breakfast, lunch, and dinner daily, these persons must have the required foods and ingredients on hand and ready to go; foods and ingredients are typically purchased from a grocery store, or an establishment that distributes foods, drinks, household products, and other items that're used by the typical consumer. Produce, or the term used to describe fresh fruits and vegetables, is commonly purchased by grocery store shoppers. In terms of fruit, most grocery stores offer bananas, apples, oranges, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, pineapples, cantaloupes, watermelons, and more; other grocery stores with larger produce selections might offer the listed fruits in addition to less common fruits, including mangoes, honeydews, starfruits, coconuts, and more. Depending on the grocery store, customers can purchase fruits in a few different ways. Some stores will charge a set amount per pound of fruit, and will weigh customers' fruit purchases and bill them accordingly; other stores will charge customers for each piece of fruit they buy, or for bundles of fruit (a bag of bananas, a bag of apples, etc.); other stores yet will simply charge by the container. Vegetables, including lettuce, corn, tomatoes, onions, celery, cucumbers, mushrooms, and more are also sold at many grocery stores, and are purchased similarly to the way that fruits are. Grocery stores typically stock more vegetables than fruit at any given time, as vegetables remain fresh longer than fruits do, generally speaking. It'd take quite a while to list everything else that today's massive grocery stores sell, but most customers take the opportunity to shop for staples, or foods that play a prominent role in the average diet, at the establishments. Staples include pasta, rice, flour, sugar, milk, meat, and eggs, and bread. All the listed staples are available in prepackaged containers, but can be purchased "fresh" in some grocery stores, wherein employees will measure and weigh fresh products and then provide them to customers.

2. Устный ответ по теме: The most interesting place I have visited.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 4

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: My job is a long distance from my home, almost 50 miles away. I have to wake up early every morning, as I'm always in a rush. There's never enough time for a relaxed breakfast. At exactly 6:00 AM, I get into my car and start the long drive. I usually like driving on the highway more than in the city. During the morning rush hour, though, it's not very enjoyable. The heavy traffic is a little bit annoying. So I always listen to my favorite classical music CD's in the car – Chopin, Mozart, and Bach. That cheers me up a lot. The drive to work takes about one hour. Going back home in the evening after work takes even longer, maybe around 70 minutes. Lately I've been thinking about trying to take the train to work instead of driving. That way, I could still listen to my music with headphones, and even read a novel at the same time.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My dream job.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 5

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Halloween (also referred to as All Hollows' Eve) is a holiday that's celebrated in America on 31 October of each year, regardless of what day of the week this date falls on. Although it is rooted in religion, Halloween today is enjoyed mainly because of its decorations, costumes, candy, treats, and general excitement, and furthermore, it is enjoyed by most everyone. Before Halloween, many individuals carve a design into an orange-colored pumpkin, or a solid, durable vegetable. Once a personally satisfying design is carved, a lit candle is typically put inside a pumpkin, thereby making it a Jack-O-Lantern. At night, this design lights up against the darkness. Besides carving pumpkins, some celebrate Halloween by putting decorations up. Supernatural (referring in this case to non-natural creatures that're typically based in fiction) figures, including vampires, ghosts, werewolves, zombies, and more, generally account for most of these decorations. Bugs, spiders, cobwebs, gravestones, and anything else that can be considered creepy (or unusual and possibly scary) can also be found on Halloween, in decoration form. Only some adults celebrate Halloween, and they generally do so by attending parties. Inversely, the vast majority of children dress in costume (Halloween costumes can be based upon anything, from the mentioned supernatural creatures to the stars of today's films) and walk from door to door in search of candy—a practice known as trick or treat—on Halloween. After knocking on a door (houses that participate in Halloween usually leave a light on), one says, "Trick or Treat" and a piece (or pieces!) of candy is given to him or her.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My best friend.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 6

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: As has been the case for many years, jobs, or forms of employment wherein employees perform a service or duty in exchange for financial compensation, play a prominent role in society. Furthermore, all jobs—even those of seemingly little significance—are important, as they simply wouldn't exist if their specific responsibilities weren't of value to employers (companies or persons that pay others for their work), customers (individuals who pay money for a product or service), and the economy generally. Teachers, or educational professionals tasked with helping students understand certain subjects and topics, are especially crucial today. In short, teachers help their students to become qualified for their future careers. Doctors, or medical professionals who specialize in providing health-related assistance to patients, are some of the most respected individuals in America and the world. It's the responsibility of doctors to help those who feel less-than-stellar to determine the underlying health issue(s) and recommend an effective treatment (or remedy to a disease, disorder, or condition). There are quite a few types of specialty doctors in America (besides MD, which simply means "medical doctor"), all of whom can be referred to simply as "Doctor (Name)." Dentists (mouth/teeth doctors), dermatologists (skin doctors), and psychiatrists (mental-health doctors) are just a few examples of the many different types of doctors. Additionally, nurses are medical professionals who help to administer doctor-ordered treatments to patients.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My family.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 7

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Police officers are law enforcement professionals whose job it is to protect citizens, solve crimes, and assure that rules and regulations are followed. Similarly, firefighters serve the public by responding to fires (and other emergency situations) and using high-tech equipment to extinguish these fires, while bringing any individuals who're in danger to safety. Farmers maintain fields of crops (or vegetable/fruit plants) and/or collections of animals with the intention of selling these products as food. Chefs/cooks prepare meals in professional settings, including restaurants, cafeterias, and other venues wherein food and drink are sold, for customers. Chefs are generally experienced in cooking and managing kitchens. Waiters bring menus, beverages, meals, and ultimately, the check (or a bill of the foods and drinks purchased in a transaction) to tables in restaurants and other establishments that serve food. Artists produce art, or works of creative significance, including music, paintings, drawings, poetry, writing, and more.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My hobbies.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 8

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: London is a famous and historic city. It is the capital of England in the United Kingdom. The city is quite popular for international tourism because London is home to one of the oldest-standing monarchies in the western hemisphere. Rita and Joanne recently traveled to London. They were very excited for their trip because this was their first journey overseas from the United States. Among the popular sights that Rita and Joanne visited are Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, and the London Eye. Big Ben is one of London's most famous monuments. It is a large clock tower located at the northern end of Westminster Palace. The clock tower is 96 meters tall. Unfortunately, Rita and Joanne were only able to view the tower from the outside. The women learned that the tower's interior is undergoing renovations until 2021. Fortunately, the London Eye, the city's famous Ferris wheel, was open to the public. The London Eye is situated along the southern shores of the Thames River. This attraction stands 135 meters high. It is one of London's most well-known spots for gaining aerial views of the city. Each capsule of the Ferris wheel can hold up to 25 passengers. When their capsule stopped at the top of the Ferris wheel, the women took spectacular panoramic photographs of the beautiful cityscape below. The last place that Rita and Joanne visited was Buckingham Palace, the home of the Queen of England. The women were impressed by the palace's incredible architecture and historical value. Both Rita and Joanne enjoyed watching the Queen's guards outside the palace. These guards wore red tunic uniforms, shiny black boots, and bearskin hats. Despite the women's attempts to catch the attention of the guards, the guards are specifically trained to avoid distractions. Because of this, the guards ignored the women completely. Joanne and Rita had an amazing time visiting the city of London, and they are inspired to seek more international travel destinations in the future.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My favorite movie.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 9

1.
Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Stephanie recently took a weekend trip to Los Angeles, California. Los Angeles is a coastal city situated along the Pacific Ocean. Many celebrities earned their claim to fame here. Although the town offers many attractions centered around Hollywood culture, there is a lot to see and visit in Los Angeles. Of course, all things related to Hollywood are popular tourist attractions. The Hollywood Sign, located in the Hollywood Hills of the Santa Monica Mountains, is a famous landmark for this star-studded town. Once in downtown Hollywood, it's possible to take a stroll along the Hollywood Walk of Fame. This landmark contains more than 2500 brass stars dedicated to celebrities who have made a significant impact on the entertainment industry. In Hollywood, visitors can even take tours of popular movie studios. Stephanie had a chance to visit Universal Studios, which produces her favorite films. Los Angeles is also a popular beach town, offering plenty of opportunities for sunbathing and surfing. A common beach destination is the Santa Monica Pier, which offers rides and attractions to its visitors. Here, Stephanie rode the iconic Ferris wheel, which offered her a spectacular view of the city and coast. These are just some of the things Stephanie experienced during her visit to Los Angeles. She loved her trip, and she hopes to return someday soon.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My plans for the weekend.
3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 10

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Christina visited Miami during her winter vacation. She is from Boston, where it is cold during the winter months. Miami, however, has a very warm climate. There are many sunny days in Miami, and people can go to the beach all year long. Christina spent a good portion of her trip on the beach to relax and sunbathe. However, she also explored Miami and its surroundings. Inspired by Miami's proximity to the ocean, Christina visited the Miami Seaquarium to learn about marine life. There, she watched a show using trained dolphins, killer whales, and other aquatic mammals. She took a lot of pictures of the sea creatures jumping out of the water and performing tricks. Christina also took an excursion to the Everglades National Park. This park is a protected area spanning 1.5 million acres. Because the park is mostly swampland, it is home to many reptiles. Native animals include snakes, alligators, and crocodiles. The park is also great for birdwatching. Christina enjoyed hiking the trails in the Everglades and observing the wildlife in its natural environment. When Christina returned to the city, she visited Little Havana. This is Miami's Cuban neighborhood. Christina could see that Little Havana's people demonstrated a lot of pride for their Cuban heritage. There were many outdoor shops and vendors, live musicians, and the Cuban cuisine was delicious. Little Havana was Christina's favorite part about her trip to Miami. This neighborhood made Christina feel like she had traveled to Cuba without ever having to leave the United States.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My college life.
3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 11

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: In June, Diane visited her friends who live in San Francisco, California. This was Diane's first time in the city, and she enjoyed her opportunities to walk around and explore. On the first day of her trip, Diane visited the Golden Gate Bridge. This red suspension bridge measures 1.7 miles in length. Diane and her friends did not walk across the bridge. However, they viewed it from the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which offers hiking trails, picnicking areas, and presents spectacular views of the bridge and city. Diane and her friends made sure to take a group photograph here, featuring the bridge in the background. The next day, Diane and her friends visited Alcatraz Island. This island is located 1.25 miles offshore in the San Francisco Bay. It used to serve as a lighthouse, military fort, and prison. Diane and her friends took a small tour boat across bay to reach the island. Their visit included a guided tour through the old military base and prison. They also took a walk around the island to appreciate some of the native wildlife in addition to the views of the city. Diane and her friends spent the final day of her visit in San Francisco's downtown area. Diane's favorite part of her entire trip was taking a trolley to transport her up and down the hilly streets of San Francisco. Diane did a lot of shopping downtown on her last day. She and her friends celebrated the end of her visit by having dinner at one of San Francisco's best restaurants.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My daily routine.
3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 12

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Thanksgiving is a holiday celebrated predominantly in North America, and it possesses a different meaning in each of the countries where it's acknowledged. In the United States, Thanksgiving is a federal holiday (meaning all government employees and most private employees are given a day off of work), and always takes place on the Fourth Thursday in November, regardless of the date. The holiday signifies the immense progress made by pilgrims, or some of the first travelers to North America, at Plymouth Plantation circa 1621. It was at this time that the hungry and weary Pilgrims were taught (by Native Americans) how to grow and produce food on North America's unique terrain. Once they'd grown (and caught) an abundance of food, the Pilgrims were expectedly thankful, and they celebrated alongside the Native Americans who provided them with such valuable assistance. President Abraham Lincoln initiated the contemporary practice of Thanksgiving by calling for a "day of Thanksgiving" during one of his Civil War addresses. In America today, Thanksgiving remains firmly engrained in its historical roots, and is widely considered to be a day for giving thanks for good food,

good times, and family. Thanksgiving dinner generally consists of turkey, mashed potatoes, stuffing, vegetables, gravy, and ample desserts. To be sure, indulging in abundance is a cornerstone of the holiday, as doing so could only be possible if one possesses abundance.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My hometown.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 13

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: When exploring New York City, there are several different options for activities during a day trip. Some visitors come to see a show, visit art museums, or simply to shop in many of the city's high-end retailers. However, many tourists simply come to New York City for the sightseeing. One of the most visited landmarks in New York City is the Empire State Building. The Empire State Building, constructed in 1931, is a 102-story skyscraper, the ninth highest building in the world, and the fourth tallest structure in the United States. It is located in Midtown, Manhattan. This skyscraper is an iconic symbol of the city, having been featured in over 90 popular movies (as of 2018) throughout film history. Tourists come from all over the world to visit this building and view the city from its famous observation decks. Matthew, an enthusiast of historic buildings, was excited for this trip to New York City because he has always appreciated architectural design. Matthew purchased a ticket that granted him access to beautiful 360-degree views of the city. The ticket included an elevator ride that stopped at two different vantage points, one at the 86th floor and the other at the rooftop observatory on the 102nd floor. From these observation decks, Matthew took incredible photographs of the entire New York City skyline. The rooftop views granted Matthew perfect aerial perspectives of Central Park, the Brooklyn Bridge, Times Square, the Statue of Liberty, and many other important city landmarks.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My favorite food.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 14

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: The four seasons are spring, summer, fall, and winter, and although various areas of the United States experience drastically different weather during these times, all portions of the country recognize the seasons; winter in California may bring heat, and winter in New York may bring blizzards, but both periods are nevertheless winter. Following winter, spring begins on 20 March and ends on either 20 June or 21 June, in the United States (this date may vary slightly from year to year and hemisphere to hemisphere). For most, spring is a time of "thawing," when the cold and snow of the winter are replaced by sunshine, reasonable temperatures, green grass, and more. It is also the season wherein previously dormant bees and butterflies reemerge, and when birds become more active. Summer follows spring and spans from about 21 June to 22 September, in America. Summer is the warmest, the longest, and (arguably) the liveliest of the four seasons; students from kindergarten to college are given two or so summer months off from class, and to be sure, there are more young individuals out and about during this season than any other. It's not uncommon to see shorts, t-shirts, and sunglasses worn by those who're soaking up the summer's hot sun, and to stay cool, many individuals crank the air conditioning, take a dip in a swimming pool, and/or explore the ever-comforting ocean waves. Autumn (or fall), more than being a simple precursor to winter, is one of the most beautiful and exciting seasons. Spanning from 22 September to 21 December (technically, that is; snow will begin to fall long before this latter date, in most parts of the country, leading many to classify the period as winter) in the US, autumn is characterized by falling leaves, Halloween (on 31 October), and Thanksgiving. During fall, traditional farmers harvest their produce, and the aforementioned falling leaves change to gorgeous orange, red, and yellow colors; these colors are generally associated with autumn itself, in turn. In the US, winter spans from 21 December to 20 March, and is, as one would expect, the coldest of the four seasons. In the eastern, northern, and central portions of the country, winter snowfall can be considerable; in the western and southern portions of the country, winter snowfall is highly unlikely, but temperatures nevertheless drop from their usual. Winter is most widely known for its snow and the Christmas holiday, but it also boasts New Year's Eve (on December 31, in recognition of the start of a new year) and other special days. Ice skating, sledding, ice hockey, and snowball fights are commonly enjoyed winter activities.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My first day at college.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 15

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Some of the most important landmarks in the United States include feats of architecture and modern engineering. San Francisco, California, is a beautiful city on its own, but it is also home to The Golden Gate Bridge, a 1.7 mile suspension bridge connecting the San Francisco Peninsula to the Marin Headlands. The bridge holds the title of one of the Wonders of the Modern World according to the American Society of Civil Engineers. One of the most popular ways to appreciate the bridge is to take an excursion to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area just outside of San Francisco. The park contains hiking trails, great spots for picnicking, and offers some of the best vantage points for panoramic photographs of the bridge leading into the city. David recently had some friends visit him in San Francisco, and he made sure to include a visit to the recreation area as part of their tour. They enjoyed walking through the trails, observing some of the native wildlife, and even having a casual picnic in the park. David's friends were thankful that he guided them through this impressive area of California. They made sure to take a group photograph with the Golden Gate Bridge in the background. David's friends had the picture framed, and they later presented it to David in order to thank him for his hospitality during their stay.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My pets.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 16

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: The Grand Canyon, one of the Seven Wonders of the Natural World, is located in the state of Arizona. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Formed by over 70 million years of erosion from the Colorado River, the Grand Canyon offers a spectacular view. The canyon spans 277 miles in length, up to 18 miles in width, and it measures over a mile in depth at its deepest points. Carlos always wanted to visit the Grand Canyon, and recently he received the chance to hike some of the trails and take several panoramic photographs during his visit. When Carlos arrived at the visitor center, he watched a brief movie that taught tourists about the Grand Canyon National Park and the geological history of the canyon's formation. Later, Carlos followed a hiking trail to become even further acquainted with the canyon. While walking through the trails, Carlos saw some tourists riding donkeys to traverse the canyon's ridges. Throughout his hiking expedition, Carlos used a map to find some of the best hot spots for photographs within the canyon. He revisited some areas at different points in the day because sun angles and lighting can make a big difference in the quality of a photo. Carlos was very pleased that he got to travel to the Grand Canyon. He loves hiking and photography, so this was the perfect outdoor experience for him. He posted all of his best pictures on social media, and his friends were amazed by his breathtaking, panoramic shots.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My favorites port.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 17

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: The Statue of Liberty, arguably one of New York City's most iconic symbols, is a popular tourist attraction for first-time visitors to the city. This 150-foot monument was gifted to the United States from France in order to celebrate 100 years of America's independence. The statue is located on Liberty Island, and it is accessible by taking a ferry from either Battery Park in New York City or Liberty State Park in Jersey City. When Claire visited the Statue of Liberty for the first time, she instantly admired it as a symbol of freedom. Claire made sure to make reservations before her visit because only 240 people are permitted to climb the staircase to the top of the statue every day. After climbing almost 400 stairs, Claire received spectacular views of the city from the statue's crown. During her visit, Claire learned that the Statue of Liberty was not always the color that it is now. She found out that because the statue's exterior is made of copper, the statue oxidized over time, giving it the greenish appearance it has in present day. When it was first constructed, the statue was the same color as a shiny penny! After touring the Statue of Liberty, Claire spent the rest of the day in New York City visiting other important monuments and historic landmarks. Claire left New York hoping to have had the time to explore more sites, but she can't wait to return to the city in the future.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My favorite music.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 18

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Valentine's Day (or Saint Valentine's Day) is a holiday that, in the United States, takes place on February 14, and technically signifies the accomplishments of St. Valentine, a third-century Roman saint. With that said, most Americans, instead of honoring St. Valentine through religious ceremony, enjoy the holiday by engaging in "romantic" behavior with their significant other or someone who they wish to be their significant other; gifts, special dinners, and other acknowledgements of affection comprise most individuals' Valentine's Day celebrations. Chocolates and flowers are commonly given as gifts during Valentine's Day, as are accompanying greeting cards (greeting card companies release new Valentine's Day designs annually). Red and pink are generally understood to be "the colors" of Valentine's Day, and many individuals, instead of celebrating romantically, spend the holiday with their friends and/or family members. Variations of Valentine's Day are celebrated across the globe throughout the year. In America, the holiday, although acknowledged by the vast majority of the population, isn't federally recognized; no time off work is granted for Valentine's Day.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My future plans.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 19

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Yesterday, Stephen returned from a trip to Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States. His visit took place during the week prior to the Fourth of July. Logically, there were many activities and celebrations in town in preparation for Independence Day. During his stay in the city, Stephen visited a lot of important historical sites and monuments, and he left with a deeper understanding of the political history of the United States. Stephen spent a lot of time outdoors exploring the important monuments surrounding Capitol Hill. Of course, he saw the White House from its outside gate at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Stephen also visited the Washington Monument, the Jefferson Memorial, and the Lincoln Memorial. These statues and pavilions are dedicated to former U.S. presidents. They commemorate the contributions that these leaders made throughout American history. Washington, D.C. also has several war memorials dedicated to fallen soldiers during the major wars of the 20th century. Away from the Capitol Hill area, Washington, D.C. has many museums and art galleries worth visiting. Stephen enjoyed his visit to Washington, D.C. because he learned a lot more about American history after touring each important landmark.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My morning routine.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 20

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Yellowstone National Park, located in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, was established as the first national park in the United States. The park is a popular destination for visitors who enjoy ecological tourism as it offers forests, mountains, and abundant ecosystems to explore. Some of Yellowstone's most well-known landmarks are its geothermal hot springs and geysers, the most famous of which is named Old Faithful. Last fall, Lisa and her friends decided to take a camping trip to Yellowstone National Park. They arranged to stay at one of the park's many convenient campsites. For their camping trip, they brought their backpacks, sleeping bags, and a cooler of food and drinks. They pitched their tents immediately upon arriving to their campsite. During their trip, Lisa and her friends hiked the many trails of the park, exploring its natural surroundings. In the forest, they saw a lot of local wildlife. Lisa was surprised to see a family of grizzly bears, some gray wolves, and even bald eagles flying overhead. Outside of the woods, they admired the beauty of some of Yellowstone's natural cascades.

Since Yellowstone contains many hot springs and the world's largest area of active geysers, Lisa and her friends visited many different geyser sites. They even spent an afternoon swimming in Yellowstone's Boiling River. Of all of the sites, Lisa and her friends agreed that Old Faithful was the most impressive. Lisa and her friends waited patiently for the geyser to erupt. After about 40 minutes, a stream of boiling water over 100 feet tall sprayed from the ground and up into the air. Fortunately, no one got wet!

2. Устный ответ по теме: My role model.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 21

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Last April, John took a trip to Las Vegas, Nevada. Las Vegas is a popular destination in the western portion of the United States. The town is most popular for its casinos, hotels, and exciting nightlife. In downtown Las Vegas, John spent a lot of time on The Strip, which is a 2.5 mile stretch of shopping, entertainment venues, luxury hotels, and fine dining experiences. This is probably the most commonly visited tourist area in the city. The Strip at night looks especially beautiful. All of the buildings light up with bright, neon, eye-catching signs to attract visitor attention. A stay in Las Vegas can feel similar to a visit to many popular cities worldwide. Many of the hotels have miniature versions of important international sites and monuments. These famous landmarks include the Eiffel Tower, Venice, and even ancient Rome. One day, John took a side trip outside of the city to visit the Grand Canyon, one of the Seven Wonders of the Natural World. The canyon offers a breathtaking view of Nevada's ridges and natural landscape. John especially liked the canyon because it was removed from all of the noise and movement in downtown Las Vegas. John had a great time during his trip to Las Vegas. He did not win a lot of money in the casinos. However, he managed to see a lot of amazing sites during his visit to this city that never sleeps.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My ideal vacation destination.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 22

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: London is a famous and historic city. It is the capital of England in the United Kingdom. The city is quite popular for international tourism because London is home to one of the oldest-standing monarchies in the western hemisphere. Rita and Joanne recently traveled to London. They were very excited for their trip because this was their first journey overseas from the United States. Among the popular sights that Rita and Joanne visited are Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, and the London Eye. Big Ben is one of London's most famous monuments. It is a large clock tower located at the northern end of Westminster Palace. The clock tower is 96 meters tall. Unfortunately, Rita and Joanne were only able to view the tower from the outside. The women learned that the tower's interior is undergoing renovations until 2021. Fortunately, the London Eye, the city's famous Ferris wheel, was open to the public. The London Eye is situated along the southern shores of the Thames River. This attraction stands 135 meters high. It is one of London's most well-known spots for gaining aerial views of the city. Each capsule of the Ferris wheel can hold up to 25 passengers. When their capsule stopped at the top of the Ferris wheel, the women took spectacular panoramic photographs of the beautiful cityscape below. The last place that Rita and Joanne visited was Buckingham Palace, the home of the Queen of England. The women were impressed by the palace's incredible architecture and historical value. Both Rita and Joanne enjoyed watching the Queen's guards outside the palace. These guards wore red tunic uniforms, shiny black boots, and bearskin hats. Despite the women's attempts to catch the attention of the guards, the guards are specifically trained to avoid distractions. Because of this, the guards ignored the women completely. Joanne and Rita had an amazing time visiting the city of London, and they are inspired to seek more international travel destinations in the future.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My ideal vacation destination.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 23

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Keith recently came back from a trip to Chicago, Illinois. This midwestern metropolis is found along the shore of Lake Michigan. During his visit, Keith spent a lot of time exploring the city to visit important landmarks and monuments. Keith loves baseball, and he made sure to take a visit to Wrigley Field. Not only did he take a tour of this spectacular stadium, but he also got to watch a Chicago Cubs game. In the stadium, Keith and the other fans cheered for the Cubs. Keith was happy that the Cubs won with a score of 5-4. Chicago has many historic places to visit. Keith found the Chicago Water Tower impressive as it is one of the few remaining landmarks to have survived the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. Keith also took a walk through Jackson Park, a great outdoor space that hosted the World's Fair of 1892. The park is great for a leisurely stroll, and it still features some of the original architecture and replicas of monuments that were featured in the World's Fair. During the last part of his visit, Keith managed to climb the stairs inside of the Willis Tower, a 110-story skyscraper. Despite the challenge of climbing the many flights of stairs, Keith felt that reaching the top was worth the effort. From the rooftop, Keith received a gorgeous view of the city's skyline with Lake Michigan in the background.

2. Устный ответ по теме: A memorable event in my life.
3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 24

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: While eating at a restaurant is an enjoyable and convenient occasional treat, most individuals and families prepare their meals at home. To make breakfast, lunch, and dinner daily, these persons must have the required foods and ingredients on hand and ready to go; foods and ingredients are typically purchased from a grocery store, or an establishment that distributes foods, drinks, household products, and other items that're used by the typical consumer. Produce, or the term used to describe fresh fruits and vegetables, is commonly purchased by grocery store shoppers. In terms of fruit, most grocery stores offer bananas, apples, oranges, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, pineapples, cantaloupes, watermelons, and more; other grocery stores with larger produce selections might offer the listed fruits in addition to less common fruits, including mangoes, honeydews, starfruits, coconuts, and more. Depending on the grocery store, customers can purchase fruits in a few different ways. Some stores will charge a set amount per pound of fruit, and will weigh customers' fruit purchases and bill them accordingly; other stores will charge customers for each piece of fruit they buy, or for bundles of fruit (a bag of bananas, a bag of apples, etc.); other stores yet will simply charge by the container. Vegetables, including lettuce, corn, tomatoes, onions, celery, cucumbers, mushrooms, and more are also sold at many grocery stores, and are purchased similarly to the way that fruits are. Grocery stores typically stock more vegetables than fruit at any given time, as vegetables remain fresh longer than fruits do, generally speaking. It'd take quite a while to list everything else that today's massive grocery stores sell, but most customers take the opportunity to shop for staples, or foods that play a prominent role in the average diet, at the establishments. Staples include pasta, rice, flour, sugar, milk, meat, and eggs, and bread. All the listed staples are available in prepackaged containers, but can be purchased "fresh" in some grocery stores, wherein employees will measure and weigh fresh products and then provide them to customers.
2. Устный ответ по теме: The most important person in my life.
3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 25

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Lucas goes to school every day of the week. He has many subjects to go to each school day: English, art, science, mathematics, gym, and history. His mother packs a big backpack full of books and lunch for Lucas. His first class is English, and he likes that teacher very much. His English teacher says that he is a good pupil, which Lucas knows means that she thinks he is a good student. His next class is art. He draws on paper with crayons and pencils and sometimes uses a ruler. Lucas likes art. It is his favorite class. His third class is science. This class is very hard for Lucas to figure out, but he gets to work with his classmates a lot, which he likes to do. His friend, Kyle, works with Lucas in science class, and they have fun. Then Lucas gets his break for lunch. He sits with Kyle while he eats. The principal, or the headmaster as some call him, likes to walk around and talk to students during lunch to check that they are all behaving. The next class is mathematics, which most of the students just call math. Kyle has trouble getting a good grade in mathematics, but the teacher is very nice and helpful. His fourth class is gym. It is just exercising. History is his last class of the day. Lucas has a hard time staying awake. Many lessons are boring, and he is very tired after doing gym.
2. Устный ответ по теме: My dream house.
3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 26

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: George is at the pet store, looking at what kind of pet he might want to get for his birthday. George asked if he could have a horse, but his parents said no because horses are too big. First, he sees dogs and cats. Baby dogs are called puppies. Baby cats are called kittens. George likes them because they are easy to take care of and can play a lot, but they will get bigger. George wants a small pet. Then George sees animals that have to live in a cage. He sees rabbits, guinea pigs, and mice. Mice are what you call more than one mouse. He likes these animals because they are small. Birds live in cages too. George sees a parrot and a canary. He likes them all, but he doesn't want to clean the cage. George sees the animals in tanks. The tanks full of water have fish and turtles in them. He thinks about a goldfish but decides he likes the turtles more. There are also tanks with rocks and sand that have snakes,

spiders, and scorpions, but George is afraid of them. George likes the turtles best, but they won't fit in the little fishbowls. Turtles need bigger tanks, so they can swim sometimes and hide sometimes.

George decides he wants to get a turtle for his birthday. He buys a book on how to take care of a turtle and a list of what types of turtles the store has.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My first job.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 27

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Halloween (also referred to as All Hollows' Eve) is a holiday that's celebrated in America on 31 October of each year, regardless of what day of the week this date falls on. Although it is rooted in religion, Halloween today is enjoyed mainly because of its decorations, costumes, candy, treats, and general excitement, and furthermore, it is enjoyed by most everyone. Before Halloween, many individuals carve a design into an orange-colored pumpkin, or a solid, durable vegetable. Once a personally satisfying design is carved, a lit candle is typically put inside a pumpkin, thereby making it a Jack-O-Lantern. At night, this design lights up against the darkness. Besides carving pumpkins, some celebrate Halloween by putting decorations up. Supernatural (referring in this case to non-natural creatures that're typically based in fiction) figures, including vampires, ghosts, werewolves, zombies, and more, generally account for most of these decorations. Bugs, spiders, cobwebs, gravestones, and anything else that can be considered creepy (or unusual and possibly scary) can also be found on Halloween, in decoration form. Only some adults celebrate Halloween, and they generally do so by attending parties. Inversely, the vast majority of children dress in costume (Halloween costumes can be based upon anything, from the mentioned supernatural creatures to the stars of today's films) and walk from door to door in search of candy—a practice known as trick or treat—on Halloween. After knocking on a door (houses that participate in Halloween usually leave a light on), one says, "Trick or Treat" and a piece (or pieces!) of candy is given to him or her.

2. Устный ответ по теме: An interesting fact about me.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 28

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: While eating at a restaurant is an enjoyable and convenient occasional treat, most individuals and families prepare their meals at home. To make breakfast, lunch, and dinner daily, these persons must have the required foods and ingredients on hand and ready to go; foods and ingredients are typically purchased from a grocery store, or an establishment that distributes foods, drinks, household products, and other items that're used by the typical consumer. Produce, or the term used to describe fresh fruits and vegetables, is commonly purchased by grocery store shoppers. In terms of fruit, most grocery stores offer bananas, apples, oranges, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, pineapples, cantaloupes, watermelons, and more; other grocery stores with larger produce selections might offer the listed fruits in addition to less common fruits, including mangoes, honeydews, starfruits, coconuts, and more. Depending on the grocery store, customers can purchase fruits in a few different ways. Some stores will charge a set amount per pound of fruit, and will weigh customers' fruit purchases and bill them accordingly; other stores will charge customers for each piece of fruit they buy, or for bundles of fruit (a bag of bananas, a bag of apples, etc.); other stores yet will simply charge by the container. Vegetables, including lettuce, corn, tomatoes, onions, celery, cucumbers, mushrooms, and more are also sold at many grocery stores, and are purchased similarly to the way that fruits are. Grocery stores typically stock more vegetables than fruit at any given time, as vegetables remain fresh longer than fruits do, generally speaking.

It'd take quite a while to list everything else that today's massive grocery stores sell, but most customers take the opportunity to shop for staples, or foods that play a prominent role in the average diet, at the establishments. Staples include pasta, rice, flour, sugar, milk, meat, and eggs, and bread. All the listed staples are available in prepackaged containers, but can be purchased "fresh" in some grocery stores, wherein employees will measure and weigh fresh products and then provide them to customers.

2. Устный ответ по теме: My biggest achievement.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 29

1. Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: London is a famous and historic city. It is the capital of England in the United Kingdom. The city is quite popular for international tourism because London is home to one of the oldest-standing monarchies in the western hemisphere. Rita and Joanne recently traveled to London. They were very excited for their trip because this was their first journey overseas from the United States. Among the popular sights that Rita and Joanne visited are Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, and the London Eye. Big Ben is one of London's most famous monuments. It is a large clock tower located at the northern end of Westminster Palace. The clock tower is 96 meters tall. Unfortunately, Rita and Joanne were only able to view the tower from the outside. The women learned that the tower's interior is undergoing renovations until 2021. Fortunately, the London Eye, the city's famous Ferris wheel, was open to the public. The London Eye is situated along the southern shores of the Thames River. This attraction stands 135 meters high. It is one of London's most well-known spots for gaining aerial views of the city. Each capsule of the Ferris wheel can hold up to 25 passengers. When their capsule stopped at the top of the Ferris wheel, the women took spectacular panoramic photographs of the beautiful cityscape below. The last place that Rita and Joanne visited was Buckingham Palace, the home of the Queen of England. The women were impressed by the palace's incredible architecture and historical value. Both Rita and Joanne enjoyed watching the Queen's guards outside the palace. These guards wore red tunic uniforms, shiny black boots, and bearskin hats. Despite the women's attempts to catch the attention of the guards, the guards are specifically trained to avoid distractions. Because of this, the guards ignored the women completely. Joanne and Rita had an amazing time visiting the city of London, and they are inspired to seek more international travel destinations in the future.

2. Устный ответ по теме: What I like about my country.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.

Билет № 30

1.

Текст для письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем: Stephanie recently took a weekend trip to Los Angeles, California. Los Angeles is a coastal city situated along the Pacific Ocean. Many celebrities earned their claim to fame here. Although the town offers many attractions centered around Hollywood culture, there is a lot to see and visit in Los Angeles. Of course, all things related to Hollywood are popular tourist attractions. The Hollywood Sign, located in the Hollywood Hills of the Santa Monica Mountains, is a famous landmark for this star-studded town. Once in downtown Hollywood, it's possible to take a stroll along the Hollywood Walk of Fame. This landmark contains more than 2500 brass stars dedicated to celebrities who have made a significant impact on the entertainment industry. In Hollywood, visitors can even take tours of popular movie studios. Stephanie had a chance to visit Universal Studios, which produces her favorite films. Los Angeles is also a popular beach town, offering plenty of opportunities for sunbathing and surfing. A common beach destination is the Santa Monica Pier, which offers rides and attractions to its visitors. Here, Stephanie rode the iconic Ferris wheel, which offered her a spectacular view of the city and coast. These are just some of the things Stephanie experienced during her visit to Los Angeles. She loved her trip, and she hopes to return someday soon.

2. Устный ответ по теме: What I like about the U.K.

3. Письмо другу в произвольной форме.