# МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ ФГБОУ ВО «СГУ имени Н.Г. Чернышевского»

Факультет иностранных языков и лингводидактики

СОГЛАСОВАНО

**УТВЕРЖДАЮ** 

Заведующий кафедрой АЯиМК председатель НМС факультета ИЯиЛ

Шилова С.А.

Никитина Г.А.

2022 г.

2022 г.

# Фонд оценочных средств

текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Иностранный (английский) язык

Направление подготовки бакалавриата 01.03.03 Механика и математическое моделирование

> Профиль подготовки бакалавриата Механика деформируемых тел и сред

Квалификация (степень) выпускника бакалавр

> Форма обучения Очная

Саратов, 2022

# Карта компетенций

Контролируемы	Индикаторы достижения	Планируемые	Виды заданий и		
е компетенции	компетенций	результаты обучения	оценочных		
			средств		
(шифр		(знает, умеет, владеет,			
компетенции)		имеет навык)			
УК-3	<b>1.1 Б.УК-3.</b> Понимает	Знать:	Монологическое		
Способен	эффективность	стратегии	высказывание.		
осуществлять	использования стратегии	сотрудничества для	Диалогическое		
социальное	сотрудничества для	достижения	высказывание.		
взаимодействие	достижения поставленной	поставленной цели;	Мини-		
и реализовывать	цели, определяет свою	особенности	презентация по		
-	роль в команде.	поведения	теме.		
свою роль в	<b>2.1_Б.УК-3.</b> Понимает	выделенных групп	Работа над		
команде	особенности поведения	людей, с которыми	проектом "First		
	выделенных групп людей,	работает/взаимодейст	steps to science".		
	с которыми	вует; результаты (последствия) личных			
	работает/взаимодействует	действий и			
	, учитывает их в своей	последовательность			
	деятельности (выбор	шагов для			
	категорий групп людей	достижения			
	осуществляется образовательной организацией в	заданного результата.			
		Уметь: эффективно			
		использовать			
	зависимости от целей	стратегии			
	подготовки – по	сотрудничества для			
		достижения			
	возрастным особенностям, по	поставленной цели, определять свою роль			
	·	в команде; понимать			
	этническому или	особенности			
	религиозному признаку,	поведения			
	социально незащищенные	выделенных групп			
	слои населения и т.п.).	людей, с которыми			
	<b>3.1 Б.УК-3.</b> Предвидит	работает/взаимодейст			
	<b>3.1_ Б.У К-3.</b> Предвидит результаты (последствия)	вует, учитывать их в			
	личных действий и	своей деятельности;			
	планирует	предвидеть			
	последовательность	последствия личных действий и			
	шагов для достижения	планировать			
	заданного результата.	последовательность			
	<b>4.1_ Б.УК-3.</b> Эффективно	шагов для			
	взаимодействует с другими членами команды, в т.ч. участвует в обмене информацией,	достижения			
		заданного результата;			
		эффективно			
		взаимодействовать с			
	знаниями, опытом и	другими членами			
		команды, в т.ч.			

	презентации результатов работы команды.	участвовать в обмене информацией, знаниями, опытом и презентации результатов работы команды. Владеть: стратегиями сотрудничества для достижения поставленной цели.	
УК-4  Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственно м языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (-ых) языке (ах)	УК-4.1. Выбирает на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами.  УК-4.2. Использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках.	Знать: особенности делового стиля общения; технологию поиска значимой информации в Интернете по ключевым словам; стилистические различия между официальной и неофициальной корреспонденцией; способы речевого воздействия; стилистические и грамматические особенности академических текстов по специальности.	Монологическое высказывание. Диалогическое высказывание. Лексико-грамматическое тестирование (Placement test)
	УК-4.3. Ведет деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках.	Уметь: использовать вербальные и невербальные средства общения; пользоваться основными поисковыми системами; писать формальные и неформальные электронные письма;	Монологическое высказывание. Диалогическое высказывание. Минипрезентация потеме. Письменная контрольная работа (написание делового письма).

УК-4.4. Умеет коммуникативно и культурно приемлемо вести устные деловые разговоры на государственном и иностранном	использовать языковые единицы, адекватные тематике обсуждения; работать с двуязычными и толковыми словарями.  Владеть: основными языковыми и речевыми клише для осуществления устного и письменного общения; навыками сопоставления и	Монологическое высказывание. Диалогическое высказывание. Аудирование. Отчет о выполнении самостоятельно й работы по
(-ых) языках.  УК-4.5. Демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод академических текстов с иностранного (-ых) языка (-ов) на государственный язык.	сопоставления и отбора найденной информации; основными языковыми клише, определяющими формальный или неформальный характер корреспонденции; способами выражения собственного мнения, согласия или несогласия с оппонентами; рациональными приемами перевода.	и расоты по чтению и/или аудированию.

# Показатели оценивания планируемых результатов обучения

Семестр	Шкала оценивания			
	2	3	4	5

# 1 -2 семестры

# Высшее образование. Академическая мобильность

Студент не владеет рациональными приёмами работы со словарём, не знает лексикограмматический и фонетический материал, вынесенный для изучения в первом, втором семестрах. Затрудняется в ответах на вопросы, не способен создать монологическое высказывание и поддержать диалог по изученной тематике.

# Высшее образование. Академическая мобильность

Студент способен читать и переводить несложные тексты общебытовой тематики только со словарём. Студент демонстрирует владение следующим грамматическим материалом: видовременные формы глагола, глагол быть и иметь, конструкция there/ be, основные виды вопросов, неправильные глаголы, порядок слов утвердительного и вопросительного предложения. Он знает общебытовую лексику по тематике в объёме, достаточном для устного и письменного общения. Может созлавать монологическое высказывание и участвовать в диалоге по указанной тематике, допуская существенное количество лексикограмматических и фонетических ошибок. Ответы по прочитанному и услышанному неразвёрнутые. Темп речи замедленный.

# Высшее образование. Академическая мобильность

Студент способен читать и переводить несложные тексты обшебытовой тематики, используя словарь для уточнения некоторых деталей прочитанного. Студент демонстрирует хорошее владение следующим грамматическим материалом: видовременные формы глагола, глагол быть и иметь, конструкция there/be, основные виды вопросов, неправильные глаголы, порядок слов утвердительного и вопросительного предложения. Он знает общебытовую лексику по тематике в объёме, достаточном для устного и письменного общения. Может создавать монологическое высказывание и участвовать в диалоге по указанной тематике с небольшим количеством лексикограмматических ошибок, не препятствующих

пониманию и

# Высшее образование. Академическая мобильность

мобильность Студент способен читать и переводить несложные тексты общебытовой тематики, используя словарь для уточнения некоторых деталей прочитанного. Студент демонстрирует устойчивое владение следующим грамматическим материалом: видовременные формы глагола, глагол быть и иметь, конструкция there/ be, основные виды вопросов, неправильные глаголы, порядок слов утвердительного и вопросительного предложения. Он знает общебытовую лексику по тематике в объёме, достаточном для устного и письменного общения. Может создавать монологическое высказывание и участвовать в диалоге по указанной тематике. Ответы на вопросы по прочитанному и услышанному полные и содержательные. Лексикограмматические ошибки не

			общению. Ответы	працитетрулот
				препятствуют
			на вопросы по	пониманию и
			прочитанному и	общению. Темп речи
			услышанному	естественный.
			достаточно полные	
			и содержательные.	
			Темп речи	
			несколько	
			медленнее	
			естественного.	
3 -4	Новейшие научные	Новейшие научные	Новейшие	Новейшие научные
семестры	исследования и	исследования и	научные	исследования и
	достижения.	достижения.	исследования и	достижения.
	Изучаемые	Изучаемые	достижения.	Изучаемые
	дисциплины, их	дисциплины, их	Изучаемые	дисциплины, их
	проблематика.	проблематика.	дисциплины, их	проблематика.
	Основные сферы	Основные сферы	проблематика.	Основные сферы
	деятельности в	деятельности в	Основные сферы	деятельности в
	профессиональной	профессиональной	деятельности в	профессиональной
	области	области	профессиональной	области
	Студент не владеет	Студент способен	области	
	рациональными	читать и переводить		Студент способен
	приёмами работы со	тексты по изучаемой	Студент способен	читать и переводить
	словарём. Студент	тематике только со	читать и	тексты по изучаемой
	не знает	словарём. Студент	переводить тексты	тематике, используя
	следующего	демонстрирует	по изучаемой	словарь для
	грамматического	слабое владение	тематике,	уточнения
	материала:	следующим	используя словарь.	некоторых деталей
	Структура простого	грамматическим	Студент	прочитанного.
	нераспространён-	материалом:	демонстрирует	Студент
	ного предложения	Структура простого	хорошее владение	демонстрирует
	(продолжение).	нераспространён-	следующим	устойчивое владение
	Семантика и	ного предложения	грамматическим	следующим
	формальные	(продолжение).	материалом:	грамматическим
	признаки	Семантика и	Структура простого	материалом:
	страдательного	формальные	нераспространён-	Структура простого
	залога.	признаки	ного предложения	нераспространён-
	Страдательный	страдательного	(продолжение).	ного предложения
	залог.	залога.	Семантика и	(продолжение).
	Видовременные	Страдательный	формальные	Семантика и
	формы сказуемого,	залог.	признаки	формальные
	выраженного	Видовременные	страдательного	признаки
	страдательным	формы сказуемого,	залога.	страдательного
	залогом.	выраженного	Страдательный	залога.
	Многокомпонент-	страдательным	залог.	Страдательный
	ность сказуемого.	залогом.	Видовременные	залог.
	Понятие	Многокомпонент-	формы сказуемого,	Видовременные
	направленности	ность сказуемого.	выраженного	формы сказуемого,
	действия.	Понятие	страдательным	выраженного
	Модель	направленности	залогом.	страдательным
	«существительное –	действия.	Многокомпонент-	залогом.
	глагол».		ность сказуемого.	Многокомпонент-

Распространение предложений. Распространение простого предложения: атрибутивные и инфинитивные обороты. Понятие ядерного слова в словосочетании. Структура сложносочинённого предложения. Основные сочинительные союзы. Порядок слов в сложносочинённом предложении. Структура сложноподчинённог о предложения. Основные подчинительные союзы. Место придаточного времени в предложении. Порядок слов в придаточном предложении. Формализованные структуры предложений. Неличные формы глагола (общая характеристика. Неличные формы глагола: функции в предложении. Типичные способы перевода. Студент не может поддерживать диалог в пределах изучаемой тематики, не знает основные этикетные клишированные формы, не способен определить основную мысль

Модель «существительное – глагол». Распространение предложений. Распространение простого предложения: атрибутивные и инфинитивные обороты. Понятие ядерного слова в словосочетании. Структура сложносочинённого предложения. Основные сочинительные союзы. Порядок слов в сложносочинённом предложении. Структура сложноподчинённог о предложения. Основные подчинительные союзы. Место придаточного времени в предложении. Порядок слов в придаточном предложении. Формализованные структуры предложений. Неличные формы глагола (общая характеристика. Неличные формы глагола: функции в предложении. Типичные способы перевода. Студент не может инициировать диалог в пределах изучаемой тематики, плохо владеет основными

этикетными

Понятие направленности действия. Модель «существительное – глагол». Распространение предложений. Распространение простого предложения: атрибутивные и инфинитивные обороты. Понятие ядерного слова в словосочетании. Структура сложносочинённог о предложения. Основные сочинительные союзы. Порядок слов в сложносочинённом предложении. Структура сложноподчинённо го предложения. Основные подчинительные союзы. Место придаточного времени в предложении. Порядок слов в придаточном предложении. Формализованные структуры предложений. Неличные формы глагола (общая характеристика. Неличные формы глагола: функции в предложении. Типичные способы перевода. Студент может, поддержать беседу в пределах изучаемой

ность сказуемого. Понятие направленности лействия. Модель «существительное – глагол». Распространение предложений. Распространение простого предложения: атрибутивные и инфинитивные обороты. Понятие ядерного слова в словосочетании. Структура сложносочинённого предложения. Основные сочинительные союзы. Порядок слов в сложносочинённом предложении. Структура сложноподчинённог о предложения. Основные полчинительные союзы. Место придаточного времени в предложении. Порядок слов в придаточном предложении. Формализованные структуры предложений. Неличные формы глагола (общая характеристика. Неличные формы глагола: функции в предложении. Типичные способы перевода. Студент может начать, поддержать и закончить беседу в абзаца или текста в клишированными пределах изучаемой тематики, владеет тематики, владеет целом и выделить формами, основными испытывает ключевые слова. Не этикетными этикетными способен серьёзные клишированными клишированными фиксировать затруднения при формами, формами, может информацию из определении испытывает определить прочитанного или основной мысли небольшие основную мысль услышанного в затруднения при абзапа или текста в абзаца или текста в письменном виде на определении целом и выделении целом, выделить ключевые слова. английском языке. основной мысли ключевых слов. Фиксирует абзаца или текста в Умеет фиксировать информацию из пелом и вылелении информацию из прочитанного или прочитанного или ключевых слов. услышанного в Умеет фиксировать услышанного в информацию из письменном виде на письменном виде на английском языке прочитанного или английском языке. фрагментарно услышанного в Количество ошибок допуская письменном виде во всех видах значительное на английском иноязычной количество лексикоязыке, допуская деятельности грамматических лексиконезначительное. ошибок. грамматические ошибки, не препятствующие пониманию в целом.

# 1.1 Задания для текущего контроля

Задания для оценки «УК-3», «УК-4», «УК-5»

#### 1. Лексико-грамматическое тестирование (Placement test)

Входное лексико-грамматическое тестирование (Placement test) проводится в начале 1 семестра с целью определения остаточных знаний студентов и определения уровня владения английским языком. Тестирование представляет тест множественного выбора, который состоит из 50 вопросов. Каждый вопрос имеет 4 варианта ответа, из которых правильным является только один.

Yes it is

Grammar Pre-Intermediate-Intermediate		b Yes, they are.
11		<ul><li>c No, it not.</li><li>d No, they isn't.</li></ul>
1	at school yesterday.	3 What he want?
	a Was you	a does
	b Were you	b do
	c Did you	c have
	d Is you	d was
2	Is your family large?	4 do you have dinner:

	a	When time		c will communicating
	b	What time		d —
	c	What kind of	13	More and more people divorced
	d	What for		every year.
5	He	e to go home.		a are wanting
				b wanting
	a	want		c getting
		did		d are getting
		didn't want	14	Many, but not all, people get
		didn't wanted		married in a church.
6		here to school?		a want to
Ü	,,,	to sensor.		b are wanting to
	9	did you go		c wanting to
		went you		d used to want
		did you went	15	Would you like to the theatre
		•	13	
7		did go		tonight?
7	La	tin compulsory in Irish schools.		a go
		1, 1		b to go
		used to be		c going
		would be	1.0	d to going
	c	has	16	I to Peru on holiday next month.
	d	has been		o
				a am flying
8		e boy cake when his mother		b flying
	cai	me into the room.		c am go flying
	a	was eat		d will flying
	b	eats	17	Oh! It I'll take an umbrella with
	c	was eating		me.
		has eating		a raining
9	Th	ere milk for my breakfast.		b will raining
				c rains
		isn't some		d 's raining
	b	isn't any	18	Do you have any plans for tonight? Yes,
	c	any		we to the cinema.
	d	_		a will go
10		people from Poland went to		b going
	Sc	otland in the 20th century.		c go
	a	3.6		d are going
	b	Many	19	I plan to two weeks by the beach.
	c			•
	d	_		a bring
11		ere are French speakers		b spend
		Montreal.		c spending
		too much		d making
		a lot of	20	The fast food restaurant was dirty
		a little	20	We didn't eat there.
	d	_		a extreme
12		e with her friends on		b extremely
14		cebook <sup>TM</sup> everyday		c bit
	1 0	ccook everyday		d very much
	2	is communicating	21	This restaurant is the one over
	a b	<del>-</del>	<b>41</b>	
	υ	communicates		there.

	a b	traditional traditionaler	30	The first reality TV show in Sweden in 1997.
	c	more traditional than		a showed
		traditionaler than		b shown
22	My	y coffee was yours. I almost		c is shown
		rned by mouth.		d was shown
	a		31	The film Avatar was directed
	b	more hot than		James Cameron.
	c	hotter as		a by
	d			b from
23		e coffee in the world comes		c for
		m indonesia.		d with
		expensive	32	I've had my cat 4 years.
		expensivest		
		more expensive		a since
		most expensive		b for
24	Ι_	sushi.		c with
				d it
	a	eaten	33	Her horse is lovely. She it since
		have eat		she was a teenager.
		have ever eaten		a had
		have never eaten		b has had
25	Sh	e has finished this week's report.		c had
		•		d is had
	a	yet	34	I've received 33 emails
	b	already		
	c	ever		a on Friday
	d	never		b yesterday
26	I d	on't think you them.		c two days ago
				d this week
	a	should to email	35	How often have you been to the doctor
	b	should email		
	c	should emailing		a one year ago?
	d	_		b in the last twelve months?
27		the future there cures to the		c yesterday?
	wo	orld's worst diseases.		d last week?
	a	might be	36	I was saving up a new computer.
		is going to being		
		will being		a for buying
	d	might have		b to buy
28		e space tourists certainly need to		c to buying
	be	very fit.		d —
	a	won't	37	You wear a suit to work, but you
	b	will		can if you want.
	c	_		a must
	d	going to		b mustn't
29	If 1	my new company is successful, I		c could
		employ people to help me.		d don't have to
	a	will	38	I had to a uniform to school when l
	b	be able to		was younger.
	c	will be able to		a have
	d	will able to		b wearing

c wear	d fond
d having	47 He his exam because he didn't
39 Cecilia knows someone went to the	study.
carnival in Rio de Janeiro.	a failed
a who	b passed
b which	c missed
c she	d fell
d where	48 The house will look cleaner when you
40 Oxfam is a charity tries to find	have finished the
lasting solutions to poverty.	a home
a who	b housewife
b which	c housework
c it	d homework
d —	49 Stress is not an illness, but it can to
	many illnesses.
<u>Vocabulary</u>	a get
41 A lot of came to Ireland in the	b celebrate
1990s.	c contribute
a immigrants	d affect
_	50 He off his holiday until after the
b emigrants	winter.
c invaders	
d colonies	a took
42 There was a nice meal and a band at the	b put
wedding	c called
a ceremony	d logged
•	
b reception	
b reception c speech	
c speech	Grammar
c speech d group	<u>Grammar</u> Upper-Intermediate-Advanced
c speech	Grammar Upper-Intermediate-Advanced
c speech d group 43 I mostly my friends via email.	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age.
c speech d group 43 I mostly my friends via email. a get on well with	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He has had jobs in many countries and	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He has had jobs in many countries and industries.	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become d would become
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He has had jobs in many countries and industries. a carrier	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become d would become 2 He's not a stamp collector,?
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He has had jobs in many countries and industries. a carrier b job	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become d would become 2 He's not a stamp collector,?
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He has had jobs in many countries and industries. a carrier b job c career	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become d would become 2 He's not a stamp collector,?  a was he b wasn't he
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He has had jobs in many countries and industries. a carrier b job c career d work	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become d would become 2 He's not a stamp collector,?  a was he b wasn't he c is he
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He has had jobs in many countries and industries. a carrier b job c career d work  45 She's very successful. Her has risen	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become d would become 2 He's not a stamp collector,?  a was he b wasn't he c is he d isn't he
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He has had jobs in many countries and industries. a carrier b job c career d work	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become d would become 2 He's not a stamp collector,?  a was he b wasn't he c is he
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c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He has had jobs in many countries and industries. a carrier b job c career d work  45 She's very successful. Her has risen a lot in the past few years. a money	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become d would become 2 He's not a stamp collector,?  a was he b wasn't he c is he d isn't he
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c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He has had jobs in many countries and industries. a carrier b job c career d work  45 She's very successful. Her has risen a lot in the past few years. a money b salary c job	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become d would become 2 He's not a stamp collector,?  a was he b wasn't he c is he d isn't he 3 How long you had this car?  a did b do
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c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He has had jobs in many countries and industries. a carrier b job c career d work  45 She's very successful. Her has risen a lot in the past few years. a money b salary c job d earnings  46 I am very in old cars.	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become d would become 2 He's not a stamp collector,?  a was he b wasn't he c is he d isn't he 3 How long you had this car?  a did b do c have d were 4 anyone get hurt?
c speech d group  43 I mostly my friends via email.  a get on well with b have in commn c keep in touch with d see each other  44 Bob has had a very interesting He has had jobs in many countries and industries. a carrier b job c career d work  45 She's very successful. Her has risen a lot in the past few years. a money b salary c job d earnings  46 I am very in old cars. a keen	Upper-Intermediate-Advanced  1 She obsessed with rock climbing at a young age. a becomes b became c has become d would become 2 He's not a stamp collector,?  a was he b wasn't he c is he d isn't he 3 How long you had this car?  a did b do c have d were 4 anyone get hurt? a did
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The about birds. It drives me mad!	d	had	a	so that
mad!   C   although   a   forever talk   d   in case   although   has forever be talking   d   has forever been talking   a   has seen   b   has been seeing   b   has been seeing   b   has been seeing   a   to leave   leav				
a forever talk b is forever talk b is forever talking c will forever be talking after he left school.  A has forever been talking after he left school.  She keeps her things all around the place which is so annoying.  I to leave				
b is forever talking c will forever be talking a has seen be has been seeing leave which is so annoying.  a to leave which is so annoying.  a to leave leave a is feeling leave c leave a is feeling leave would take leaving leave would take leave l		forever talk		<del>-</del>
c will forever be talking d has forever been talking b has seen seeing  6 She keeps her things all around the place which is so annoying.  a to leave   15 She much better since she left the hospital last week.  a to leave   15 She much better since she left the hospital last week.  a leaving   b feels    7 He me to the first game when I   c feels    8 Would take   in the office.  a used to take   in the office.  b has taken   b has left    8 At first I starting work so early but this has changed.   d was leaving    a didn't use to   in the office.    a didn't have to   a made    b wouldn't   e couldn't fall asleep because our neighbours a lot of noise.  b who   b had made    9 My new PC, I bought last   last week.    a that   last week   last week    b has left   last week    a made   wash't used to   last week    b had made   last week    b had made   last week    c week, has already broken down.   d were making    a that   last week    a Who   last week   last week    a Wherever   last week   last week    b who   last week   last week    a Wherever    b Whoever   last week   last week    a Wherever    b Whoever   last week   last week    a Wherever    b Whoever   last week    a Wherever    b Whoever   last week    a Wherever    b Whoever    a Wherever    b Whoever    a Wherever    b Whoever    a had gone    last week   last week    a had gone    last week   last week    a had gone    last week   last week    a who   last week    a who   last week    a who   last week    a had gone    last week   last week    a who   last week    a who   last week    b have been going    a suffered   last week    b have been going    last revising immediately.    a who were suffering   last week    a who were suffering   last week    b have been going    last revising immediately.    a who were suffering   last week    b have been going    last revising immediately.    a who were suffering   last week    b have been going    last revising immediately    a was last revising immediately    b hat week    last		is forever talking		
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7 He me to the first game when I d has been feeling a used to take in the office. b would take in the office. c took a left has taken b has left left has taken b has left left left left left left left left		leaving		
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c didn't have to d b had made 9 My new PC, I bought last c have made week, has already broken down. a that	b	wouldn't		
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10 I'd like to see the photos you	c	whose		•
took on holiday.  a who 19 They out for a few years before b whose they decided to get married.  c where a had gone  d — b have been going  11 People from the illness c were going  find it difficult to relax. d had been going  a suffered 20 You won't pass the exam you b suffering start revising immediately.  c who suffering a as long as  d were suffering b provided  12 You'd better take your coat the c unless  weather gets worse. d if  a in case 21 We wouldn't have missed the bus if b otherwise you to chat with Mary!  c so that a didn't stop  d in order to b hadn't stopped  13 She did a course in confidence c don't stop	d	_	b	Whovever
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b suffering start revising immediately. c who suffering a as long as d were suffering b provided 12 You'd better take your coat the c unless weather gets worse. d if a in case 21 We wouldn't have missed the bus if b otherwise you to chat with Mary! c so that a didn't stop d in order to b hadn't stopped 13 She did a course in confidence c don't stop	find it	difficult to relax.	d	had been going
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b otherwise you to chat with Mary! c so that a didn't stop d in order to b hadn't stopped 13 She did a course in confidence c don't stop	weath	er gets worse.	d	if
c so that a didn't stop d in order to b hadn't stopped 13 She did a course in confidence c don't stop	a	in case	21	We wouldn't have missed the bus if
c so that a didn't stop d in order to b hadn't stopped 13 She did a course in confidence c don't stop	b	otherwise	you	to chat with Mary!
d in order to b hadn't stopped 13 She did a course in confidence c don't stop	c	so that	a	didn't stop
1	d	in order to	b	hadn't stopped
building overcome her phobia d wouldn't have stopped	13	She did a course in confidence	c	don't stop
	buildir	ng overcome her phobia	d	wouldn't have stopped

22	The party was so boring I wish I	c	at
	there at all.	d	in
a	hadn't gone	31	The horror movie wasn't just
b	wouldn't go		ening! It was terrifying!
c	haven't gone	a	extremely
d	didn't go	b	absolutely
23	If only you more time to spend	c	very
	he family.	d	fairly
a	would have	32	the weather was horrible, we
b	have had		ed to go out for a short walk.
	had		_
C		a b	Even though However
d 24	have		
24	Oh, you're busy? I you later,	c	In spite of
OK?	11'	d	Despite
a	am calling	33	We should remind to be
b	call	thankt	ful for all that we have.
C	have called	a	us
d	will call	b	_
25	By the time the guests arrive, we	c	ourselves
	everything for the party.	d	we
a	will be preparing	34	His father asked Dan where all
b	will have prepared	day.	
c	prepare	a	had he been
d	have prepared	b	was he
26	During the next meeting we	c	he had been
about	setting goals .	d	he has been
a	are talking	35	She advised him sun cream.
b	will have talked		
c	will be talking	a	putting
d	talk	b	put on
27	I can't find my keys. I ¬ them.	c	to putting on
	v	d	to put on
a	may lose	36	She was only 19 when she sailed
b	must lost		Atlantic.
c	might have lost	a	a remarks.
d	should have lost	b	an
28	The police stopped us and said we		the
		c d	the
	to enter the building. can't	a 37	Vour log gould be broken so you
a			Your leg could be broken so you
b	couldn't		nave X-ray.
C	didn't allow	a 1-	a
d	weren't allowed	b	an
29	Admission was free so we any	c	the
ticket		d	_
a	needn't buy	38	The square was crowded we
b	mustn't buy	couldr	n't pass.
c	didn't need to buy	a	SO
d	mustn't have bought	b	such
30	I'm not sure if you're aware the	c	very
risk.		d	as
a	of	39	Two climbers are reported to
b	to	during	the storm last night.

a	die	a	did
b	have died	b	made
c	had died	c	took
d	died	d	got
40	I'll need to have the stairs	46	She doesn't of my decision.
a	renovate	a	agree
b	renovating	b	approve
c	to renovate	c	accept
d	renovated	d	support
		47	During his stay in Indonesia he went
Vocab	ulary	V	vith malaria.
41	I only paid £20 for this jacket! It was	a	up
a real_	·	b	off
a	buy	c	down
b	price	d	over
c	bargain	48	When the customs officers found
d	sale	some i	illegal goods hidden in the car, he was
42	Jane is always poking her nose in	arreste	ed for
other p	people's business. She's so!		
a	inquisitive	a	assault
b	obedient	b	mugging
c	playful	c	hijacking
d	unreliable	d	smuggling
43	As far as I'm, I do not support	49	I can't move the sofa. Could you
the nev	w government.	r	ne a hand with it, please?
a	matter	a	give
b	referred	b	get
c	according	c	take
d	concerned	d	borrow
44	The window was really	50	I couldn't get in with you all
imagin	ative.	week!	Where have you been?
a	exhibition	a	contact
b	display	b	call
c	collection	c	touch
d	vision	d	talk
45	She the sack last week and is		
now lo	oking for a new job.		

# Критерии оценивания.

Оценка «отлично» ставится, если выполнено более 85% теста.

Оценка «хорошо» ставится, если выполнено 76-84% теста.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится, если выполнено более 61-75% теста.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если выполнено менее 60% теста.

# 2. Монологические и диалогические высказывания

Темы монологических и диалогических высказываний соответствуют темам, обозначенным в рабочих программах:

Семестр 1: Раздел 1. Высшее образование. Тема 1. Высшее образование в России и в других странах. Тема 3. Проблемы молодежи в современном мире (экология, терроризм, коррупция)

Семестр 2: Раздел 2. Академическая мобильность. Тема 1. Болонский процесс и академическая мобильность. Тема 3. Международные программы студенческого обмена

Семестр 3: Раздел 3. Новейшие научные исследования и достижения. Тема 1. Искусственный интеллект и робототехника. Тема 3. Космические эксперименты и технологии.

Семестр 4: Раздел 4. Изучаемые дисциплины, их проблематика. Основные сферы деятельности в профессиональной области. Тема 1. Отраслевая терминология. Тема 3. Мои научные интересы

# Монологическое высказывание по темам(10-15 фраз, 3-3,5 мин.).

В данном виде заданий предполагается два вида монологического высказывания:

- Высказывание по ситуации с раскрытием всех предложенных аспектов
- Развёрнутый аргументированный ответ на вопрос экзаменатора

При этом проверяются следующие умения:

- Уметь высказаться по теме в виде монолога,
- Логично построить своё высказывание, используя средства логической связи
- Соответственно поставленной задаче использовать такие типы речи, как повествование, описание, рассуждение и характерные для них языковые средства
- Продемонстрировать владение грамматическими структурами и хорошим словарным запасом в соответствии с поставленной задачей

Студент должен уметь дать развёрнутые ответы на дополнительные вопросы собеседника

# Критерии оценивания:

- Решение коммуникативной задачи
- Лексико-грамматическое оформление речи
- Произносительная сторона речи

# Оценка «отлично» ставится, если:

- задание полностью выполнено: цель общения успешно достигнута, тема раскрыта в заданном объеме, социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения;
- студент демонстрирует словарный запас, адекватный поставленной задаче.

Использует разнообразные грамматические структуры в соответствии с поставленной задачей; практически не делает ошибок;

- речь понятна: студент соблюдает правильный интонационный рисунок; не допускает фонематических ошибок; практически все звуки в потоке речи произносит правильно. Оценка «хорошо» ставится, если:
- задание выполнено: цель общения достигнута, однако тема раскрыта не в полном объеме, в основном социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения;
- студент демонстрирует достаточный словарный запас, в основном соответствующий поставленной задаче, однако наблюдается некоторое затруднение при подборе слов и отдельные неточности в их употреблении. Использует структуры,

- в целом соответствующие поставленной задаче; допускает ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания;
- в основном речь понятна: студент не допускает грубых фонематических ошибок; звуки в потоке речи в большинстве случаев произносит правильно, интонационный рисунок в основном правильный.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится, если:

- задание выполнено частично: цель общения достигнута не полностью, тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме, социокультурные знания мало использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения;
- студент демонстрирует ограниченный словарный запас, в некоторых случаях недостаточный для выполнения поставленной задачи. Делает многочисленные ошибки или допускает ошибки, затрудняющие понимание;
- в основном речь понятна: студент не допускает грубых фонематических ошибок; звуки в потоке речи в большинстве случаев произносит правильно, интонационный рисунок в основном правильный.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если:

- задание не выполнено: цель общения не достигнута;
- словарный запас недостаточен для выполнения поставленной задачи. Неправильное использование грамматических структур делает невозможным выполнение поставленной задачи;
- речь почти не воспринимается на слух из-за большого количества фонематических ошибок и неправильного произнесения многих звуков.

Образцы вопросов для монологического высказывания:

- What are the pluses and minuses of IT for students?
- What kind of problems do students have?
- How do students in the UK spend their free time?
- Where can students work while studying in the UK and in Russia?
- What are the differences and similarities in the systems of education in Russia and the UK?

# Диалогическое высказывание (диалог-обмен мнениями) (2-3мин.)

В данном типе заданий оценивается способность студента

- логично построить своё высказывание;
- адекватно реагировать на реплики собеседника;
- начать, поддержать и закончить беседу;
- быть активным собеседником;
- развивать беседу, предлагая варианты к обсуждению;
- выражать свою аргументированную точку зрения и отношение к обсуждаемому вопросу;
- запрашивать мнение собеседника;
- продемонстрировать владение грамматическими структурами и словарным запасом, достаточными для решения поставленной коммуникативной задачи.

#### Критерии оценивания:

- Решение коммуникативной задачи
- Лексико-грамматическое оформление речи
- Взаимодействие с собеседником
- Произносительная сторона речи

# Оценка «отлично» ставится, если:

- задание выполнено полностью: цель общения достигнута; тема раскрыта в полном объёме (полностью раскрыты все аспекты, указанные в задании); социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения;
- студент демонстрирует способность логично и связно вести беседу: начинает, при необходимости, и поддерживает ее с соблюдением очередности при обмене репликами, проявляет инициативу при смене темы, восстанавливает беседу в случае сбоя;
- студент демонстрирует словарный запас, адекватный поставленной задаче. Использует разнообразные грамматические структуры в соответствии с поставленной задачей; практически не делает ошибок;
- речь понятна: студент соблюдает правильный интонационный рисунок; не допускает фонематических ошибок; практически все звуки в потоке речи произносит правильно. Оценка «хорошо» ставится, если:
- задание выполнено: цель общения достигнута, НО тема раскрыта не в полном объёме (аспекты, указанные в задании, раскрыты не полностью); социокультурные знания в основном использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения;
- в целом студент демонстрирует способность логично и связно вести беседу: начинает, при необходимости, и в большинстве случаев поддерживает ее с соблюдением очередности при обмене репликами, не всегда проявляет инициативу при смене темы, демонстрирует наличие проблемы в понимании собеседника;
- студент демонстрирует достаточный словарный запас, в основном соответствующий поставленной задаче, однако наблюдается некоторое затруднение при подборе слов и отдельные неточности в их употреблении. Использует структуры, в целом соответствующие поставленной задаче; допускает ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания;
- речь понятна: студент соблюдает правильный интонационный рисунок; не допускает фонематических ошибок; практически все звуки в потоке речи произносит правильно. Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится, если:
- задание выполнено частично: цель общения достигнута не полностью; тема раскрыта в ограниченном объёме (не все аспекты, указанные в задании, раскрыты); социокультурные знания мало использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения;
- студент демонстрирует неспособность логично и связно вести беседу: не начинает и не стремится поддерживать ее, не проявляет инициативы при смене темы, передает наиболее общие идеи в ограниченном контексте; в значительной степени зависит от помощи со стороны собеседника;
- студент демонстрирует ограниченный словарный запас, в некоторых случаях недостаточный для выполнения поставленной задачи. Делает многочисленные ошибки или допускает ошибки, затрудняющие понимание;
- в основном речь понятна: студент не допускает грубых фонематических ошибок; звуки в потоке речи в большинстве случаев произносит правильно, интонационный рисунок в основном правильный.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если:

- задание не выполнено: цель общения не достигнута; тема не раскрыта; социокультурные знания не использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения;
- студент не может поддерживать беседу;
- словарный запас недостаточен для выполнения поставленной задачи. Неправильное использование грамматических структур делает невозможным выполнение поставленной задачи;
- речь почти не воспринимается на слух из-за большого количества фонематических ошибок и неправильного произнесения многих звуков.

#### Образец заданий:

#### 1) Card 1

You are a student at a university. You see your groupmate Anna/John somewhere on campus. She/he is busy with her/his laptop.

Find out what your groupmate is doing.

Answer your groupmate's questions about information technologies and whether they are popular with young people nowadays, and about advantages and disadvantages of different ways of getting information.

Accept your groupmate's invitation for a scientific workshop. Find out about the time and the meeting place.

Remember to mention all four aspects of the task be active and polite.

#### 2) Card 2

You are a student at a university. You are busy with your laptop. You see your groupmate somewhere on campus.

Tell him/her what you are doing.

Ask your groupmate questions about information technologies and whether they are popular with young people nowadays, and about advantages and disadvantages of different ways of getting information.

Invite him/her to a scientific workshop

Remember to mention all four aspects of the task be active and polite.

#### 3. Аудирование

Семестр 1: Раздел 1. Высшее образование. Тема 2. Студенческая жизнь в России и в других странах. Тема 4. Информационные технологии в жизни современных студентов

Семестр 2: Раздел 2. Академическая мобильность. Тема 2. Английский язык и глобализация. Тема 4. Международные научные конференции

Семестр 3: Раздел 3. Новейшие научные исследования и достижения. Тема 2. Информационная безопасность. Тема 4. Гуманитарные проблемы человечества Семестр 4: Раздел 4. Изучаемые дисциплины, их проблематика. Основные сферы деятельности в профессиональной области. Тема 2. Работа с литературой по специальности. Тема 4. Международное сотрудничество в профессиональной сфере.

**Аудирование** проводится 2 раза в семестр с целью формирования умения понимать иноязычную речь на слух. В основном проводится аудирование с полным пониманием содержания, аудирование с пониманием основного содержания текста и аудирование с выборочным пониманием нужной или интересующей информации.

Аудирование с полным пониманием содержания осуществляется на несложных текстах, построенных на полностью знакомом студентам языковом материале. Аудирование с пониманием основного содержания текста осуществляется на аутентичном материале, содержащем наряду с изученными и некоторое количество незнакомых языковых явлений. Аудирование с выборочным пониманием нужной или интересующей информации предполагает умение выделить значимую информацию в одном или нескольких аутентичных коротких текстах прагматического характера, опуская избыточную информацию.

Время звучания текстов для аудирования — до 5 мин.

Критерии оценивания.

Оценка *«отпично»* **ставится, если** студент полностью понимает основное содержание услышанного текста, умеет выделить отдельную, значимую для себя информацию, догадывается о значении незнакомых слов по контексту, умеет использовать информацию для решения поставленной задачи. Допускает не более 1 ошибки при выполнении заданий.

Оценка «хорошо» ставится, если студент не полностью понимает основное содержание, но умеет выделить отдельную, значимую для себя информацию, догадывается о значении части незнакомых слов по контексту, умеет использовать информацию для решения поставленной задачи. Допускает 2-3 ошибки при выполнении заданий.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится, если студент не полностью понимает основное содержание, не может выделить отдельные факты из текста, догадывается о значении 50% незнакомых слов по контексту, допускает 4-5 ошибок при выполнении заданий.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если студент понимает менее 50% текста, не может выделить отдельные факты из текста, не может догадаться о значении незнакомых слов по контексту, допускает 6 и более ошибок при выполнении заданий.

#### Образец:

#### 1 семестр аудирование 1

- 1. Follow the link https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/a2-listening/instructions-for-an-assignment to the audio "Instructions for an assignment".
- 2. Do the preparation task first. Match the words with the definitions.

a deadline alphabetical order a quote to hand in an assignment a subheading to reference an essay

a piece of writing	
the date you have to finish something	

a piece of work for school or university	
to give to a teacher	
the exact words another person has said	
the order A, B, C, D	
to show who an idea belongs to	
the title for a section of a piece of writing	

- 3. Listen to the audio and choose the best answer.
  - 1) What day should you hand in your essay?
    - a) 18 October b) 19 October c) 28 October
  - 2) It's OK to ...
    - a) give it to the teacher two days late.
    - b) give it to the teacher a week late.
    - c) give it to the teacher early.
  - 3) How do you write the teacher's email address?
    - a) j.hartsorn@lmu.ac.uk
    - b) j.hartshorn@nmu.ac.uk
    - c) j.hartshorn@lmu.ac.uk
  - 4) What goes on the last page of the essay?
    - a) The alphabet
    - b) The books you used
    - c) Quotes and ideas
  - 5) Which font should you write the essay with?
    - a) Arial
    - b) Comic Sans
    - c) Calibri
  - 6) What size font should you use for the essay?
    - a) 12
    - b) 14
    - c) Any size is OK.
- 4. Match the phrases to make sentences.
  - a) you have to say where you get them from
  - b) don't print your assignment
  - c) you can email him to check he got your easy
  - d) you still have to hand the essay in on time
  - e) you won't pass the assignment
  - f) use font size 12, subheading and page numbers

If your essay is late,

If your computer breaks,

If the teacher doesn't write back to you,

If you want to be kind to trees,

If you use other people's ideas,

If you want to make your essay easy to read,

5. A question for discussion: What do you find difficult about writing essays?

## 4. Составление мини-презентации по теме.

Семестр 1: Раздел 1. Высшее образование. Тема 2. Студенческая жизнь в России и в других странах. Тема 4. Информационные технологии в жизни современных студентов

Семестр 2: Раздел 2. Академическая мобильность. Тема 2. Английский язык и глобализация. Тема 4. Международные научные конференции

Семестр 3: Раздел 3. Новейшие научные исследования и достижения. Тема 2. Информационная безопасность. Тема 4. Гуманитарные проблемы человечества

Семестр 4: Раздел 4. Изучаемые дисциплины, их проблематика. Основные сферы деятельности в профессиональной области. Тема 2. Работа с литературой по специальности. Тема 4. Международное сотрудничество в профессиональной сфере.

Мини-презентация — это небольшое сообщение, предназначенное для выступления на практических занятиях, семинарах с целью изложения изученного материала.

Тематика мини-презентаций соответствует темам, обозначенным в рабочих программах. Образцы тем для мини-презентаций:

- 1. Being a student in different countries
- 2. The influence of IT on students' academic performance
- 3. The importance of learning English
- 4. Participating in conferences. My first experience

# Требования к мини-презентации

Для выполнения данного задания студентам рекомендуется следующий алгоритм действий:

- 1. сформулировать тему
- 2. написать примерный план работы
- 3. проанализировать материал по теме
- 4. структурировать материал
- 5. выделить основные мысли и перенести их на слайды программы Power Point
- 6. представить презентацию на занятии

Мини – презентация подразумевает определенную структуру:

- 1) Введение
- 2) Основная часть
- 3) Заключение

Критерии оценивания:

- -студент представил мини-презентацию, соответствующую предъявляемым требованиям к содержанию
- мини-презентация демонстрирует способность студента синтезировать, анализировать, обобщать материал с формулированием конкретных выводов
- Оценка «не зачтено» ставится в том случае, если:
- мини-презентация не соответствуют предъявляемым требованиям к подобному рода заданиям
- отсутствует предложенная структура мини-презентации

# 5. Выполнение письменной контрольной работы

В качестве выполнения письменной контрольной работы на 1 курсе может выступать написание письма.

Требования к написанию письма.

В рамках данной образовательной программы рассматриваются следующие типы писем: неофициальное письмо, официальное письмо.

Критерии оценивания:

оценка «зачтено» ставится, если:

- содержание отражает все или почти все аспекты, указанные в задании (даны полные или частичные ответы на все вопросы); стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно с учётом цели высказывания и адресата; соблюдены принятые в языке нормы вежливости;
- высказывание логично; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст верно разделён на абзацы; структурное оформление текста соответствует нормам, принятым в стране изучаемого языка;
- используемый словарный запас и грамматические структуры соответствуют поставленной задаче; орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более трёх негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок или/и не более трёх негрубых орфографических и пунктуационных ошибок).

Оценка «не зачтено» ставится, если:

- содержание не отражает тех аспектов, которые указаны в задании, или/и не соответствует требуемому объёму;
- отсутствует логика в построении высказывания; принятые нормы оформления личного письма не соблюдаются;
  - понимание текста затруднено из-за множества лексико-грамматических ошибок.

# Пример неофициального письма.

Dear Rashid,

It was great to hear from you and I'm really glad that things are working out for you down under. It sounds as if you have landed on your feet!

Many thanks for your kind invitation to come and stay with you and Maybeline in Perth, but I'm going to have to turn you down this time. The problem is that I'm just too busy studying for my IELTS exam and I don't have enough time in the day as it is. Perhaps I can take you up on your offer sometime next year, when I hope that I'll have got that magic band score 8.0.

My other news is that Acme have offered me a promotion and soon I should be the senior accounts manager. Obviously that means more money but the downside is that I'm almost certainly going to have to work much longer hours too. There's a cloud to every silver lining!

Anyway, I must get down to work again. So thanks once more for your kind invitation and I do hope that we can get together sometime in the not too distant future.

All the best

Dominic

http://www.dcielts.com/ielts-letters/informal-letter-to-a-friend/#ixzz3Yxte7muL

# Пример официального письма.

Dear Mrs Smith,

I would like to apply for the position of Marketing Intern as advertised on studentjob.co.uk. I am a second year student studying BSc Marketing at the University of Cardiff.

I have always had a keen interest in marketing which influenced my decision to study marketing at university and part-take in my extracurricular activities. I am an active member of the Marketing Society where I help arrange events, society meetings and talks from prospective employers. Through my part-time job, I was responsible for establishing an effective marketing campaign for the launch of a new boutique in the centre of Cardiff, using various methods such as social media. I therefore have a strong understanding of how modern day marketing techniques can be used for business opportunities and networking. Furthermore, I was elected as the Team Leader as part of my degree module "Student Enterprise" where we were required to develop our own business idea and pitch it to potential investors against an opposing team. This

allowed me to develop my leadership skills by delegating the appropriate roles and responsibilities to each team member, ensuring the team would successfully reach our aims and objectives.

I have many skills which I am able to contribute to the job role. My excellent communicational skills (both written and verbal) allow me to interact with members of an organisation from all levels. I have developed my public speaking and presentation skills through completing university presentations to new and prospective students and to my faculty department. I am organised, efficient and strive to complete any challenge given to me to the highest standard.

Attached is a copy of my CV. I am able to provide the names of referees who will support my application.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Joe Bloggs

http://www.studentjob.co.uk/info/example\_cover\_letter

# 6. Работа над проектом 'First steps to science'.

**Цель проекта** - формирование коммуникативной компетенции и исследовательских умений, необходимых для решения социально-коммуникативных задач в различных областях культурной, профессиональной и научной деятельности в ситуации межкультурного общения, а также развития учебной автономии и способности к самообразованию.

# Требования к выполнению проектов

Проекты осуществляются студентами самостоятельно или в группах.

Для реализации проекта студентам необходимо предоставить учебно-методическое, информационное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы.

Предполагается, что студенты будут осуществлять основную часть работы самостоятельно, а преподаватель организует познавательную деятельность обучаемых, консультирует, к нему студенты обращаются как к эксперту.

Проект включает в себя ряд определенных этапов:

- 1. предмет информационного поиска;
- 2. поэтапность поиска с обозначением промежуточных результатов;
- 3. аналитическая работа над собранными фактами, методы исследования (статистические, экспериментальные, наблюдения и пр.);
- выводы;
- 5. корректировка первоначального направления (если требуется);
- 6. дальнейший поиск информации по уточненным направлениям;
- 7. анализ новых фактов;
- 8. обобщение:
- 9. выводы;
- 10. заключение, оформление результатов (обсуждение, редактирование, презентация, внешняя оценка).

Отчет о выполнении представляет собой презентацию результатов проделанной работы. Проект является обязательным условием для получения зачета или экзамена в конце третьего семестра для тех специальностей и направлений, по которым проект предусмотрен учебной программой.

Оценивание проекта проходит по следующим показателям:

- 1. Лексико-грамматическое оформление речи.
- 2. Содержание проекта.
- 3. Форма презентации проекта.

4. Участие в дискуссии по представленным проектам.

# 7.Отчет о выполнении самостоятельной работы по чтению и/или аудированию.

Чтение и перевод научно-популярного текста объёмом 50 тыс. знаков без пробелов по выбору студента

# Требования к переводу

Перевод научного текста должен обладать логичностью построения предложений, смысловой точностью, информативной насыщенностью, ясностью в изложении при максимально полном соответствии перевода оригиналу без искажения используемых понятий и терминов.

Критерии оценивания.

Оценка «зачтено» ставится в том случае, если:

- -наблюдается содержательная идентичность перевода, а погрешности перевода не нарушают общего смысла оригинала
- демонстрируется эквивалентный перевод с использованием основных грамматических конструкций и лексических соответствий, характерных для научного стиля
- соблюдаются языковые нормы и правила языка перевода научного текста Оценка <u>«не зачтено»</u> ставится в том случае, если:
- наблюдается неэквивалентная передача смысла: ошибки представляют собой грубое искажение содержание оригинала
- демонстрируется использование грамматических и лексических эквивалентов менее чем для 30% текста
- не соблюдаются языковые нормы и правила языка перевода научного текста

#### Требования к чтению

В качестве материала для самостоятельной работы по чтению на I курсе допускается использование научно-популярной адаптированной и оригинальной литературы по уровню сложности соответствующей уровню подготовки студентов. На II курсе и последующем рекомендуется использовать оригинальные тексты на английском из статей, монографий и хрестоматий по специальности, полнотекстовые англоязычные интернет-ресурсы ЗНБ СГУ, официальные сайты международных организаций. Объем текста для студентов I курса — 15-20 страниц, II курса — 30-40 страниц (1 страница текста равна 2500-2800 знаков).

#### Критерии оценивания.

Оценка «зачтено» ставится в том случае, если:

- речь воспринимается легко
- -необоснованные паузы отсутствуют; фразовое ударение и интонационные контуры, произношение слов без нарушений нормы: допускается не более пяти фонетических ошибок, в том числе одна-две ошибки, искажающие смысл

Оценка «не зачтено» ставится в том случае, если:

- -речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества неестественных пауз, запинок, неверной расстановки ударений и ошибок в произношении слов
- сделано более пяти фонетических ошибок или сделано три и более фонетические ошибки, искажающие смысл

#### Требования к пересказу

Пересказ научного текста должен обладать точностью, смысловой адекватностью, лексическим и грамматическим оформлением.

Критерии оценивания.

Оценка «зачтено» ставится в том случае, если:

- были использованы слова и словосочетания из авторского текста или других, не искажающих общего смысла текста;
- даны правильные ответы на вопросы с использованием слов и словосочетаний автора;
  - составлен полный или неполный, правильный пересказ и передан его смысл;
- пересказ текста содержит все связанные между собой смысловые звенья текста, переданные в нужной последовательности;
  - адекватно использованы вербальные средства;
  - были даны единичные близкие смысловые замены;
- был представлен правильный грамматически оформленный текст пересказа с использованием разнообразных грамматических конструкций.

Оценка «не зачтено» ставится в том случае, если:

- дан отказ от ответа на заданный вопрос или дан ответ, не относящийся к содержанию текста;
  - при пересказе искажён смысл текста;
  - присутствуют неоднократные повторы слов и грамматических конструкций;
  - использована неадекватная лексика;
- при пересказе использованы грамматически бедные и однотипные синтаксические структуры.

# Пример текста на 1 курсе

# The system of higher education in the United States

The system of higher education in the United States differs from its counterparts in Europe in certain ways. In the United States, there is a nationwide assumption that students who have completed secondary school should have at least two years of university education. Hence, a great number of "junior colleges" and "community colleges" have sprung up to provide two years of undergraduate study, in contrast to the traditional universities and colleges, where a majority of students complete four years of study for a degree and where substantial numbers go on for one to three years of postgraduate study in a "graduate school." Universities that provide four-year study courses are either privately funded foundations or are state or city foundations that depend heavily on the government for financial support. Private universities and colleges depend largely on tuition charges levied on students. The individual state governments fund the nation's highly developed system of state universities, which ensure the provision of higher education for the vast majority of those willing and academically qualified to receive such education.

In the American system, the four-year, or "bachelor's," degree is ordinarily obtained not by passing a "finals" examination but rather by the accumulation of course "credits," or hours of classroom study. The quality of work done in these courses is assessed by means of a continuous record of marks and grades in a course transcript. The completion of a certain number (and variety) of courses with passing grades leads to the "bachelor's" degree. The first two years of a student's studies are generally taken up with prescribed courses in a broad range of subject areas, along with some "elective" courses selected by the student. In the third and fourth years of study, the student specializes in one or perhaps two subject fields. Postgraduate students can pursue either advanced studies or research in one of the many graduate schools, which are usually specialized institutions. At these schools students work toward either a "master's" degree (which involves one to two years of postgraduate study) or a doctoral degree (which involves two to four years of study and other requirements).

https://www.britannica.com/topic/higher-education/The-system-of-higher-education-in-the-United-States

# Пример текста на 2 курсе

# Fourier-Mukai transform in the quantized setting

Fourier–Mukai transform has been extensively studied in algebraic geometry and is still an active area of research (see [1] and [5]). In the past years, several works have extended to the framework of deformation quantization of complex varieties some important aspects of the theory of integral transforms. In [7], Kashiwara and Schapira have developed the necessary formalism to study integral transforms in the framework of DQ-modules and some classical results have been extended to the quantized setting. In particular, in [2], Ben-Bassat, Block and Pantev have quantized the Poincaré bundle and shown that it induces an equivalence between certain derived categories of coherent DQ-modules.

Our paper grew out of an attempt to understand which properties the integral transforms associated to the quantization of a coherent kernel would enjoy.

The main result of this paper is <u>Theorem 3.16</u> which states that a coherent DQ-kernel induces an equivalence between the derived categories of DQ-modules with coherent cohomology if and only if the graded commutative kernel associated to it induces an equivalence between the derived categories of coherent sheaves. Whereas the second part of the proof relies on technique of cohomological completion, the first part builds upon the results of [10]. Indeed, as explained in Section 2 there is a pair of adjoint functors between the categories of qcc objects and the derived category of quasi-coherent sheaves. Both of these functors preserve compact generators. Then, roughly speaking, to show that a certain property of the quantized integral transform implies a similar property at the commutative level it is sufficient to check that the category of objects satisfying this property is thick and that this property holds at the quantized level for a compact generator of the triangulated category of qcc objects.

This paper is organized as follows. In the second section we review some material about DQ-modules, cohomological completeness, compactly generated categories, thick subcategories and qcc modules. In the third section, we study integral transforms in the quantized setting. We start by extending the framework of convolutions of kernels of [7] to the case of qcc objects and prove that an integral transform of qcc objects preserving compact objects has a coherent kernel (Theorem 3.12). Then, we concentrate our attention to the case of integral transforms with coherent kernel. We start by extending to DQ-modules some classical adjunction results and then establish the main theorem of this paper. Finally, in Appendix A we show that the cohomological dimension of a certain functor is finite.

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0001870814000383

# 8. Лексико-грамматическое тестирование

Лексико-грамматическое тестирование проводится в рамках текущей аттестации 1 раз в середине семестра. При оценивании лексико-грамматического теста учитывается процентное содержание правильных ответов.

Критерии оценивания.

Оценка «отлично» ставится, если выполнено более 85% теста.

Оценка «хорошо» ставится, если выполнено 76-84% теста.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится, если выполнено более 61-75% теста.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если выполнено менее 60% теста.

Образец:

# 1 семестр

# Вариант 1

Вставьте нужную форму сказуемого, выраженного глаголом to be

- 1. He ... a schoolboy last year.
- 2. His teacher ... at the cinema tomorrow.
- 3. I ... a first-year student now.
- 4. I... a teacher in a few years.
- 5. My brother and I ... interested in history.
- 6. My friend ... a first-year student too.
- 7. My husband and his sister ... at the theatre last weekend.
- 8. Our teachers ... at the University tomorrow.
- 9. We ... at the English class yesterday.
- 10. You ... a very good student.

# Выберите правильную форму подлежащего

- 1. ... are at the lesson now.
- 2. ... was not present at the meeting.
- 3. ... were at the disco yesterday.
- 4. ... am a would-be teacher.
- a) I b) my friend and I c) my friend

# Вставьте правильную форму сказуемого, выраженного глаголом to have

- 1. His parents ... a new car.
- 2. My niece ... many pets at home.
- 3. Our university ... a new language laboratory equipment next year.
- 4. Teachers ... many useful methods to use.
- 5. Yesterday they ... a meeting.
- a) have b) has c) had d) will have

# Выберите соответствующую форму глагола

- 1. Every day I ... at 7 in the morning.
- a) get up b) gets up c) got up d) will get up
  - 2. My friend ... not far from the university now.
- a) live b) lives c) lived d) will live
  - 3. The students ... many hours at the library yesterday.
- a) spend b) spends c) spent d) will spend
  - 4. Our teacher ... a difficult English task last week.
- a) give b) gives c) gave d) will give
  - 5. My father ... at the University.
- a) work b) works c) worked d) will work

# Выберите подходящее по смыслу словосочетание для каждого предложения

- 1. Our English teacher will explain this rule ....
- 2. She will become a teacher ...
- 3. Students attend lectures ....
- 4. They passed their entrance exams ....
- a) every day b) next week c) last summer d) in 5 years

# Вариант 2

# Вставьте правильную форму вспомогательного глагола to be

- 1. He ... waiting for you at this time tomorrow.
- 2. I ... doing an exercise when you came in.
- 3. I ... doing my homework now.
- 4. It ... snowing the whole day.
- 5. My mother ... cooking dinner at the moment.
- 6. She ... reading a book when her friend came in.
- 7. The boys ... playing chess when I saw them.
- 8. The students ... writing the test now.

- 9. We ... doing our test when the Dean came into the classroom.
- 10. We ... watching a new movie at 6 o'clock tomorrow.

# Выберите правильную форму вспомогательного глагола to have

- 1. I ... finished my work before you asked me.
- 2. I ... finished this work by 2 o'clock tomorrow.
- 3. The students ... translated this article by tomorrow.
- 4. This play ... been popular with the public for many years.
- 5. We ... read the play by Shakespeare.
- 6. We ... studied this topic before we started reading this text.
- a) have b) has c) had d) will have

# Определите форму сказуемого в предложении

- 1. He made many mistakes in his dictation.
- 2. He will be working at the language laboratory at this time tomorrow.
- 3. I was writing an exercise when they came in.
- 4. My friend usually works hard.
- 5. She had passed her exam by 2 o'clock.
- 6. She will have her English exam tomorrow.
- 7. The boys are playing chess now.
- 8. The weather will be fine in a few days.
- 9. They go to the theatre every week.
- 10. They have read many interesting books by Dickens.

# Выберите перевод модального глагола в следующих предложениях

- 1. He can speak English very well.
- 2. She may take one of these seats.
- 3. We must do this work in time.
- 4. You can move to another town.
- 5. You must send the letter now.
- а) должны b) должен c) может d) можешь e) должна

# Выберите соответствующую форму оборота there is/are

- 1. ... many new computers at our school now.
- 2. ... many opportunities for us after we graduate from the university.
- 3. Last year ... a lot of new subjects in our schedule.

# 2 семестр

#### Вариант 1

# 1. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола

- 1. Every day I ... at 7 in the morning.
- a) get up b) gets up c) got up d) will get up
  - 2. My friend ... not far from the university now.
- a) live b) lives c) lived d) will live
  - 3. The students ... many hours at the library yesterday.
- a) spend b) spends c) spent d) will spend
  - 4. Our teacher ... a difficult English task last week.
- a) give b) gives c) gave d) will give
  - 5. My father ... at the University.
- a) work b) works c) worked d) will work

# 2. Выберите подходящее по смыслу словосочетание для каждого предложения

- 1. Our English teacher will explain this rule ....
- 2. They passed their entrance exams ....
- 3. Students attend lectures ....
- 4. She will become a teacher ...

a) every day b) next week c) last summer d) in 5 years

# 3. Вставьте правильную форму вспомогательного глагола to be

- 1. I ... doing my homework now.
- 2. The students ... writing the test now.
- 3. He ... waiting for you at this time tomorrow.
- 4. She ... reading a book when her friend came in.
- 5. We ... doing our test when the Dean came into the classroom.
- 6. My mother ... cooking dinner at the moment.
- 7. I ... doing an exercise when you came in.
- 8. It ... snowing the whole day.
- 9. We ... watching a new movie at 6 o'clock tomorrow.
- 10. The boys ... playing chess when I saw them.

# 4. Выберите правильную форму вспомогательного глагола to have

- 1. We ... studied this topic before we started reading this text.
- 2. This play ... been popular with the public for many years.
- 3. I... finished this work by 2 o'clock tomorrow.
- 4. We ... read the play by Shakespeare.
- 5. I ... finished my work before you asked me.
- 6. The students ... translated this article by tomorrow.
- a) have b) has c) had d) will have

# 5. Определите форму сказуемого в предложении

- 1. She will have her English exam tomorrow.
- 2. They have read many interesting books by Dickens.
- 3. He made many mistakes in his dictation.
- 4. My friend usually works hard.
- 5. I was writing an exercise when they came in.
- 6. She had passed her exam by 2 o'clock.
- 7. The boys are playing chess now.
- 8. He will be working at the language laboratory at this time tomorrow.
- 9. They go to the theatre every week.
- 10. The weather will be fine in a few days.

#### Вариант 2

# 1. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола

- 1. Every day I ... at 7 in the morning.
- a) get up b) gets up c) got up d) will get up
  - 2. My friend ... not far from the university now.
- a) live b) lives c) lived d) will live
  - 3. The students ... many hours at the library yesterday.
- a) spend b) spends c) spent d) will spend
  - 4. Our teacher ... a difficult English task last week.
- a) give b) gives c) gave d) will give
  - 5. My father ... at the University.
- a) work b) works c) worked d) will work

# 2. Выберите подходящее по смыслу словосочетание для каждого предложения

- 1. Our English teacher will explain this rule ....
- 2. She will become a teacher ...
- 3. Students attend lectures ....
- 4. They passed their entrance exams ....
- a) every day b) next week c) last summer d) in 5 years

#### 3. Вставьте правильную форму вспомогательного глагола to be

1. He ... waiting for you at this time tomorrow.

- 2. I ... doing an exercise when you came in.
- 3. I ... doing my homework now.
- 4. It ... snowing the whole day.
- 5. My mother ... cooking dinner at the moment.
- 6. She ... reading a book when her friend came in.
- 7. The boys ... playing chess when I saw them.
- 8. The students ... writing the test now.
- 9. We ... doing our test when the Dean came into the classroom.
- 10. We ... watching a new movie at 6 o'clock tomorrow.

# 4. Выберите правильную форму вспомогательного глагола to have

- 1. I ... finished my work before you asked me.
- 2. I ... finished this work by 2 o'clock tomorrow.
- 3. The students ... translated this article by tomorrow.
- 4. This play ... been popular with the public for many years.
- 5. We ... read the play by Shakespeare.
- 6. We ... studied this topic before we started reading this text.
- a) have b) has c) had d) will have

# 5. Определите форму сказуемого в предложении

- 1. He made many mistakes in his dictation.
- 2. He will be working at the language laboratory at this time tomorrow.
- 3. I was writing an exercise when they came in.
- 4. My friend usually works hard.
- 5. She had passed her exam by 2 o'clock.
- 6. She will have her English exam tomorrow.
- 7. The boys are playing chess now.
- 8. The weather will be fine in a few days.
- 9. They go to the theatre every week.
- 10. They have read many interesting books by Dickens.

#### 3 семестр

# Вариант 1

#### 1. Определите залог в предложениях

- 1) Его обучали английскому языку с детства.
- 2) Летом мы будем сдавать экзамен по иностранному зыку.
- 3) Молодой учитель сильно разволновался перед своим первым уроком.
- 4) На английском языке говорят во всем мире.
- 5) На первом курсе нам преподавали английский язык 4 раза в неделю.
- 6) Новая методика была внедрена в некоторые школы нашего города.
- 7) Он долго работал над своей диссертацией.
- 8) Она выиграла грант и поехала учиться в Кембридж.
- 9) Эта статья была опубликована неделю назад.
- 10) Я часто хожу в библиотеку.

# 2. Обозначьте номера предложений, где сказуемое стоит в пассивном

#### залоге.

- 1) Children like their English lessons.
- 2) Many interesting facts were discussed at the conference.
- 3) Mr. Wilson will teach you English.
- 4) Some parents don't know how to help their child with English home task.
- 5) The English test was done without mistakes.
- 6) The new building of our university was built last year.
- 7) This composition was written by the first-year student.

- 8) This poem was written by Byron.
- 9) We met the delegation at the airport.
- 10) We will do the translation in the evening.

# 3. Выберите подходящий перевод

- 1) Nick was told to go home at once.
  - а) Ник рассказал, как он ходил домой.
  - b) Ник сказал, что он идет домой.
  - с) Нику сказали сразу же идти домой.
- 2) I wasn't blamed for the mistakes.
  - а) Меня не винили за эти ошибки.
  - b) Меня обвинили в этих ошибках.
  - с) Я не извинился за ошибки.
- 3) The letter has just been sent.
  - а) Письмо только что написали.
  - b) Письмо только что отослали.
  - с) Письмо только что прислали.
- 4) The people looked at the boy with great interest.
  - а) Люди смотрели на мальчика с интересом.
  - b) Люди смотрели на мальчика с удовольствием.
  - с) На мальчика смотрели с интересом.

# 4. Определите временную форму в предложениях

- 1) The child is taken care of.
- 2) We were taught a new grammar rule at the lesson.
- 3) This article will be translated by my brother.
- 4) A new building of our university is being built now.
- 5) The lecturer was being listened with great interest during the lecture.
- 6) Invitations have just been sent to all the teachers.
- 7) The book had been read by the time I came home.
- 8) Our new house will have been built by next September.

# 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future

# Simple Passive.

- 1. My question (to answer) yesterday.
- 2. Hockey (to play) in winter.
- 3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
- 4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.
- 5. His new book (to finish) next year.
- 6. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
- 7. Bread (to eat) every day.
- 8. The letter (to receive) yesterday.
- 9. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.
- 10. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.

# Вариант 2

#### 1. Определите залог в предложениях.

- 1) Я часто хожу в библиотеку.
- 2) Эта статья была опубликована неделю назад.
- 3) Она выиграла грант и поехала учиться в Кембридж.
- 4) Он долго работал над своей диссертацией.
- 5) Новая методика была внедрена в некоторые школы нашего города.
- 6) На первом курсе нам преподавали английский язык 4 раза в неделю.
- 7) На английском языке говорят во всем мире.
- 8) Молодой учитель сильно разволновался перед своим первым уроком.
- 9) Летом мы будем сдавать экзамен по иностранному зыку.

10) Его обучали английскому языку с детства.

# 2. Обозначьте номера предложений, где сказуемое стоит в пассивном залоге.

- 1) We will do the translation in the evening.
- 2) We met the delegation at the airport.
- 3) This poem was written by Byron.
- 4) This composition was written by the first-year student.
- 5) The new building of our university was built last year.
- 6) The English test was done without mistakes.
- 7) Some parents don't know how to help their child with English home task.
- 8) Mr. Wilson will teach you English.
- 9) Many interesting facts were discussed at the conference.
- 10) Children like their English lessons.

# 3. Выберите подходящий перевод

- 1) Nick was told to go home at once.
  - а) Нику сказали сразу же идти домой.
  - b) Ник сказал, что он идет домой.
  - с) Ник рассказал, как он ходил домой.
- 2) I wasn't blamed for the mistakes.
  - а) Я не извинился за ошибки.
  - b) Меня обвинили в этих ошибках.
  - с) Меня не винили за эти ошибки.
- 3) The letter has just been sent.
  - а) Письмо только что прислали.
  - b) Письмо только что отослали.
  - с) Письмо только что написали.
- 4) The people looked at the boy with great interest.
  - а) На мальчика смотрели с интересом.
  - b) Люди смотрели на мальчика с удовольствием.
  - с) Люди смотрели на мальчика с интересом.

# 4. Определите временную форму в предложениях

- 1) We were taught a new grammar rule at the lesson.
- 2) This article will be translated by my brother.
- 3) The lecturer was being listened with great interest during the lecture.
- 4) The child is taken care of.
- 5) The book had been read by the time I came home.
- 6) Our new house will have been built by next September.
- 7) Invitations have just been sent to all the teachers.
- 8) A new building of our university is being built now.

# 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

- 1. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
- 2. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
- 3. This work (to do) tomorrow.
- 4. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
- 5. These trees (to plant) last autumn.
- 6. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons.
- 7. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
- 8. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.
- 9. Lost time never (to find) again.
- 10. Rome (not to build) in a day.

#### 4 семестр

# Вариант 1

- 1. Выберите правильную форму причастия.
- 1. (Taking, taken) a dictionary, he began to translate the text.
- 2. A car (buying, bought) last month was a brand-new one.
- 3. I am reading a magazine (bringing, brought) by my sister.
- 4. The (speaking, spoken) doll interested the child very much.
- 5. The delegation (meeting, met) at the station was brought to the newest hotel in the city.
- 6. The girl (putting, put) the book on the shelf is the new librarian.
- 7. The man (standing, stood) at the door of the train carriage and saying goodbye to his friends is a well-known musician.
- 8. The plane (landing, landed) a minute ago is from Spain.
- 9. The students (speaking, spoken) good English must help their classmates.
- 10. This hair style (doing, done) by a professional stylist impressed everyone.

# 2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод придаточного предложения.

- 1. I like you because you are a good girl.
- 2. As they were busy, we went without them.
- 3. I was out when she came.
- 4. I can't buy this house since I have no money.
- 5. She came after I left.
- 6. She left before I came.
- 7. Wait here until I come back.
- 8. He left while I was smoking.
- 9. He asked me for some money in order to buy a new car.
- 10. I'll call you as soon as they come back.

# 3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод Complex Object.

- 1. I know my friend to be a just man.
- 2. I expect him to understand your problem and help you to solve it.
- 3. I expected her to behave quite differently.
- 4. I did not expect my brother to forget to send her flowers.
- 5. He knows my mother to be a very kind woman.
- 6. She expected her brother to bring her the book.
- 7. I know your uncle to be an excellent mathematician.
- 8. People expect the 21st century to bring peace on the Earth.
- 9. She couldn't make him go to bed early.
- 10. My father likes me to speak English.

# 4. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод Complex Subject.

- 1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year.
- 2. You are supposed to graduate in four years.
- 3. Radium is said to be very radioactive.
- 4. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory.
- 5. His invention is considered to be of great importance.
- 6. The sun is known to represent a mass of compressed gases.
- 7. The new rocket is reported to go into operation next year.
- 8. This type of rocket is supposed to have many advantages.
- 9. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible.
- 10. The helium atom was found to have two electro

#### Вариант 2

# 1 Выберите правильную форму причастия.

- 1. While (speaking, spoken) to Nick some days ago, I forgot to ask him about his sister.
- 2. While (putting, put) the eggs into the basket, she broke one of them.
- 3. When (sending, sent) the telegram, she forgot to write her name.
- 4. This hair style (doing, done) by a professional stylist impressed everyone.
- 5. The word (saying, said) by the student was not correct.
- 6. The plane (landing, landed) a minute ago is from Spain.
- 7. The girl (putting, put) the book on the shelf is the new librarian.
- 8. The delegation (meeting, met) at the station was brought to the newest hotel in the city.
- 9. A car (buying, bought) last month was a brand-new one.
- 10. (Taking, taken) a dictionary, he began to translate the text.

# 2 Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод придаточного предложения.

- a. He left while I was smoking.
- b. He asked me for some money in order to buy a new car.
- c. Wait here until I come back.
- d. She left before I came.
- e. She came after I left.
- f. I'll call you as soon as they come back.
- g. I was out when she came.
- h. I like you because you are a good girl.
- i. I can't buy this house since I have no money.
- j. As they were busy, we went without them.

# 3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод Complex Object.

- 1. She didn't expect them to come so late.
- 2. Don't make me drink this milk.
- 3. A dog made a cat climb up the tree.
- 4. A teacher made her rewrite the dictation.
- 5. A teacher expected the pupils to understand the rule.
- 6. I knew him to be a great scientist.
- 7. I know her to be a talented singer.
- 8. I know your sister to be a very clever student.
- 9. I didn't expect him to write dictatin without mistakes.
- 10. I hate people to be late

# 4. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод Complex Subject.

- k. I did not know what I was expected to say to that, so I said nothing.
- 1. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists.
- m. He is said to be a good translator.
- n. Roberta was known to be an honest and hard-working girl.
- o. Clyde was expected to arrive at the weekend.
- p. Becky and Tom were supposed to have stayed at the widow Douglas'.
- q. The number of the unemployed is reported to be increasing with every year.
- r. Many new textbooks are expected to be published soon.
- s. The Moscow Underground is said to be the finest in the world.
- i A hare is known to run very fast.

#### Промежуточная аттестация

#### Методические указания.

Промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине «Иностранный (английский) язык» проводится в виде устного зачета или экзамена. Учебным планом по направлению подготовки «Механика и математическое моделирование» предусмотрено четыре промежуточные аттестации по соответствующим разделам данной дисциплины. Подготовка студента к прохождению промежуточной аттестации осуществляется в период практических занятий, а также во внеаудиторные часы в рамках самостоятельной работы. Во время самостоятельной подготовки студент пользуется знаниями, приобретенными в процессе аудиторной работы с преподавателем, основной и дополнительной литературой по дисциплине (см. перечень литературы в рабочей программе дисциплины)

# Требования к зачету

- 1. Письменный перевод со словарём текста обще-бытовой или научно-популярной тематики, соответствующей содержанию программы объёмом 1500-2000 знаков. Время на подготовку 40 минут.
- 2. Беседа с экзаменатором на английском языке по проблематике текста.

Образец текста на зачет

# **University of Cambridge**

University of Cambridge, English autonomous institution of higher learning at Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England, on the River Cam 50 miles (80 km) north of London.

The start of the university is generally taken as 1209, when scholars from Oxford migrated to Cambridge to escape Oxford's riots of "town and gown" (townspeople versus scholars). To avert possible troubles, the authorities in Cambridge allowed only scholars under the supervision of a master to remain in the town. It was partly to provide an orderly place of residence that (in emulation of Oxford) the first college, Peterhouse, was founded in 1284 by Hugo de Balsham, bishop of Ely. Over the next three centuries another 15 colleges were founded, and in 1318 Cambridge received formal recognition as a studium generale from Pope John XXII.

Cambridge remained fairly insignificant until about 1502, when a professorship of divinity was founded—the oldest in the university. In 1511 Desiderius Erasmus went to Cambridge and did much to inculcate the new learning of the Renaissance there. In 1546 Henry VIII founded Trinity College (which was and still remains the largest of the Cambridge colleges). In 1570 Elizabeth I gave the university a revised body of statutes, and in 1571 the university was formally incorporated by act of Parliament. The new statutes, which remained in force for nearly three centuries, vested the effective government of the university in the heads of colleges. Membership of the university was no longer envisaged without membership of a college.

In 1663 the Lucasian professorship of mathematics was founded under the will of a former member of the university, and six years later the first holder resigned in favour of Isaac Newton, then a young fellow of Trinity. Newton held the chair for over 30 years and gave the study of mathematics a unique position in the university. When the honours examination came into being in the 18th century, it was primarily mathematical. (It was called the tripos, after the three-legged stool used formerly at disputations; and candidates placed in the first class were known as wranglers from the style of argument at a disputation.) A classical tripos was instituted in 1824, and tripos in natural sciences and moral sciences were added in 1851.

https://www.britannica.com/topic/University-of-Cambridge)

- 1. Who founded Cambridge University?
- 2. Which colleges are mentioned in the text?

#### Критерии оценивания

Оценивается адекватность перевода, фонетическая, лексическая и грамматическая правильность речи.

#### «Зачтено»

- демонстрируется хорошее знание программного материала;
- даются полные, последовательные, грамотные и логически излагаемые ответы;
- студент свободно справляется с поставленными задачами;
- студент принимает правильно обоснованные решения;
- грамотное изложение, без существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос;
- правильное применение теоретических знаний.

# «Не зачтено»

- незнание программного материала;
- при ответе возникают ошибки.

## Требования к экзамену:

- 1. Письменный перевод со словарём научного текста по направлению «Механика и математическое моделирование» объёмом 1500-2000 знаков. Время на подготовку 40 минут.
- 2. Беседа с экзаменатором на английском языке по проблематике текста.

Образец текста на экзамен

# Biomechanics of skin can perform useful tactile computations

"The sense of touch is not fully understood, even though it is at the heart of our ability to interact with the world," said UC Santa Barbara haptics researcher Yon Visell. "Anything we do with our hands -- picking up a glass, signing our name or finding keys in our bag -- none of that is possible without the sense of touch. Yet we don't fully understand the nature of the sensations captured by the skin or how they are processed in order to enable perception and action."

To help fill that gap, Visell and his research team, including Yitian Shao and collaborator Vincent Hayward at the Sorbonne, have been studying the physics of touch sensation -- how touching an object gives rise to signals in the skin that shape what we feel. In a study (link) published in the journal *Science Advances*, the group reveals how the intrinsic elasticity of the skin aids tactile sensing. Remarkably, they show that far from being a simple sensing material, the skin can also aid the processing of tactile information.

To understand this significant but little-known aspect of touch, Visell thinks it is helpful to think about how the eye, our visual organ, processes optical information.

"Human vision relies on the optics of the eye to focus light into an image on the retina," he said. "The retina contains light-sensitive receptors that translate this image into information that our brain uses to decompose and interpret what we're looking at."

An analogous process unfolds when we touch a surface with our skin, Visell continued. Similar to the structures such as the cornea and iris that capture and focus light onto the retina, the skin's elasticity distributes tactile signals to sensory receptors throughout the skin.

Building on previous work which used an array of tiny accelerometers worn on the hand to sense and catalog the spatial patterns of vibrations generated by actions such as tapping, sliding or grasping, the researchers here employed a similar approach to capture spatial patterns of vibration that are generated as the hand feels the environment.

"We used a custom device consisting of 30 three-axis sensors gently bonded to the skin," explained lead author Shao. "And then we asked each participant in our experiments to perform

many different touch interactions with their hands." The research team collected a dataset of nearly 5000 such interactions, and analyzed that data to interpret how the transmission of touch-produced vibration patterns that were transmitted throughout the hand shaped information content in the tactile signals. The vibration patterns arose from the elastic coupling within the skin itself. <a href="https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/04/200415152913.htm">https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/04/200415152913.htm</a>

# Вопросы к тексту:

- 1. Which device do the researchers apply in their study?
- 2. What are the perspectives of this research?

# Критерии оценивания

Оценивается адекватность перевода, фонетическая, лексическая и грамматическая правильность речи.

#### Оценка «5»

- наблюдается глубокое и прочное усвоение программного материала;
- даются полные, последовательные, грамотные и логически излагаемые ответы;
- студент свободно справляется с поставленными задачами;
- студент принимает правильно обоснованные решения.

#### Оиенка «4»

- демонстрируется хорошее знание программного материала;
- грамотное изложение, без существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос;
- правильное применение теоретических знаний.

#### Оценка «3»

- наблюдается усвоение основного материала;
- при ответе допускаются неточности;
- при ответе присутствуют недостаточно правильные формулировки;
- нарушение последовательности в изложении программного материала.

## Оиенка «2»

- не знание программного материала;
- при ответе возникают ошибки.

ФОС для проведения промежуточной аттестации одобрен на заседании кафедры английского языка и межкультурной коммуникации (протокол № 1 от 30.08. 2022 года).

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