



МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

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**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык

54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям)

Очная форма обучения

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины разработана на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по специальности среднего профессионального образования программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена 54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям), утвержденный приказом Министерства образования и науки РФ от «23» ноября 2020 г. № 658.

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Председатель ЦМК _____ С.В. Бондарь



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1. ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ ОГСЭ.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

1.1. Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы

Учебная дисциплина «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» является обязательной частью общего гуманитарного и социально-экономического цикла основной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности 54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям).

Учебная дисциплина «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» обеспечивает формирование профессиональных и общих компетенций по всем видам деятельности ФГОС по специальности 54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям). Особое значение дисциплина имеет при формировании и развитии ОК 1 – ОК 11.

1.2. Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины

В рамках программы учебной дисциплины обучающимися осваиваются умения и знания

Код ¹ ПК, ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 1 – ОК 11	общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас	лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; правила чтения текстов (особенности произношения) профессиональной направленности

¹ Приводятся только коды компетенций, общих и профессиональных, для освоения которых необходимо освоение данной дисциплины.

2. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

2.1. Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем в часах
Объем образовательной программы учебной дисциплины	180
в том числе:	
практические занятия	180
Самостоятельная работа ²	-
Промежуточная аттестация	-

² Самостоятельная работа в рамках образовательной программы планируется образовательной организацией в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО в пределах объема учебной дисциплины в количестве часов, необходимом для выполнения заданий самостоятельной работы обучающихся, предусмотренных тематическим планом и содержанием учебной дисциплины.

1.2. Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала и формы организации деятельности обучающихся	Объем в часах	Коды компетенций, формированию которых способствует элемент программы
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	В том числе практических занятий		
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Тема 1.3. Профессия дизайнер	Содержание учебного материала	4	ОК 1- ОК 11
	Профессия дизайнер, её особенности.		
	В том числе практических занятий	4	
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1.4. Основные направления в искусстве и дизайне	Содержание учебного материала	8	ОК 1- ОК 11
	Основные направления в искусстве и дизайне		
	В том числе практических занятий		
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1.5. Современные дизайнеры	Содержание учебного материала	4	ОК 1- ОК 11
	Современные дизайнеры		
	В том числе практических занятий		
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	Профессиональное обучение и среда в профессии дизайнер		
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Тема 2.2. Цифровая печать.	Содержание учебного материала	6	ОК 1- ОК 11
	Цифровая печать		
	В том числе практических занятий	6	
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Тема 2.3. Основные виды печатной продукции	Содержание учебного материала	6	ОК 1- ОК 11
	Основные виды печатной продукции		
	В том числе практических занятий	6	
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	В том числе практических занятий	6	
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	Содержание учебного материала	6	ОК 1- ОК 11
	Форма, размер, пространство в графическом дизайне		

Тема 2.5. Форма, размер, пространство в графическом дизайне	В том числе практических занятий	6	
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	Дизайн торговой марки компании, разработка, продвижение		
	В том числе практических занятий	8	
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	В том числе практических занятий	6	
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	Дизайн упаковочной продукции		
	В том числе практических занятий	6	

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	Программное обеспечение профессиональной деятельности (программы, используемые в работе по профессии «Дизайнер»)		
	В том числе практических занятий	8	
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	Защита окружающей среды. Современные эко-проекты в дизайнерской сфере.		
	В том числе практических занятий	8	
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	В том числе практических занятий	8	

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	Дизайн продукции и услуг. Понятие «промышленный дизайн» и «дизайн систем»		
	В том числе практических занятий	8	
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	В том числе практических занятий	8	
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	Собеседование. Собеседование на иностранном языке		
	В том числе практических занятий	8	
	Практическое занятие № 53. Применение навыков составления резюме, с использованием клише, устойчивых словосочетаний и изученного лексического минимума.	4	

	Практическое занятие № 54. Активизация навыка говорения. Составление вопросов по профессиональной тематике. Диалоги	2	
	Практическое занятие № 55. Активизация навыка восприятия на слух. Интерактивное задание	2	
3.2. Деловая переписка	Содержание учебного материала	4	ОК 1- ОК 11
	Деловая переписка		
	В том числе практических занятий	4	
	Практическое занятие № 56. Активизация навыка письма, с использованием клише, устойчивых словосочетаний и изученного лексического минимума	4	
3.3. Маркетинг дизайнерских услуг	Содержание учебного материала	6	ОК 1- ОК 11
	Современный рынок дизайнерских услуг		
	В том числе практических занятий	6	
	Практическое занятие № 57. Изучение устойчивых словосочетаний и изученного лексического минимума	4	
	Практическое занятие № 58. Активизация навыка говорения. Составление вопросов по профессиональной тематике. Диалоги	2	
3.4. Деловые переговоры. Обсуждение условий договоров и контрактов	Содержание учебного материала	4	ОК 1- ОК 11
	Деловые переговоры. Обсуждение условий договоров и контрактов		
	В том числе практических занятий	4	
	Практическое занятие № 59. Активизация навыка говорения и восприятия на слух иноязычной речи.	2	
	Практическое занятие № 60. Составление вопросов по профессиональной тематике. Использование клише в речи учащегося.	2	
3.5. Структура предприятия	Содержание учебного материала	8	ОК 1- ОК 11
	Дизайнерские компании: структура, работа с заказчиком		
	В том числе практических занятий	8	
	Практическое занятие № 61. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте	4	
	Практическое занятие № 62. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Составление документации на иностранном языке.	2	
	Практическое занятие № 63. Активизация навыка говорения и передачи информации на иностранном языке.	2	

Раздел 4. Общеразговорная лексика		34	
4.1. Знаменитые художники России и зарубежных стран	Содержание учебного материала	8	ОК 1- ОК 11
	Знаменитые художники России и зарубежных стран		
	В том числе практических занятий	4	
	Практическое занятие № 64. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте	4	
	Практическое занятие № 65. Активизация навыка говорения и передачи информации на иностранном языке. Сообщение по теме	2	
	Практическое занятие № 66. Активизация навыка письма.		
4.2. Культура и традиции страны изучаемого языка	Содержание учебного материала	8	ОК 1- ОК 11
	Культура и традиции страны изучаемого языка		
	В том числе практических занятий	8	
	Практическое занятие № 67. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте	4	
	Практическое занятие № 68. Активизация навыка говорения и передачи информации на иностранном языке	2	
	Практическое занятие № 69. Активизация навыка восприятия иностранной речи на слух	2	
4.3. История страны изучаемого языка	Содержание учебного материала	10	ОК 1- ОК 11
	История страны изучаемого языка		
	В том числе практических занятий	8	
	Практическое занятие № 70. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте	4	
	Практическое занятие № 71. Активизация навыка говорения и передачи информации на иностранном языке	4	
	Практическое занятие № 72. Активизация навыка восприятия иностранной речи на слух	2	
4.4. Мировые шедевры культуры и искусства	Содержание учебного материала	6	
	Мировые шедевры культуры и искусства		
	В том числе практических занятий	8	

	Практическое занятие № 73. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте	4	
	Практическое занятие № 74. Активизация навыка говорения и передачи информации на иностранном языке	4	
Промежуточная аттестация		*	
Всего		180	

3. УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1. Для реализации программы учебной дисциплины должны быть предусмотрены следующие специальные помещения:

кабинет иностранного языка, оснащенный оборудованием:

- стол, стул преподавательский;
- стол, стулья для обучающихся (по кол-ву обучающихся в группе)
- компьютер с лицензионным программным обеспечением;
- мультимедийный проектор;
- экран;
- мультимедийные средства обучения по дисциплине;
- информационные стенды и шкафы для хранения;
- УМК и информационные материалы.

3.2. Информационное обеспечение реализации программы

Для реализации программы библиотечный фонд образовательной организации должен иметь печатные и/или электронные образовательные и информационные ресурсы, рекомендованные ФУМО, для использования в образовательном процессе. При формировании библиотечного фонда образовательной организацией выбирается не менее одного издания из перечисленных ниже печатных изданий и (или) электронных изданий в качестве основного, при этом список, по согласованию с ФУМО, может быть дополнен новыми изданиями.

3.2.1 Печатные издания

1. Шевцова, Г. В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (В1-В2): учеб. пособие для СПО / Г. В. Шевцова, Е. Б. Нарочная, Л. Е. Москалев; под ред. Г. В. Шевцовой. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 288 с. — (Серия: Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-05809-3.

3.2.2 Электронные издания

1. Шевцова, Г. В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (В1-В2): учеб. пособие для СПО / Г. В. Шевцова, Е. Б. Нарочная, Л. Е. Москалев; под ред. Г. В. Шевцовой. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 288 с. — (Серия: Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-05809-3. — Текст: электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.biblio-online.ru/bcode/441376>.

2. Кожарская, Е. Э. Английский язык. Практический курс для художников и искусствоведов: учеб. пособие для СПО / Е. Э. Кожарская, Т. А. Быля, И. А. Новикова. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 190 с. — (Серия: Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-08779-6. — Текст: электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.biblio-online.ru/bcode/438774>.

3. Круговец, В. С. Французский язык для изучающих культуру и искусства: учеб. пособие для СПО / В. С. Круговец. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 243 с. — (Серия: Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-07211-2. — Текст: электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.biblio-online.ru/bcode/442048>.

4. Архипович, Т. П. Английский язык для гуманитариев (b1). В 2 ч. Часть 1: учебник и практикум для СПО / Т. П. Архипович, В. А. Шишкина. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 445 с. — (Серия: Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11030-2. —

Текст: электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.biblio-online.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-gumanitariyev-b1-v-2-ch-chast-1-444013>.

5. Архипович, Т. П. Английский язык для гуманитариев (b1). В 2 ч. Часть 2: учебник и практикум для СПО / Т. П. Архипович, В. А. Шишкина. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 452 с. — (Серия: Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11031-9. — Текст: электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.biblio-online.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-gumanitariyev-b1-v-2-ch-chast-2-444014>.

3.2.3. Дополнительные источники

1. Кожарская, Е. Э. Английский язык. Практический курс для художников и искусствоведов: учеб. пособие для СПО / Е. Э. Кожарская, Т. А. Быля, И. А. Новикова. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 190 с. — (Серия: Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-08779-6.

2. Архипович, Т. П. Английский язык для гуманитариев (b1). В 2 ч. Часть 1: учебник и практикум для СПО / Т. П. Архипович, В. А. Шишкина. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 445 с. — (Серия: Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11030-2.


3. Архипович, Т. П. Английский язык для гуманитариев (b1). В 2 ч. Часть 2: учебник и практикум для СПО / Т. П. Архипович, В. А. Шишкина. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 452 с. — (Серия: Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11031-9.

4. Английский язык для гуманитариев (b1–b2). English for humanities: учеб. пособие для СПО / О. Н. Стогниева, А. В. Бакулев, Г. А. Павловская, Е. М. Муковникова. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 206 с. — (Серия: Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-10072-3.

5. Аитов, В. Ф. Английский язык (a1–v1+): учеб. пособие для СПО / В. Ф. Аитов, В. М. Аитова, С. В. Кади. — 13-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 234 с. — (Серия: Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-08943-1.

4. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

<i>Результаты обучения</i>	<i>Критерии оценки</i>	<i>Методы оценки</i>
<p><i>Перечень знаний, осваиваемых в рамках дисциплины:</i> лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; правила чтения текстов (особенности произношения) профессиональной направленности</p>	<p><i>Характеристики демонстрируемых знаний, которые могут быть проверены:</i> обучающийся владеет лексическим и грамматическим минимумом, необходимым для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; лексическим минимумом, относящимся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; владеет правилами чтения текстов (особенности произношения) профессиональной направленности</p>	<p>Оценка результатов выполнения практической работы Экспертное наблюдение за ходом выполнения практической работы</p>
<p><i>Перечень умений, осваиваемых в рамках дисциплины:</i> общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас</p>	<p><i>Характеристики демонстрируемых умений:</i> обучающийся общается устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводит (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствует устную и письменную речь, пополняет словарный запас</p>	<p>Оценка результатов выполнения практической работы Экспертное наблюдение за ходом выполнения практической работы</p>

	МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
	Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Владивостокский государственный университет экономики и сервиса»
	<i>Колледж сервиса и дизайна</i>

КОМПЛЕКТ
КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ОГСЭ.03 Иностраный язык

54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям)

Форма обучения очная

1 Общие сведения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (далее – КОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык.

КОС разработаны на основании:

– основной образовательной программы СПО по специальности 54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям);

– рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык.

Формой промежуточной аттестации является дифференцированный зачет.

Код ОК	Код результата обучения	Наименование
ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 8 ОК 9	У1	общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы
	У2	переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности
	У3	самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас
	31	лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

2 Распределение типов контрольных заданий по элементам знаний и умений, контролируемых в процессе изучения

Код результата обучения	Содержание учебного материала (темы)	Тип оценочного средства	
		Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
31	Тема 2.1 WHAT IS DESIGN? Тема 2.2 THE TERM “DESIGN” Тема 2.3 TYPES OF DESIGNERS Тема 2.4 COLOUR Тема 2.5 SHAPES Тема 2.6 MATERIALS & STRUCTURES Тема 2.7 STYLES IN ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN Тема 2.8 COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN Тема 2.9 HOW TO BECOME A DESIGNER Тема 2.10 FAMOUS DESIGNERS Тема 2.11 INDUSTRIAL DESIGN Тема 2.16 AUTOMOTIVE DESIGN	практические занятия, беседа\дискуссия; реферат, презентация; просмотровое и поисковое чтение газетных, журнальных статей (со словарём, без словаря); монологическая речь, тестирование; диалогическая речь; полилог.	Дифференцированный зачет
У1	Тема 1.1.Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д.(внешность, характер, личностные качества) Тема 1.2. Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе. Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день		дифференцированный зачет

У2	Тема 2.13 PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT Тема 2.14 CHAIR: DESIGN & ERGONOMICS		дифференцированный зачет
У3	Тема 2.12 ERGONOMICS Тема 2.15 OLYMPUS INDUSTRIAL Тема 2.17 FERRARI Тема 2.18 HISTORY OF AUTOMOBILE DESIGN IN THE USA Тема 2.19 HENRY FORD		дифференцированный зачет

Структура банка контрольных заданий для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

Тип контрольного задания	Количество контрольных заданий (вариантов)	Общее время выполнения обучающимся контрольных заданий
Текущий контроль		
Тестовое задание №1, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №2, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №3, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №4, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №5, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №6, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №7, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №8, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №9, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №10, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Task 1	3 задания	30 минут
Task 2	2 задания	20 минут
Task 3	5 заданий	40 минут
Task 4	2 задания	20 минут
Task 5	2 задания	20 минут
Task 6 Render the text	1 задание	30 минут
Task 7 Render the text	1 задание	30 минут
Task 8 Render the text	1 задание	30 минут

9. On the other hand television ... for the violent behavior of some young people, and for encouraging children to sit indoors, instead of doing sports.
- a) blames c) is blamed
b) blamed d) would blame
10. Some millionaires have lots of money and ... what to do with it.
- a) don't know c) won't know
b) didn't d) knows
11. How ... at college? You didn't say much about it in your last letter.
- a) do you get on c) will you get on
b) are you get on d) are you getting on
12. When you ... in this city again? - In a month.
- a) arrive c) have you arrived
b) arrived d) will you arrive
13. Every time that I miss the bus, it means that I ... walk to work.
- a) has to c) had to
b) have to d) could
14. Every time when I missed the bus, I ... to return home late.
- a) must c) can
b) had d) may
15. That was great! It was ... meal you have ever cooked.
- a) good c) best
b) better d) the best
16. This exhibition is ... interesting than the previous one.
- a) little c) least
b) less d) the least
17. We saw ... good film last night. The film was about the love of a girl to her cat and dog.
- a) a c) -
b) the d) an
18. Everybody agrees that ... happiness is very important in the life of people.
- a) - c) a
b) the d) many
19. In the past people lived in ... harmony with the environment.
- a) a c) the
b) an d) -
20. When they arrived ... the station, they rushed to the platform not to miss the train.
- a) to c) in
b) at d) for

Test 2

Choose the right variant.

1. When you ... older, you'll change your mind about this.
- a) will grow c) have grown
b) grow d) grew
2. By the time the police get there, the burglars
- a) vanish c) will have vanished
b) will vanish d) vanished
3. As soon as the taxi arrives, I ... you know.
- a) let c) had let
b) have let d) will let
4. My friend has been writing to me for years already, but he never ... a photo.
- a) sends c) will send
b) has sent d) sent

5. Why are you busy packing? - My train ... in two hours, so we'll leave the house in an hour.
 a) is leaving c) leaves
 b) will be leaving d) left
6. When was this building finished? - They say it ... by the end of last year.
 a) had been finished c) will be finished
 b) was finished d) finishes
7. I thought that I ... my key and was very glad when I found it.
 a) lose c) had lost
 b) lost d) was losing
8. What's the matter? You look upset. Last week I lost my scarf and now I just ... my gloves.
 a) lost c) had lost
 b) have lost d) lose
9. I ... for this bank for five years already but I have decided to change my job.
 a) am working c) have been working
 b) has worked d) worked
10. Martin said that he ... the tickets the next day.
 a) bought c) will buy
 b) had bought d) would buy
11. The house opposite our college ..., that's why we are using the back entrance at present.
 a) pulls down c) is being pulled down
 b) is pulled down d) pulled down
12. You ... an umbrella when you left the house, didn't you?
 a) have c) had had
 b) was having d) had
13. By the time we got to the cinema the film
 a) will begin c) had begun
 b) would begin d) began
14. Is there anything I ... do to help you?
 a) can c) am to
 b) may d) as to
15. The last film I saw was ... frightening than this one.
 a) little c) least
 b) less d) the least
16. Someone is calling you. Will you answer ... phone?
 a) a c) -
 b) the d) these
17. To tell the truth I don't like ... pair of trousers that I bought last month.
 a) those c) that
 b) this d) a
18. Whose house is it? - It's
 a) my c) her
 b) mine d) our
19. Today is ... cold than yesterday. So, I'm wearing my shorts.
 a) little c) least
 b) less d) the least
20. "Come home ... Christmas Day, we'll be waiting for you", my mother always says to me.
 a) in c) -
 b) on d) at

Test 3

Choose the right variant.

1. Excuse me, do you speak English? I ... for a hotel.

- b) Everybody d) Every
 19. The comic told silly jokes, but nobody laughed ... him.
 a) on c) at
 b) under d) about
 20. We feel sorry ... Sam because he hasn't got any friends.
 a) for c) with
 b) about d) by

Test 4

Choose the right variant.

1. If I ... some fish, will you cook it for me?
 a) will catch c) caught
 b) catch d) am catching
 2. She said that she ... her present flat. She tried to find another one.
 a) doesn't like c) didn't like
 b) won't like d) likes
 3. I saw you yesterday from the bus. Where ... you ... at that time?
 a) was hurrying c) had hurried
 b) were hurrying d) did hurry
 4. I found that everything I said on the phone ... to the police.
 a) report c) was reported
 b) is reported d) had been reported
 5. When I speak Italian, all the others in the class ... at me as I don't know the language well.
 a) laughed c) will laugh
 b) was laughing d) laugh
 6. He ... in the Army for eighteen months. This is his last month.
 a) serves c) has been serving
 b) is serving d) have served
 7. Don't make noise: the children ... to sleep.
 a) try c) will try
 b) is trying d) are trying
 8. A new museum ... in the city. What a beautiful building it will be!
 a) was being built c) is built
 b) is being built d) builds
 9. Two terrorists ... in New York some days ago.
 a) are arrested c) were arrested
 b) have been arrested d) will be arrested
 10. I ... understand this letter. Will you translate it for me?
 a) mustn't c) may not
 b) can't d) shouldn't
 11. Diana's parents don't let her go to late-night disco. She ... be at home at 9 o'clock in the evening.
 a) must c) may
 b) can d) have to
 12. Henry ... apologize for his bad behaviour yesterday.
 a) have to c) had to
 b) may d) is to
 13. The children studied hard, and as a result they passed the exams ... of all.
 a) good c) best
 b) better d) the best

14. This is ... film I've ever seen.
 a) more interesting c) most interesting
 b) the most interesting d) not interesting
15. ... old, ... sick, ... unemployed need our special care.
 a) - c) the
 b) an d) everybody
16. Someone who saw ... robbery called the-police.
 a) - c) the
 b) a d) those
17. According to this song ... we need is love.
 a) all c) each
 b) every d) some
18. We wished the bride and groom happiness in ... new life together.
 a) there c) theirs
 b) their d) these
19. Excuse me, but does this umbrella belong ... you?
 a) to c) at
 b) for d) with
20. I listened to the radio every day to know the weather forecast but I can never rely ... it.
 a) at c) in
 b) to d) on

Test 5

Choose the right variant.

1. I knew that I ... her somewhere before.
 a) saw c) would see
 b) had seen d) has seen
2. When I finally found the house, I knocked at the door but ... the answer.
 a) don't hear c) didn't hear
 b) hasn't heard d) heard
3. I went out into the garden to fetch my bike, but found that someone ... it.
 a) stole it c) has stolen
 b) would steal d) had stolen
4. When I... for the keys, I remembered that I had left them at home.
 a) looked c) had been looking
 b) was looking d) look
5. I have been working for the bank for a year already, but I ... to change my job.
 a) decided c) has decided
 b) have decided d) decide
6. They spoke so quickly that I ... what they were speaking about.
 a) not understand c) didn't understand
 b) don't understand d) hadn't understood
7. Yesterday our flight ... because of the fog.
 a) cancelled c) had been cancelled
 b) was cancelled d) has been cancelled
8. I couldn't open the office door because someone ... it.
 a) lock c) had locked
 b) locked d) would lock
9. As soon as you ... me, I will contact you.
 a) calls c) called
 b) will call d) call
- 10.1 ... him since he started working here.
 a) have never trusted c) trusted

- b) had never trusted d) trust
11. Mary will be ready soon. She ... coffee at the moment.
a) has c) was having
b) have d) is having
12. If we ... late for the class, our teacher will be angry with us.
a) is c) will be
b) were d) are
13. We ... in the sunshine for about half an hour when I suddenly felt sick.
a) have been sitting c) sat
b) were sitting d) had been sitting
14. We were disappointed as the film was ... than we expected.
a) entertaining c) most entertaining
b) less entertaining d) entertaining
15. We usually ask our teacher to explain ... difficult problems to us.
a) the c) a
b) - d) this
16. Playing ... guitar is an interesting hobby.
a) - c) the
b) a d) mine
17. Our city is famous for ... beautiful ancient buildings.
a) its c) it's
b) it d) his
18. Her hair is long and fair. Everybody admires
a) them c) they
b) it d) its
19. You are very good ... dealing with people.
a) in c) on
b) at d) about
20. Last summer our neighbours decided to drive to Scotland ... a short holiday.
a) at c) on
b) to d) for

Test 6

Choose the right variant.

1. When the light ... I was sitting in the armchair reading a book.
a) goes out c) go out
b) had gone out d) went out
2. I thought I ... this film before, but I hadn't.
a) saw c) had seen
b) seen d) have seen
3. Why haven't you brought me the letters for signature? ... them yet?
a) Don't you type c) Haven't you typed
b) Didn't you type d) Will you type
4. She wasn't sure whether she ... the door of her flat.
a) locked c) had locked
b) has locked d) didn't lock
5. I.. my homework all morning and haven't finished it yet.
a) am doing c) have been doing
b) do d) did
6. The inspector suspected that the thief ... a special key for opening this door.
a) uses c) had used
b) has used d) will use

7. I was very tired. When I ... to bed, I fell asleep immediately.
a) got c) had got
b) has got d) will get
8. The Vikings ... to North America a thousand years ago.
a) sail c) had sailed
b) sailed d) have sailed
9. Thank you for your offer, but I ... not to accept it.
a) decide c) have decided
b) has decided d) decided
10. You ... through your old photograph album for half an hour already.
a) look c) have looked
b) are looking d) have been looking
11. Nobody knows where his picture is. Perhaps, it
a) was stolen c) has been stolen
b) will be stolen d) stolen
12. I agree. You ... apologize for not inviting him to your birthday party.
a) can't c) shouldn't
b) mustn't d) may not
13. Actually, today I feel ... than I did yesterday.
a) bad c) worst
b) worse d) the worst
14. ... people who are unemployed often feel depressed.
a) The c) A
b) - d) That
15. Who was the first astronaut who landed on ... Moon?
a) the c) a
b) - d) those
16. What happened at the end of the film? - I'm sorry to say, but I haven't seen ... film.
a) a c) -
b) the d) those
17. This is ... interesting exhibition I've ever visited.
a) more c) less
b) most d) the most
18. Would you mind waiting ... minutes?
a) few c) little
b) a few d) a little
19. I'm ... interested in languages than in mathematics,
a) much c) little
b) many d) less
20. The students often translate English texts ... Russian.
a) to c) into
b) in d) on

Test 7

Choose the right variant.

1. My mother ... strawberries for years but she has never had such a good crop before.
a) grow c) has been growing
b) grew d) had grown
2. Helen got off the bus and walked into the bank when she realized that she ... her handbag on the bus.
a) left c) has left
b) had left d) leaves

3. You are a great cook! This cake ... wonderful as usual.
a) taste c) will taste
b) tasted d) tastes
4. I cut my finger when I ... the potatoes.
a) am peeling c) was peeling
b) have peeled d) will peel
5. The students ... not to be late for their classes.
a) ask c) are asked
b) asked d) are asking
6. Yesterday, while Jane ... she broke two cups.
a) wash up c) was washing up
b) washes up d) has washed up
7. Be attentive and more serious. You always ... something!
a) lose c) have lost
b) are losing d) have been losing
8. What ... you ... when I phoned you last night?
a) did do c) had done
b) were doing d) had been doing
9. Our flat ... at the moment, so it doesn't look its best.
a) paints c) is being painted
b) is painted d) has been painted
10. My brother will be absent. He ... for his exam at this time tomorrow.
a) will prepare c) will have prepared
b) will be preparing d) will have been preparing
11. ... you give me some advice about the language courses?
a) Have c) Should
b) May d) Could
12. Why didn't you give me a call yesterday? We ... discuss everything together.
a) can c) may
b) must d) could
13. At college the work is harder than the work we did at school, but it is much ... interesting.
a) more c) many
b) most d) a few
14. A person with a good education usually gets ... better job.
a) - c) the
b) a d) an
15. ... poor people need help from the government.
a)- c)A
b) The d) This
16. The government should help ... poor.
a) - c) a
b) the d)that
17. You can do ... you want, but don't bother me now.
a) anything c) some
b) something d) any
18. The government is going to provide ... houses for homeless people.
a) much c) most
b) more d) least
19. I think of coming to Moscow ... a few days to visit my sister.
a) of c) for
b)on d)over
20. I think we should ask ... some information about this case.

- a) about c) for
b) - d) on

Test 8

Choose the right variant.1

1. The train stopped at all the stations, and long before we got to London every seat ... and people were standing in the corridors.
a) has been taken c) had been taken
b) was taken d) is taken
2. Most of the young people left this village a long time ago and nobody ... yet.
a) returned c) had returned
b) has returned d) was returned
3. The police suspected that Bill himself had broken the window at his house because he wanted to make them think that a burglar ... his valuable stamp collection.
a) stole c) was stealing
b) had stolen d) has stolen
4. The police thought that he ... it because he needed money.
a) did c) was doing
b) had done d) has done
5. If you work a bit harder, I'm sure you ... the exam.
a) pass c) have passed
b) will pass d) would pass
6. Where are you going? I ... speaking with you yet.
a) not finished c) haven't finished
b) didn't finish d) don't finish
7. I didn't see where the bus stop was, so I ... the bus yesterday.
a) miss c) has missed
b) missed d) had missed
8. Last week a burglar broke into the house while we ... television.
a) watch c) watched
b) have watched d) were watching
9. When are you going to finish this translation? - I ... this translation today.
a) finish c) have finished
b) finished d) had finished
10. I felt really tired. We ... for two hours before we reached the nearest hotel.
a) walked c) have been walking
b) were walking d) had been walking
11. My father is sure that most people ... bicycles to work in twenty years' time.
a) shall ride c) ride
b) will be riding d) are riding
12. The plane ... take off after the fog had lifted.
a) must c) can
b) was able to d) may
13. Finally we ... stop: we were tired and it was dark.
a) can c) must
b) may d) had to
14. In the past most of the population lived in ... country.
a) the c) -
b) a d) this
15. The judge sent our neighbor to ... prison for a month.
a) the c) -
b) a d) an

16. ... English are proud of their country and that the English language is spoken all over the world.
a) the c) an
b) - d) few
17. Why have you done it? Oh, there are ... reasons for it.
a) much c) a little
b) little d) many
18. Sorry, but I can't hear ... of you properly.
a) neither c) nobody
b) either d) none
19. We were looking forward ... a quiet rest near the forest.
a) for c) on
b) to d) at
20. Our city is famous ... its beautiful ancient buildings.
a) of c) by
b) for d) with

Test 9

Choose the right variant.

1. My passport ... last month, and nobody has found it yet .
a) lost c) has been lost
b) was lost d) had been lost
2. There's going to be an interesting art exhibition. It ... a lot of visitors.
a) attracts c) will attract
b) attract d) would attract
3. Have you heard the news? He ... all his exams this week.
a) passed c) had passed
b) has passed d) pass
4. By the time we get to the cinema the film
a) will begin c) will have begun
b) begins d) began
5. He says his train ... at 8 a.m. He's packing his things at the moment.
a) leave c) has left
b) leaves d) would leave
6. I was quite ... to see Ben behaving like that.
a) shocked c) being shocked
b) shocking d) shock
7. I ... on the phone when the postman knocked on the door and entered the room.
a) speak c) was speaking
b) am speaking d) have spoken
8. We first came to this town more than twenty years ago. Everything ... in the town since that time.
a) change c) has changed
b) changed d) is changed
9. We didn't know that Bill ... to Brazil the week before, and he was abroad when the burglary took place.
a) flew c) has flown
b) had flown d) would flow
10. I arrived in Prague in September last year. So I ... here for six months.
a) live c) have lived
b) lived d) will live
11. While I was wondering whether to buy the shoes or not, they ... by someone else.

- a) buy c) were bought
b) bought d) had been bought
12. He was happy. He ... pass his driving test at the first attempt.
a) should c) had to
b) must d) was able to
13. At present I ... afford to go to the cinema twice a week.
a) can't c) must not
b) couldn't d) might not
14. We didn't think you were ... in ancient history.
a) interested c) not interesting
b) interesting d) less interesting
15. Every morning I listen to ... radio, but I don't like to watch TV so early.
a) the c) -
b) a d) these
16. ... English is the world language and the English language spoken in the USA or Australia differs from the English language spoken in Britain.
a) the c) an
b) - d) a
17. You are always quarreling! Stop it, ... of you!
a) everybody c) both
b) some d) every
18. Mr. Smith was accused of spying and put ... prison.
a) in c) at
b) of d) to
19. Our city succeeded ... collecting a large sum of money for charity.
a) on c) with
b) in d) at
20. I'm sorry ... your difficulties. Can I help?
a) for c) about
b) at d) on

Test 10

Choose the right variant.

1. It's 11 o'clock so I ... to bed now.
a) go c) will go
b) am going d) have gone
2. The tickets to the football match usually ... and checked at the entrance.
a) sell c) are sold
b) was sold d) won't be sold
3. We ... to the party today.
a) have been invited c) have invited
b) are invited d) had been invited
4. The baby ... because it is hungry now.
a) crying c) cries
b) is crying d) cried
5. There ... a lot of people waiting in the station yesterday evening.
a) is c) was
b) are d) were
6. Some people ... on the benches waiting for their trains.
a) was sleeping c) have slept
b) were sleeping d) had slept
7. By the time the train arrived, Susan ... to push her way to the front of the crowd.

- a) managed c) had managed
 b) has managed d) would manage
8. ... you ... my English book anywhere? I can find it nowhere.
 a) Did ... see c) Will ... see
 b) Have ... seen d) Had ... seen
9. He ... the text before I decided to help him.
 a) translated c) has translated
 b) had translated d) will translate
10. It ... in London this morning that the British Oil Corporation had discovered oil under the sea near the Welsh coast.
 a) announced c) had been announced
 b) would be announced d) was announced
11. If he ... when I come, I won't wake him up.
 a) sleep c) will sleep
 b) will be sleeping d) is sleeping
12. ... they leave before supper or have they time to stay until my friends come?
 a) must c) might
 b) may d) should
13. My ... brother studies at college.
 a) old c) older
 b) elder d) the eldest
14. This is ...film I have ever seen.
 a) good c) worse
 b) the best d) better
15. ... Hyde Park is a very large park in central London.
 a) - c) a
 b) the d) an
16. My friends tell me that professors are people who think a lot, but say ...
 a) little c) a few
 b) few d) some
17. These books cost ... than my friend wants to pay.
 a) more c) most
 b) much d) the most
18. He has earned so ... money that he has decided to help the poor.
 a) much c) little
 b) many d) few
19. They go to work by car and come home ... foot.
 a) by c) with
 b) on d) in
20. The bus from Glasgow arrives ... the Central bus station.
 a) at c) in
 b) to d) for

Ключи к заданиям:

Test 1

- 1) b; 2) a; 3) c; 4) c; 5) a; 6) c; 7) a; 8) b; 9) c; 10) a; 11) d; 12) d; 13) b; 14) b; 15) d; 16) b;
 17) a; 18) a; 19) d; 20) b.

Test 2

- 1) b; 2) c; 3) d; 4) b; 5) c; 6) a; 7) c; 8) b; 9) c; 10) d; 11) c; 12) d; 13) c; 14) a; 15) b; 16) b;
 17) c; 18) b; 19) b; 20) b.

Test 3

- 1) b; 2) d; 3) b; 4) d; 5) c; 6) b; 7) c; 8) d; 9) c; 10) c; 11) b; 12) b; 13) b; 14) b; 15) c; 16) b; 17) b; 18) b; 19) c; 20) a.

Test 4

- 1) b; 2) c; 3) b; 4) c; 5) d; 6) c; 7) d; 8) b; 9) c; 10) b; 11) a; 12) c; 13) c; 14) b; 15) c; 16) c; 17) a; 18) b; 19) a; 20) d.

Test 5

- 1) b; 2) c; 3) d; 4) b; 5) b; 6) c; 7) b; 8) c; 9) d; 10) a; 11) d; 12) d; 13) d; 14) b; 15) b; 16) c; 17) a; 18) b; 19) b; 20) d.

Test 6

- 1) d; 2) c; 3) c; 4) c; 5) c; 6) c; 7) a; 8) b; 9) c; 10) d; 11) c; 12) c; 13) b; 14) b; 15) a; 16) b; 17) d; 18) b; 19) d; 20) c.

Test 7

- 1) c; 2) b; 3) d; 4) c; 5) c; 6) c; 7) b; 8) b; 9) c; 10) b; 11) d; 12) d; 13) a; 14) b; 15) a; 16) b; 17) a; 18) b; 19) c; 20) c.

Test 8

- 1) c; 2) b; 3) b; 4) b; 5) b; 6) c; 7) b; 8) d; 9) c; 10) d; 11) b; 12) b; 13) d; 14) a; 15) c; 16) a; 17) d; 18) b; 19) b; 20) b.

Test 9

- 1) b; 2) c; 3) b; 4) c; 5) b; 6) a; 7) c; 8) c; 9) b; 10) c; 11) c; 12) d; 13) a; 14) a; 15) a; 16) b; 17) c; 18) d; 19) b; 20) c

Test 10 1) b; 2) c; 3) a; 4) b; 5) d; 6) b; 7) c; 8) b; 9) b; 10) d; 11) d; 12) a; 13) b; 14) b; 15) a; 16) a; 17) a; 18) a; 19) b; 20) a;

Критерии оценки

- оценка «отлично» выставляется обучающемуся, если студент выполнил задание от 91% до 100%
- оценка «хорошо», если студент выполнил задание от 70% до 90%
- оценка «удовлетворительно», если студент выполнил задание от 50% до 69%
- оценка «неудовлетворительно», если студент выполнил задание менее 50%

Task 1

Read the text.

Museums come in different categories: there are treasure houses of world importance and small provincial museums on the other.

Every second summer, Monaco hosts a true festival of all the arts. Since 1975, Monaco has held a biennial antiques fair, which attracts all the most expensive art of private collections. Everything on sale here has to pass a tough selection procedure, and this turns the fair into a parade of top-quality world art.

The Monaco Antiques Fair is the brainchild of three towering figures from the European antiques world — Mario Bellini, Jacques Perrin, and Maurice Segoura. They based the event on a very clear concept: a limited number of participants and objects of truly exceptional quality.

Visitors have the opportunity to feast their eyes on canvases in gilded frames; graphic art by French, Italian, and Flemish masters; contemporary painting; and a great quantity of furniture, pieces of applied art, old gobelins, carpets, and some lavish sculptures.

The antiques dealers display their treasures in the Sporting d'Hiver, building in the Art Deco style. The fair is visited by up to 20,000 antiques aficionados.

treasure house – сокровищница

biennial – повторяющийся каждые два года

antiques fair – ярмарка антиквариата

to turn into – превращать

brainchild – замысел, изобретение, идея

towering – возвышающийся

to feast one's eyes on – испытывать наслаждение от, радоваться от

lavish – чрезмерный, богатый

aficionado – приверженец, ревностный поклонник

Find the English equivalents in the text:

мирового значения, принимать (гостей), частный, высокое качество, идея (x2), полотно, большое количество, прикладное искусство

Find the synonyms in the text:

to hold a celebration, two-year, to captivate (to fascinate), high-priced, personal, strict, outstanding, modern (present day), to show, fans.

Translate the sentences into English:

1) Ярмарка антиквариата в Монако привлекает многих посетителей.

2) На ярмарке представлены предметы антиквариата высокого качества.

3) Антиквариат на ярмарке в Монако известен своим действительно исключительным качеством.

4) Ревностные поклонники антиквариата испытывают наслаждение от полотен в позолоченных рамках, старинных гобеленов, богатой скульптуры.

5) Здание, где проводится ярмарка, спроектирован в стиле арт деко.

Task 2

Read the text.

What colors are the rooms in your house painted? Would it surprise you to learn that the colors around you can affect how you feel? Well, it's true, color can drastically affect your mood. So it makes sense to surround yourself with colors you like and ones that will put you into a positive frame of mind.

Red, for example, is a strong color, so too much of it in a room can be overwhelming. But, in small amounts, red is energizing and can make us feel active and excited. Red is best used outside or in a room where we spend a short amount of time each day.

Orange can make us feel enthusiastic and talkative. Extroverts usually prefer this color because it makes them feel adventurous. Orange stimulates our appetites too, so it would be perfect for the kitchen or dining room.

Yellow is an uplifting color and can make us feel cheerful and happy. However, it is a color that should be used sparingly because too much can make us feel impatient.

Blue is the color that is most universally preferred, and blue rooms instil peacefulness so it is a good choice for studies or doctors' waiting rooms. Blue can also help us feel calm and confident, but it suppresses our appetites so it's only a good choice for the kitchen if you are on a diet.

Green is often used in hospitals because of its soothing properties. It has the power to make us feel relaxed and refreshed. Therefore, don't paint a work area green because you won't get much work done. Green is a good choice for bedrooms.

White is often used in doctors' offices because it gives us an impression of cleanliness. However, it does nothing to relax us – we just feel cautious and nervous. It can also make us feel isolated and withdrawn.

Therefore, we should think carefully about our color schemes when the time comes to redecorate because different colors can affect how we feel in a number of ways. That said, though, we should rely on our taste and surround ourselves with the colors we like and feel comfortable with. Use your favourite colors to create a color scheme you know you can live with.

drastically – круто, резко

a positive frame of mind – положительный настрой

overwhelming - подавляющий

sparingly – скупое, нечасто
impatient - нетерпеливый
to instil – внушать, вселять
confident - уверенный
to suppress - подавлять
soothing - успокаивающий
property - свойство
cautious - осторожный
isolated - изолированный
withdrawn – сдержанный, замкнутый
to rely on – полагаться, рассчитывать

2. Find the English equivalents in the text:

слишком много, разговорчивый, смелый (авантюрный), бодрый (веселый), всемирно предпочитаемый, внушать спокойствие, хороший выбор, подавлять аппетит, чувствовать себя отдохнувшим и освеженным, рабочая зона, впечатление чистоты, сочетание цветов, полагаться на собственный вкус, любимый цвет.

Task 3

1. Read the text.

Architect Yury Andreev says he likes simple things and simple, ordinary food; but VILLA, the restaurant he has designed on Moscow's Myasnitskaya street, offers only refined European cuisine. He also says he does not like to travel doing so only when absolutely necessary and preferring a little evening reading, especially of architectural albums, to a change of scenery. But since the disappearance of the Soviet Union, he has spent his life travelling between two countries: Russia and Latvia. Yury is convinced that an interior decorator is simply an architect in truncated form, and for this reason never engages decorators to take part in his projects. He designed and decorated VILLA, his latest creation, from start to finish entirely on his own in the best traditions of Art Deco. The simple, but elegant furniture combined with the exotic decor; the abundance of sculpture in the interior; the beauty of line; the expressiveness of the materials; the blue, red, brown, and gold: all this is evidence of style. Add the genuine smell of money in the air and what you get is Art Deco, a style "whose main goal was the creation of prosperity and luxury in the years of the lost generation," as Soviet art critics used to write. They, of course, hated Art Deco as a class enemy — but we love it.

art deco – арт деко (декоративный стиль, популярный в 1930-е годы; отличается яркими красками и геометрическими формами)

refined European cuisine – изысканная европейская кухня

to a change of scenery – *зд.* для смены обстановки (scenery – 1) декорации сцены; 2) вид, пейзаж; ландшафт)

in truncated form – в усеченной форме

to engage – *зд.* нанимать (*Syn.* *to hire*)

abundance – изобилие, богатство

genuine – истинный, подлинный

2. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Предлагает, особенно, архитектурный, дизайнер интерьера, архитектор, принимать участие, последнее творение, самостоятельно, изысканная мебель, изобилие скульптуры, выразительность, признак стиля, процветание и богатство.

3. Find the synonyms in the text:

Elementary, to originate, landscape, to be confirmed (to be sure, to be persuaded), a designer, to participate (to collaborate), indication of style, an aim, real (true, authentic).

4. Translate the sentences into English.

- 1) Ресторан «Вилла» в Москве спроектирован архитектором Юрием Андреевым.
- 2) Дизайн интерьера выполнен в лучших традициях стиля арт деко.

- 3) Декораторы никогда не принимают участия в его дизайнерских проектах.
 4) Интерьер ресторана поражает изобилием скульптуры, красотой линий, выразительностью материала и цвета.
 5) Идея автора заключается в создании атмосферы процветания и богатства.

5. Make up sentences with the following phrases:

1) **project** (проект, план; программа (строительства и т. п.)

to take part in a project – принять участие в проекте

to carry out a project — осуществлять план, выполнять программу

to shelve a project — откладывать проект "в долгий ящик"

2) **tradition** (традиция; старый обычай)

in the best traditions of – в лучших традициях

to break with tradition — порывать с традицией

to establish, to start a tradition — устанавливать традиции

to maintain, to preserve a tradition — поддерживать, хранить традицию

3) **furniture** (мебель, обстановка)

antique furniture — старинная мебель

garden, lawn, outdoor, patio furniture — мебель для сада

modern furniture — современная мебель

office furniture — офисная мебель

secondhand, used furniture — мебель, бывшая в употреблении

a piece of furniture — предмет мебели/обстановки

4) **sculpture** (изваяние, скульптура)

to cast a sculpture — отливать скульптуру

to create, produce a sculpture — создавать скульптуру

5) **style** (стиль, манера)

to develop style — развивать/улучшать стиль

to polish one's style, to refine one's style — шлифовать стиль

б) **sketch** (набросок, схематичный рисунок, эскиз)

to draw, make a sketch — сделать набросок

composite sketch — сложный эскиз

rough sketch — предварительный набросок

Task 4

Match the words from the text with their a) synonyms b) antonyms, translate the pairs of words:

<i>words</i>	<i>synonyms</i>
domestic extensive invariably briefly survive instruct approach modify	consistently shortly method household change wide remain alive teach
<i>words</i>	<i>antonyms</i>
blossom elaborate invariably notable deliberate prominent reluctant	enthusiastic remarkable simple fade unknown changeably unintended

Find words from the text related to the words in the chart and fill them into the proper boxes.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
	fit		
function			
		visual	
geometry			
	require		
finance		apparent	
	determine		
		invariable	
	decorate		

Task 5

1. Translate the words and combinations:

склонность к науке, практический опыт, теория естественного отбора, восточные товары, изменять стандарты, прямое использование материалов, прямой предок, эффективное функционирование, технология производства, иметь финансовый успех, тяжелая промышленность.

2. Use one of the nouns in appropriate form to fill in each gap, translate the sentences:

Item, venture, technique, ceramics, mainstream, gauge, warehouse, archive, ornament, partnership

- Dresser is associated solely with domestic, not with the products of heavy industry.
- His scientific studies led to an interest in the relationship between natural forms and
- Dresser's own surviving designs cover a wide range of materials, styles and
- In 1879 Dresser entered into with Charles Holmes of Bradford, later the founder of the Studio magazine.
- When this partnership came to an end, Dresser was already involved in a new
- They had a wholesale that imported oriental goods.
- Dresser also made designs for glass, and a large number for
- A big collection of his watercolour designs can be found in the Minton, and a number of Minton pieces decorated with these survive.
- A plain oval sugar bowl has its edges rolled inward to strengthen the metal at the rim, so that a thinner gauge can be used.
- It is Dresser's surprising success in building relationship with industry as it then existed which seems in some ways to isolate him from the of orthodox design history.

Task 6 Render the text

Active vocabulary:

colour / color – цвет

hue / shade – оттенок, тон

palette – палитра

multi-coloured – разноцветный

monochromatic – монохромный

achromatic – бесцветный

black-and-white – черно-белый

transparent – прозрачный

translucent – полупрозрачный

colourful – цветной, яркий
bright – яркий
dark green – темно-зеленый
light green – светло-зеленый
yellowish – желтоватый
beige – бежевый
pale – бледный
scarlet – алый
lilac – лиловый, сиреневый
turquoise – бирюзовый
azure – лазурный
jet black – угольно-черный

Colour theory

Colour theory encompasses a multitude of definitions, concepts and design applications. As an introduction, here are a few basic concepts.

A colour circle, based on red, yellow and blue, is traditional in the field of art. Sir Isaac Newton developed the first circular diagram of colours in 1666.

Primary colours – red, yellow and blue. In traditional colour theory, these are the 3 pigment colours that can not be mixed or formed by any combination of other colours. All other colours are derived from these 3 hues. Secondary colours – green, orange and purple. These are the colours formed by mixing the primary colours. Tertiary colours – yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green and yellow-green. These are the colours formed by mixing one primary and one secondary colour.

Colour harmony

There are many theories for harmony. Here are some basic formulas.

- 1) A colour scheme based on analogous colours. Analogous colours are any three colours which are side by side on a 12 part colour wheel, such as yellow-green, yellow, and yellow-orange. Usually one of the three colours predominates.
- 2) A colour scheme based on complementary colours. Complementary colours are any two colours which are directly opposite each other, such as red and green and red-purple and yellow-green.
- 3) A colour scheme based on nature. Nature provides a perfect departure point for colour harmony.

When you choose a colour scheme, you're also choosing a mood. Research shows that colours can have a powerful effect on your state of mind: choose the wrong colour for a room and it could make you feel depressed, sluggish, irritable or anxious every time you walk into it. To make your home work for you, it's a good idea to decide which particular feelings and activities you'd like each room to encourage, and then choose your colour schemes accordingly.

White provides a blank canvas and allows your feelings full play. Choose it, if you want to feel open to new ideas and need space to think. Avoid it, if you're feeling unsure or insecure.

Like those one-size clothes, cream fits everyone but only really suits a few. Choose it as a calm backdrop to an intense lifestyle. Avoid it, if you feel uninteresting or lacking in sparkle.

Red is a stimulating colour if you're confident and versatile, overpowering if you're not. Bright reds spell sexiness. Choose it, if you're an extrovert in all areas of life. Avoid it, if you tire easily, often feel pressured or irritable or if you suffer from claustrophobia.

Orange is impulsive and friendly. It is often chosen by fatalists who take life as it comes. Choose it if you're outgoing and want to create a sociable atmosphere. Avoid it if you're under stress.

Pink blends caring and passion, hence its romantic associations. Choose it in warm shades for the bedroom. Avoid it in cool pastel tones, if you don't want to blunt your drive and energy.

Yellow is the colour of sunshine and optimism. Yellow is the choice of those who want to compensate for a lack of control in the outside world. Choose it, if you're feeling depressed or mentally sluggish. Avoid it, if you tend to be impulsive or slapdash.

Green is extremely restful and can have a deadening effect in activity areas. Choose it, if you're introverted or bookish. Avoid it, if you're lethargic or withdrawn.

Turquoise combines a soothing effect with a great sense of renewal and energy. Choose it to promote positive relaxation and to help fight insomnia. Avoid it: hardly ever. Such a well-balanced colour can be used anywhere.

Blue appeals to conventional and conformist types. Choose it to bring relaxation and harmony, to calm a driven nature. Avoid it, if you feel passive and unambitious about life.

Violet is a spiritual and meditative colour. Paler shades indicate emotional immaturity. Choose it, if you're extrovert and to create grand impressions. Avoid it, if you're an introvert in any way.

Brown is colour of achievement, but it can be depressing if the shade is too dark. Choose it, if you're insecure, but lighten it with bright colour accents. Avoid it, if you're easily depressed.

Black is ultimate achievement colour. For those whose lives and personalities are completely formed. Choose it, if you're assured and successful or well on the way there. Avoid it, if you're low on self-confidence or anxious in any way.

Grey expresses achievement if used in darker tones. Lighter ones suggest a need to impress. Choose it in small quantities to make a confident statement. Avoid it over large areas, if you feel uninspired.

Task 7 Render the text

SHAPES

Active vocabulary:

shape – форма

metaphor – метафора, образное выражение

to resemble – иметь сходство

curve – кривая линия, изгиб

projection – проекция

etymology – этимология, происхождение слова

elaborate – сложный, искусный

hourglass – песочные часы

cone – конус

bowtie – галстук-бабочка

bullet – пуля

spherical – сферический

mushroom – гриб

pear – груша

circular – круглый

scarab – жук-скарабей

Many shapes have metaphorical names, i.e., their names are metaphors: these shapes are named after a most common object that has it. For example, "U-shape" is a shape that resembles the letter U, a bell-shaped curve has the shape of the vertical cross-section of a bell, etc.

These terms may variously refer to objects, their crosssections or projections. Some of these names are "classical terms", i.e., words of Latin or Ancient Greek etymology. Others are English language constructs (although the base words may have non-English etymology). In some disciplines, where shapes of subjects in question are a very important consideration, the shape naming may be quite elaborate, see, e.g., the taxonomy of shapes of plant leaves in botany.

For example: **bell-shaped curve**; **biconic shape**, a shape in a way opposite to the hourglass: it is based on two oppositely oriented cones or truncated cones with their bases joined; **bowtie shape**, in two dimensions; **bow shape**; **bullet nose**, an open-ended hourglass; **butterfly curve**; **cone** (from the Greek word for « pine cone »); **egg-shaped**, see "oval", below; **fish bladder** or **lens shape** (the latter taking its name from the shape of the lentil seed); **geoid** (from Greek Ge (γη) for "Earth"), the term specifically introduced to denote the approximation of the shape of the Earth, which is approximately spherical, but not exactly so; **heart shape**, long been used for its varied symbolism; **hourglass shape** or **hourglass figure**, the one that resembles an hourglass; **dog bone shape**, an hourglass with rounded ends; **Lune**, from the Latin word for the Moon; **mushroom shape**, which became infamous as a result of the mushroom cloud; **oval** (from the Latin "ovum" for « egg»), a descriptive term applied to several kinds of "rounded" shapes, including the egg shape; **pear shaped**, in reference to the shape of a pear, i.e., a generally rounded shape, tapered towards the top and more spherical/circular at the bottom; **rod**, a 3-dimensional, solid (filled) cylinder; **scarabaeus curve**, resembling a scarab.

Task 8 Render the text

MATERIALS & STRUCTURES

Active vocabulary:

clay – глина
sand – песок
wood – дерево
timber – древесина
rock – зд. камень
synthetic – синтетический
insulation – изоляция
carpentry – плотничество, плотниче дело
plumbing – сантехника, водопровод
lumber – (US) пиломатериалы
glass – стекло
petroleum – нефть
mud – грязь, земля
soil – почва
gravel – гравий
straw – солома
density – плотность
thatch – солома, тростник
plank – доска
board – доска
reinforced concrete – железобетон
bars – брусья
rod – прут, стержень
alloy – сплав
tin – олово
chrome – хром
bullet proof – пуленепробиваемый
film – пленка
cement – цемент

Building material is any material which is used for a construction purpose. Many naturally occurring substances, such as clay, sand, wood and rocks, even twigs and leaves have been used to construct buildings. Apart from naturally occurring materials, many man-made products are in

use, some more and some less synthetic. Building materials can be generally categorized into two sources, natural and synthetic. Natural building materials are those that are unprocessed or minimally processed by industry, such as lumber or glass. Synthetic materials are made in industrial settings after much human manipulations, such as plastics and petroleum based paints. Both have their uses.

Fabric

Two well known types include the conical tepee and the circular yurt. It has been revived as a major construction technique with the development of tensile architecture and synthetic fabrics. Modern buildings can be made of flexible material such as fabric membranes, and supported by a system of steel cables, rigid framework or internal.

Mud and clay

The amount of each material used leads to different styles of buildings. The deciding factor is usually connected with the quality of the soil being used. Larger amounts of clay usually mean using the cob/adobe style, while low clay soil is usually associated with sod building. The other main ingredients include more or less sand/gravel and straw/grasses.

Rock

There are many types of rock throughout the world all with differing attributes that make them better or worse for particular uses. Rock is a very dense material so it gives a lot of protection too, its main draw-back as a material is its weight and awkwardness. Its energy density is also considered a big draw back, as stone is hard to keep warm without using large amounts of heating resources.

Thatch

Thatch is one of the oldest of building materials known; grass is a good insulator and easily harvested. Many African tribes have lived in homes made completely of grasses year round. In Europe, thatch roofs on homes were once prevalent but the material fell out of favour as industrialization and improved transport increased the availability of other materials. Today, though, the practice is undergoing a revival. In the Netherlands, for instance, many of new builds too have thatched roofs with special ridge tiles on top.

Wood

Wood is a product of trees, and sometimes other fibrous plants, used for construction purposes when cut or pressed into lumber and timber, such as boards, planks and similar materials. Wood can be very flexible under loads, keeping strength while bending, and is incredibly strong when compressed vertically. There are many differing qualities to the different types of wood, even among same tree species. This means specific species are better for various uses than others. And growing conditions are important for deciding quality.

Concrete

Concrete is a composite building material made from the combination of aggregate (composite) and a binder such as cement. For a concrete construction of any size, as concrete has a rather low tensile strength, it is generally strengthened using steel rods or bars (known as rebars). This strengthened concrete is then referred to as reinforced concrete. Concrete has been the predominant building material in this modern age due to its longevity, formability, and ease of transport.

Metal

Metal is used as structural framework for larger buildings such as skyscrapers, or as an external surface covering. There are many types of metals used for building. Steel is a metal alloy whose major component is iron, and is the usual choice for metal structural building materials. It is strong, flexible, and if refined well and/or treated lasts a long time. Corrosion is metal's prime enemy when it comes to longevity. The lower density and better corrosion resistance of aluminium alloys and tin sometimes overcome their greater cost. Brass was more common in the past, but is usually restricted to specific uses or specialty items today. Other metals used include titanium, chrome, gold, silver. Titanium can be used for structural purposes, but it is much more expensive than steel. Chrome, gold, and silver are used as decoration, because these materials are expensive and lack structural qualities such as tensile strength or hardness.

Glass

Glassmaking is considered an art form as well as an industrial process or material. Clear windows have been used since the invention of glass to cover small openings in a building. They provided humans with the ability to both let light into rooms while at the same time keeping inclement weather outside. Glass is generally made from mixtures of sand and silicates, in a very hot fire stove called a kiln and is very brittle. Very often additives are added to the mixture when making to produce glass with shades of colours or various characteristics (such as bullet proof glass, or light emittance).

Plastic

The term plastics covers a range of synthetic or semi-synthetic organic condensation or polymerization products that can be moulded or extruded into objects or films or fibres. Their name is derived from the fact that in their semi-liquid state they are malleable, or have the property of plasticity. Plastics vary immensely in heat tolerance, hardness, and resiliency. Combined and lightness of plastics ensures their use in almost all industrial applications today.

Cement composites

Cement bonded composites are made of hydrated cement paste that binds wood or alike particles or fibres to make pre-cast building components. Various fibrous materials including paper and fiberglass have been used as binders. Wood and natural fibres are composed of various soluble organic compounds like carbohydrates, glycosides and phenolics. These compounds are known to retard cement setting. Therefore, before using a wood in making cement boned composites, its compatibility with cement is assessed.

Task 9

Find in the text the English for:

промышленный дизайн, промышленное производство, непревзойденная элегантность, производство черепицы, функциональная простота, практичная форма, декоративная деталь, драгоценный металл, предмет домашнего обихода, процесс литья, представлять доказательства, заверять документы, ценить высокое качество материала.

2. Use one of the nouns in an appropriate form to fill in each gap, translate the sentences:

precision, uniformity, standardization, pottery, patron, artisan, weaponry, contribution, implement, philosophy, design

1. Paleontologists measure man's evolution partly through the changes in flint
2. Many of the standard principles of were known to pre-industrial societies.
3. Much Greek and Roman was made by methods which are recognizable industrial, and which must have involved the intervention of a designer.
4. A more complex example of standardization is Roman
5. of weapons and equipment was essential to Roman military tactics.
6. Among the Greek and Romans, there existed a high degree of
7. Medieval, like the Roman potters, knew the convenience of the casting process.
8. Eighteenth-century design was in many respects very close to that professed today.
9. Eighteenth-century concern with visual style led to the issue of numerous pattern-books for the guidance of furniture-makers and their
10. Eighteenth-century designers produced a wide range of instruments for various purposes.
11. And even more profound to modern design philosophy has been made by the peoples of the Far East.

Task 10

Use one of the nouns to fill each gap.

Canvas visibility expression focus collage achievement aesthetic subject matter impact motif

1. Symbolism had its roots in literature, but came to affect all forms of artistic
2. The Futurists' paintings of crowds and machines in motion were perhaps their most spectacular
3. Ardengo Soffici's *Decomposition of the Planes of a Lamp* takes as its principal a banal mass –produced object.
4. The – the key invention of Synthetic Cubism – featured scraps of newspaper, old labels, fragments of wallpaper, in fact all kinds of industrial detritus.
5. Three things established themselves at the very heart of the modernist, and continued to influence artists long after Futurism had exhausted its impetus.
6. The American artist Stuart Davis, heavily influenced by French Cubism, took the Lucky Strike package as the for a picture.
7. Davis asked his audience to shift and look at it in a totally different way, as if they had never seen it before.
8. Another American painter, Gerald Murphy, already seems to anticipate the Pop Art of the 1960s in a produced in 1922.
9. The fascination with machine forms had an inevitable on the decorative arts.
10. In the nineteenth century pure machine forms were invisible. They only acquired once they were ornamented in some way.

Task 11

1. Read the text

Carnival Spirit's interior design, celebrates world's great architectural styles. From art nouveau to postmodern to funky to Egyptian, the public rooms on the newest ship, *the Carnival Spirit*, celebrate a wide variety of architectural styles in their interior-design themes. As the *Carnival Spirit* represents a new class of "Fun Ship", its interior design reinvents the traditional central thematic idea by creating a mood of diversity through a synthesis of highly divergent décors.

"Although the central idea for this ship could be called 'noteworthy décor styles,' it's really a very abstract unifying theme," said Joe Farcus, interior architect for the "Fun Ship" fleet.

"There is a main decorative style used in each of the public rooms - Chinese in one, art deco in another, for example - however, the styles are not necessarily executed in a traditional manner, but rather are more interpretive," he added.

The Spirit Lobby and some public areas are decorated in the art deco style, which uses sleek, graceful lines and slender organic forms. The lobby houses two grand staircases, a bar with dance floor and the information and tour desks. Rich wood and antiqued copper are used extensively in the lobby, stairwells and elevator bays. Railings are a lacy cast copper, stained glass domes in the ceiling provide diffused lighting, and the walls and elevators combine wood, handmade etched plates, marble inlaid frames and embossed copper trimmings.

Art Nouveau – стиль модерн (художественный и архитектурный стиль конца XIX - начала XX вв.)

funky – 1) вонючий; 2) грубо-материальный; приземленный; 3) броский, вызывающий; 4) стиль «фанки» (муз.)

lobby – вестибюль, холл, фойе

copper – медь

stairwell – лестничный колодец

bay – стр. пролет

railing – ограда, перила

diffused – разбросанный, рассеянный

to etch – гравировать

inlaid – мозаичный

embossed – 1) резной, тисненый, чеканный 2) рельефный; выпуклый 3) богато украшенный 4) напыщенный (о стиле)

2. Choose the most suitable title to the text:

- 1) The interior design of the Spirit Lobby.
- 2) The best design project of Joe Farcus, interior architect for the "Fun Ship" fleet.
- 3) The diversity of the interior design on the Carnival Spirit.
- 4) The up-to-date interior design of the public rooms on the Carnival Spirit.

3. Find the English equivalents in the text:

заново открывать (обновлять), представлять, объединяющая тема, выполненный в традиционной манере, вмещать (содержать), цветное стекло, обеспечивать

4. Find the synonyms to the following words:

to be famous for, a great diversity, a feeling of multiplicity, different, remarkable, shiny, refined, impressive, widely, embellishments

5. True or false?

- 1) Different styles are presented in the interior design on the ship.
- 2) The Carnival Spirit's décors are not united by any theme.
- 3) All the décors on the ship are performed in established styles without any interpretation.
- 4) The entrance hall of the ship is designed in the style of 30-ties of the 20th century.
- 5) The décor of the vestibule is rather reserved and have no pretentious garniture.

6. Match the words to their synonyms:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1) to celebrate | a) to contain, to have, to include |
| 2) to represent | b) to perform, to carry out |
| 3) to reinvent | c) to engrave, to carve, to cut |
| 4) to execute | d) to unite, to join |
| 5) to house | e) to have fun; to glorify |
| 6) to provide | f) to renew, to renovate, to reform |
| 7) to etch | g) to give, to supply |
| 8) to combine | h) to symbolize, to stand for, to characterize |

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of these verbs:

- 1) The engraver ... little crosses on the copper plate.
- 2) This marvelous picture ... the joys of life.
- 3) The artist ... his imaginative ideas in stone.
- 4) The architects and the designers ... their efforts to create a wonderful interior design.
- 5) The house is entered through the atrium, where a skylight and glass doors ... natural lighting.
- 6) We ... her birthday by going out to a restaurant.

7. Match the definitions to the words:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1) lobby | a) slim and graceful |
| 2) sleek | b) a rounded roof built on a circular base |
| 3) slender | c) glass that has been coloured for artistic purposes |
| 4) graceful | d) ornamental pattern, ornamental design |
| 5) stained glass | e) a room used as an entrance hall or vestibule |
| 6) dome | f) beautiful in movement, style or form |
| 7) frame | g) smooth, shiny, and glossy |
| 8) trimmings | h) an firm border into which something is fitted |

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of these words:

- 1) St. Paul's Cathedral in London is famous for its beautiful
- 2) The ... of the hotel was designed in the Revival style.
- 3) The decorator used ... to make pictures and patterns in windows.
- 4) The ... of the jacket were made of gray leather.

8. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the following words: *traditional, noteworthy, to house, to reinvent, variety, graceful, to represent*

- 1) This new building will ... several departments.

- 2) There is nothing particular ... in the ornamental patterns of this interior.
- 3) In the late 80-ties certain musicians and DJs began ... the whole feel and style of jazz to fit contemporary street culture.
- 4) The popular ... version of the poem tended to become modified.
- 5) The composition of the painting is very
- 6) This photograph ... my childhood.
- 7) The Museum contains ... of jewellery collections made of silver and gold, enchased with gems and pearls.

9. Match the parts of the sentences:

- 1) The interior design of the public rooms...
- 2) A wide variety of styles...
- 3) The design of the rooms on the ship ...
- 4) Each of the rooms is performed...
- 5) The Lobby is decorated ...

- a) ... in an interpretative manner.
- b) ... in the art deco style.
- c) ... is presented on the Carnival Spirit.
- d) ... celebrates great architectural styles.
- e) ... synthesizes divergent décors.

10. Translate the sentences:

- 1) Архитектор не следовал традиционному стилю в оформлении помещения.
- 2) Стил ь арт деко использует утонченные линии и формы при оформлении.
- 3) Дизайн интерьера данного помещения представляет собой синтез разнообразного декора.
- 4) В оформлении вестибюля дизайнер использовал мозаичное стекло, гравировку, мрамор и рельефный орнамент.

Комплексные тесты для промежуточной аттестации

COMPLEX GRAMMAR TEST 1

1. We go home ... bus.
a. in b. by c. to
2. They are going to leave ... Moscow tonight.
a. to b. for c. in
3. The hall is full ... people.
a. of b. by c. for
4. Let's listen ... the new tapes.
a. to b. for c. over
5. How do you get ... your office?
a. by b. in c. to
6. How much time do you spend ... your English a day?
a. at b. on c. for
7. We are very busy ... weekdays.
a. out of b. in c. on
8. Classes end ... 3 o'clock.
a. at b. in c. to
9. You must translate this text ... Russian.
a. in b. into c. for
10. My friend ... on the ship for fifteen years by next year.
a. will have been serving b. have served c. was serving
11. By two o'clock the students will ... the test translation for two hours.
a. be doing b. have been doing c. do
12. When Jim came out of army he ... what to do.
a. is wondering b. has wondered c. was wondering
13. His parents were sick, they didn't have much money, so they ... pretty desperate.
a. were getting b. are getting c. have got
14. ... you speak English?
a. do b. does c. is d. are
15. Where ... your son learn?
a. do b. does c. is d. are
16. I can't translate this text because I ... not know these words.
a. do b. does c. is d. are
17. Peter ... not go in for sports this winter because he is unwell.
a. do b. does c. is d. are
18. When ... first spring flowers appear on the ground?
a. do b. does c. is d. are
19. ... it snowing now?
a. do b. does c. is d. are
20. ... it often rain in autumn?
a. do b. does c. is d. are
21. ... it still dark?
a. do b. does c. is d. are

22. When ... it get light in January?
a. do b. does c. is d. are
23. What hobby group ... you going to join?
a. do b. does c. is d. are
24. My father ... too old to do this work.
a. do b. does c. is d. are
25. How long ... it take you to get to the Institute?
a. do b. does c. is d. are
26. I am sorry. I am late. ... I come in?
a. must b. can c. may d. need
27. – ... I read or translate the text? – Read it, please.
a. must b. can c. may d. need
28. My sister studies French. She ... already read and speak French a little.
a. must b. can c. may d. need
29. It is late. I ... go home.
a. must b. can c. may d. need
30. Must I describe the picture? No, you ... not.
a. must b. can c. may d. need
31. May I take these magazines home? No, you ... not.
a. must b. can c. may d. need
32. There are no people in the hall, we ... have a talk there.
a. must b. can c. may d. need
33. The weather is getting worse. It ... rain.
a. must b. can c. may d. need
34. – ... your little daughter walk? – No, she can't. She is only eight months old.
a. must b. can c. may d. need
35. My brother ... home late as a rule.
a. come b. comes c. is coming
36. Look, your brother ... home.
a. go b. goes c. is going
37. What are you doing? I ... a book.
a. read b. reads c. am reading
38. When do you ... ?
a. get up b. gets up c. getting up
39. Are you ... to smoke?
a. go b. to go c. going
40. It does not ... me long to wash and dress in the morning.
a. take b. takes c. taking
41. Does it sometimes ... in summer?
a. snow b. snows c. snowing
42. Go on ... , please.
a. read b. to read c. reading
43. My sister is fond of
a. skate b. skates c. skating
- Какой вспомогательный глагол будет употребляться для образования вопросительной формы?
44. I usually have dinner at home.
a. is b. do c. does
45. He gets older.
a. is b. do c. does
46. It is raining.
a. is b. do c. does

47. He has (больше) free time than I have.
a. more b. most c. better
48. (Лучше) late than never.
a. better b. best c. worse
49. This is the (самый удобный) chair.
a. more comfortable b. most comfortable c. less comfortable
50. He plays tennis (хуже) than I do.
a. better b. worse c. worst
51. We have (меньше) flowers than they have.
a. less b. least c. fewer
52. They have (меньше) white paper than we have.
a. less b. least c. fewer
53. Winter is the (самое холодное) season in a year.
a. cold b. colder c. coldest
54. Take some other book because these stories are (слишком) easy for you.
a. much b. too c. more
55. He (собирается) to paint a picture.
a. is fond of b. wants c. is going
56. This book is (такая же трудная) as that magazine.
a. more difficult than b. as difficult c. not so difficult
57. It is not (так тепло) in autumn as in summer.
a. warmer than b. as warm as c. so warm
58. My daughter is (гораздо моложе) than you are.
a. less younger b. much younger c. youngest
59. Let's listen to the (последние) news.
a. next b. latest c. last
60. (Необходимо) for you to help your friends.
a. it is possible b. necessary c. it is necessary

Найдите синонимы или определения к указанным словам:

61. to tell
a. to describe b. to speak c. to ask
62. before
a. over b. around c. in front of
63. over
a. between b. above c. at
64. also
a. seldom b. very c. too
65. in the country
a. out of town b. on the ground c. in town
66. to watch
a. to describe b. to look attentively c. to repeat
67. as a rule
a. seldom b. never c. usually
68. tidy
a. clean b. fresh c. clear
69. to attend
a. to get b. to smoke c. to come regularly
- Выберите антонимы для следующих слов:
70. short
a. long b. black c. fine
71. early
a. never b. late c. long

72. far
a. good b. often c. near
73. to get dark
a. to get light b. to get older c. to get worse
74. warm
a. dark b. cool c. bad
75. well
a. bad b. badly c. good
76. to learn
a. to rewrite b. to forget c. to describe
77. after
a. before b. over c. around
78. more
a. fewer b. larger c. smaller
79. best
a. least b. most c. worst
80. to come back
a. to leave b. to attend c. to forget
81. always
a. never b. seldom c. often
82. often
a. seldom b. never c. sometimes

Определите, какой частью речи является выделенное слово:

83. The girl sitting at the window is the best **skier** of our group.
a. существительное b. наречие c. прилагательное
84. The girl **sitting** at the window is the best skier of our group.
a. причастие b. герундий c. прилагательное
85. **Reading** books helps us to master English.
a. причастие b. герундий c. существительное
86. **The reading** boy is Comrade Petrov's son.
a. причастие b. герундий c. прилагательное
87. Nobody likes **rainy** weather.
a. прилагательное b. герундий c. причастие
88. It is a good **beginning**.
a. существительное b. причастие c. герундий
89. The sun shines **brightly**.
a. наречие b. прилагательное c. причастие
90. You may **rewrite** your test if you like.
a. прилагательное b. глагол c. существительное

Укажите правильное место в предложении данных наречий:

91. often
He (a) is (b) late (c).
92. seldom
She (a) goes (b) skiing (c).
93. badly
You (a) speak (b) French (c).
94. usually
She (a) is (b) at home in the evenings (c).
95. always
We (a) take (b) books home (c).
96. well
You (a) must learn (b) to speak English (c).

97. Куда ты идешь?

a. Where are you going? b. Where do you go? c. Where can you go now?

98. Куда ты ходишь каждый день?

a. Where are you going now? b. Where do you go every day? c. Where must you go every day?

99. Летом рано светает.

a. It is already getting light. b. It gets light early in summer. c. It is early summer.

100. Идет снег?

a. Does it snow? b. Is it snowing? c. Is it going to rain?

Keys: COMPLEX GRAMMAR TEST 1

1b	11b	21c	31b	41a	51c	61b	71b	81a	91b
2b	12c	22b	32b	42c	52a	62c	72c	82c	92a
3a	13a	23d	33c	43c	53c	63b	73a	83a	93c
4a	14a	24c	34b	44b	54b	64c	74b	84a	94b
5c	15b	25b	35b	45c	55c	65a	75b	85b	95a
6b	16a	26c	36c	46a	56b	66b	76b	86a	96c
7c	17b	27a	37c	47a	57c	67c	77a	87a	97a
8a	18a	28b	38a	48a	58b	68a	78a	88a/c	98b
9b	19c	29a	39c	49b	59b	69c	79c	89a	99b
10a	20b	30d	40a	50b	60c	70a	80a	90b	100b

COMPLEX GRAMMAR TEST 2

1. Let's translate this article ... Russian.

a. in b. into c. on

2. Let's listen ... the latest news.

a. for b. into c. to

3. He gets ... the Institute by bus.

a. to b. into c. in

4. He is free ... Mondays.

a. on b. in c. at

5. Classes are over ... 3 o'clock.

a. at b. in c. on

6. I haven't finished my drawing

a. yet b. just c. already

7. I have ... been to London.

a. never b. since c. now

8. We had sent the letter ... we learnt the news.

a. before b. after c. till

9. She has ... painted the picture.

a. yet b. already c. an hour ago

10. ... he meet us at the station tomorrow?

a. will b. does c. is

11. ... you finished to write your article yet?

a. were b. did c. have

12. What magazine ... you looking through when we came into the hall?

a. did b. were c. are

13. I knew you ... pass the exams successfully.

a. will b. would c. have

14. This problem ... discussed at our last meeting.

a. will be b. was c. had

15. When ... they come back?
a. did b. have c. were
16. – ... it still raining? – Yes, it is.
a. is b. does c. will
17. ... your sister want to buy a new radio-set?
a. has b. is c. does
18. We were watching TV while the children ... in the garden.
a. will be playing b. played c. were playing
19. Oh, I'm sorry. I haven't ... you at first.
a. understanding b. understood c. understand
20. He was so tired that he couldn't ... us.
a. to join b. joined c. join
21. We shall ... the results when we finish our experiments.
a. to be discussing b. to discuss c. discuss
22. We ... to the theatre this month.
a. are not b. have not been c. were not
23. – Have you written the letter yet? – No, I haven't. I ... still ... it.
a. have ... written b. am ... writing c. was ... writing
24. When we ... our work we shall go home.
a. shall finish b. will be finished c. finish
25. I ... to the engineer before I read the article about him in the newspaper.
a. had spoken b. have spoken c. spoke
26. Did she ... her plan last month?
a. fulfils b. fulfill c. fulfilled
27. Does your son ... to watch TV?
a. likes b. liked c. like
28. We shall be glad if we ... to take our exams in advance.
a. are allowed b. shall be allowed c. shall have
29. My father ... home at 5 o'clock yesterday.
a. was coming b. has come c. came
30. At 5 o'clock yesterday I ... to the news on the radio.
a. was listening b. listened c. have listened

**Какой вспомогательный глагол следует употребить для образования
вопросительной формы?**

31. It rained hard yesterday.
a. do b. did c. does d. had
32. They had to stay at home.
a. do b. did c. does d. had
33. These students combine work and studies.
a. do b. did c. does d. had
34. He goes on business to St. Petersburg.
a. do b. did c. does d. had
35. I (не был) to my native town since I entered the Institute.
a. was not b. have not been c. had not been
36. He said that a lot of interesting subjects (изучаются) by the students.
a. are studied b. were studied c. are studying
37. He thought that you (занимаетесь) in for swimming.
a. went b. go c. are going
38. Foreign languages (изучаются) by the students.
a. have learnt b. are learnt c. are learning
39. (Умеете) you play tennis?
a. must b. can c. may

40. I (не смогу) to help you.
a. shan't be allowed b. shan't be able c. shan't have
41. They (пришлось, должны были) to take part in the competition.
a. must be b. had c. had to be
42. He (сможет) go skiing.
a. will have to b. will allow c. will be able to
43. We (пришлось) to stay at home because it was raining.
a. were able to b. had to c. could
44. As soon as the classes (окончатся) we shall hurry to the station.
a. will be over b. are over c. will finish
45. We were sure that you (разрешили) the problem.
a. solved b. had solved c. were solved
46. Do you speak (какой-нибудь) foreign language?
a. some b. any c. something
47. (Все) knows him.
a. everything b. somebody c. everybody
48. Did (кто-нибудь) ring me up?
a. somebody b. anybody c. anything
49. This project is the (самый лучший) in our group.
a. better b. best c. worst
50. This flat is (менее) comfortable than yours.
a. worse b. least c. less
51. The 21st of June is the (самый длинный) day in a year.
a. warmest b. longer c. longest
52. Do you hear (что-нибудь)?
a. everything b. something c. anything
53. He did not tell me (ничего).
a. nothing b. something c. anything
54. He rang (никому) up.
a. anybody b. nobody c. somebody
55. (Их) work is not interesting.
a. them b. theirs c. their
56. I can't see (их).
a. them b. they c. their
57. I live in this house. There is a bus stop in front of (ним).
a. him b. it c. its
58. I have not met (его) sister.
a. his b. him c. its
59. (Ее) project is the best in our group.
a. her b. its c. hers
60. I don't hear (его).
a. him b. his c. he

Найдите синонимы или определения к указанным словам:

61. usually
a. as a rule b. seldom c. often
62. to continue
a. to make pleasant b. to go on c. to enjoy
63. to arrive
a. to come b. to visit c. to introduce
64. a number of
a. near b. a few, some c. pleasant
65. to be held

- a. to take place b. to go on c. to devote
66. favourable
a. convenient b. extensive c. straight
67. extensive
a. great, wide, large b. improved c. far, further
68. actual
a. active b. recent c. real
69. plenty of
a. a top mark b. an opinion c. a great deal of
70. opinion
a. to put into production b. to pay attention to c. an idea of something or somebody
71. to receive
a. to get b. to divide c. to depend
72. recently
a. a year ago b. not long ago c. sometime later
73. to watch
a. to get interested b. to look attentively c. to devote
74. to leave
a. to attend b. to come in c. to go away

Выберите пары слов - антонимов:

75. a. famous – unknown b. outstanding – good c. thick – white
76. a. to make progress – to forget b. to get light – to get dark c. to be born – to live
77. a. far – near b. eventful – expressive c. happy – favourable
78. a. to be well – to be untidy b. to ask – to answer c. to be glad – to be free
79. a. to read – to agree b. to miss classes – to attend classes c. to translate – to repeat
80. a. to make – to do b. a lot of – few, little c. to combine – to miss
81. a. to learn – to forget b. to do – to finish c. to ask – to discuss

Укажите, с каким словом (или сочетанием слов) могут сочетаться данные ниже.

82. to be interested in
a. something b. somewhere c. some
83. to make
a. development b. an impression c. exercises
84. straight
a. tickets b. streets c. examinations
85. to accept
a. an event b. an invitation c. suburbs
86. to enter
a. an institute b. a journey c. a trip
87. to book
a. a ticket b. reading c. historical events
88. to graduate from
a. a school b. an institute c. a palace
89. conference
a. takes part b. takes place c. busy
90. Выберите вопрос, для образования которого следует употребить вспомогательный глагол do:
a. ... their children study any foreign language?
b. ... the conditions greatly improved by them?
c. ... the plant equipped with up-to-date machinery?
d. ... you meet Mary at the station last night?
91. Why do you have to do this work?

a. Почему вы делаете эту работу? b. Почему вы должны делать эту работу? c. Кто должен делать эту работу?

92. He is often seen in the library.

a. Он часто ходит в библиотеку. b. Его часто видят в библиотеке. c. Он часто видит его в библиотеке.

93. This competition is much spoken about.

a. Поговорим об этом соревновании.

b. Об этом соревновании много говорят. c. Надо много говорить об этом соревновании.

94. There are some fruit trees in our park.

a. В нашем парке есть несколько фруктовых деревьев.

b. Несколько фруктовых деревьев растет в нашем парке.

c. В нашем парке можно увидеть несколько фруктовых деревьев.

95. Our garden is as large as your park.

a. Наш сад больше вашего парка. b. Наш сад не такой большой, как ваш парк.

c. Наш сад такой же большой, как ваш парк.

96. We thought that you were going to enter an institute.

a. Мы думали, что вы собираетесь поступать в институт.

b. Мы думали, что вы собирались поступать в институт.

c. Мы думали, что вы пойдете в институт.

97. It is our district that he lives in.

a. Он живет в нашем районе. b. Это наш район, и мы в нем живем. c. Он живет как раз в нашем районе.

98. Выберите правильный вопрос к следующему предложению: The conditions of work were greatly improved.

a. Did they improve the conditions of work?

b. Will the conditions of work be greatly improved?

c. What was greatly improved?

Какое из следующих предложений при переводе на русский язык будет включать относительное местоимение

“который”, вводящее придаточное определительное предложение?

99. a. Which of them deals with this problem?

b. The palace that they visited during their stay in the town made a great impression on them.

c. What questions were you asked?

100. a. The conference we are planning to hold next month will be attended by many foreign scientists.

b. We did not know which of them was the dean.

c. He was going to express his opinion but he was interrupted.

Keys: COMPLEX GRAMMAR TEST 2

1b	11c	21c	31b	41b	51c	61a	71a	81a	91b
2c	12b	22b	32b	42c	52c	62b	72b	82a	92b
3a	13b	23b	33a	43b	53c	63a	73b	83b	93b
4a	14b	24c	34c	44b	54b	64b	74c	84b	94a
5a	15a	25a	35b	45b	55c	65a	75a	85b	95c
6a	16a	26b	36b	46b	56a	66a	76b	86a	96a
7a	17c	27c	37a	47c	57b	67a	77a	87a	97c
8a	18c	28a	38b	48b	58a	68c	78b	88b	98c
9b	19b	29c	39b	49b	59a	69c	79b	89b	99b
10a	20c	30a	40b	50c	60a	70c	80b	90a	100a