

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ  
ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА  
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

**ОП.06 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

программы подготовки квалифицированных рабочих и служащих  
по профессии

**54.01.20 Графический дизайнер**

Форма обучения: очная

Владивосток 2024

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины ОП.06 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» разработана в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по профессии 54.01.20 Графический дизайнер, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки России от 09.12.2016 № 1543.

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Рассмотрена на заседании Методического совета  
Протокол № 2 от «26» марта 2024 г.

Председатель Методического совета КИМК \_\_\_\_\_ И.Л. Клочко



# 1 ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

## 1.1 Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы

Учебная дисциплина ОП.06 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» является частью Общепрофессионального цикла учебного плана основной образовательной программы (далее ООП) в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по профессии 54.01.20 Графический дизайнер

## 1.2 Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины

По итогам освоения дисциплины, обучающиеся должны продемонстрировать результаты обучения, соотнесённые с результатами освоения ООП СПО, приведенные в таблице.

Код и наименование компетенции	Уметь	Знать
ОК 10 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.	<b>У1-</b> общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы <b>У2-</b> переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; <b>У3-</b> самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;	<b>З1-</b> лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

## 2 СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

### 2.1 Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов
<b>Объем образовательной программы учебной дисциплины</b>	70
в том числе:	
– теоретическое обучение	Не предусмотрено
– практические занятия	70
– промежуточная аттестация – Дифференцированный зачет	-

## 2.2. Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала и формы организационной деятельности обучающихся	Объем в часах	Коды компетенций, формированию которых способствует элемент программы
<b>Раздел 1. История развития дизайна и графического искусства</b>		<b>12</b>	
<b>Тема 1.1. История развития графического искусства</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>2</b>	ОК 10
	История развития графического искусства		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 1. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. . Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения. Структуры повествовательного предложения.		
<b>Тема 1.2. История развития дизайна</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>2</b>	ОК 10
	История развития графического дизайна		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 2. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения. Структуры вопросительного предложения		
<b>Тема 1.3. Профессия дизайнер</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>2</b>	ОК 10
	Профессия дизайнер, её особенности.		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 3. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Множественное и единственное число им. существительных.		
<b>1.4. Основные направления в искусстве и дизайне</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>4</b>	ОК 10
	Основные направления в искусстве и дизайне		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 4. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма.		
	Практическое занятие № 5. Активизация навыка перевода с русского языка на иностранный, с использованием активной лексики урока. Активизация навыка восприятия на слух. Аудирование по теме. Интерактивные задания		
<b>1.5. Современные дизайнеры</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>2</b>	ОК 10
	Современные дизайнеры		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		

	Практическое занятие № 6. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма.		
<b>Раздел 2 . Современные вопросы профессиональной деятельности</b>		<b>60</b>	
<b>Тема 2.1 Профессиональное обучение и среда в профессии дизайнер</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>8</b>	ОК 10
	Профессиональное обучение и среда в профессии дизайнер		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 7. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Словообразование. Суффиксы и приставки в английском языке		
	Практическое занятие № 8. Активизация навыка перевода с русского языка на иностранный, с использованием активной лексики урока. Фразовые глаголы английского языка применительно к профессиональной тематике. Активизация навыка говорения.		
<b>Тема 2.2. Цифровая печать.</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>6</b>	ОК 10
	Цифровая печать		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 9. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Временные формы глагола в английском языке. Группа Simple		
	Практическое занятие № 10. Активизация навыка перевода с русского языка на иностранный, с использованием активной лексики урока.		
<b>Тема 2.3. Основные виды печатной продукции</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>4</b>	ОК 10
	Основные виды печатной продукции		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 11. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация навыка говорения. Монологическая речь по изученной теме с использованием профессиональной терминологии. Прилагательные в английском языке. Образование степеней сравнения.		
<b>Тема 2.4. Оформление книг. Профессия иллюстратор.</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>4</b>	ОК 10
	Оформление книг. Профессия иллюстратор		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 12. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных в английском языке. Активизация навыка говорения по изученной теме с использованием профессиональной терминологии		

<b>Тема 2.5. Форма, размер, пространство в графическом дизайне</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>4</b>	ОК 10
	Форма, размер, пространство в графическом дизайне		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 13. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Местоимения (личные и притяжательные) в английском языке. Повторение изученных грамматических тем.		
<b>Тема 2.6. Дизайн торговой марки компании, разработка, продвижение</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>4</b>	ОК 10
	Дизайн торговой марки компании, разработка, продвижение		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 14. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Артикли в английском языке. Активизация навыка говорения по изученной теме с использованием профессиональной терминологии Повторение изученного материала по разделу № 2		
<b>2.7. Реклама</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>4</b>	
	Реклама. Особенности рекламной продукции		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 15. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Временные формы глагола в английском языке. Группа Continuous. Активизация навыка восприятия иностранной речи на слух. Аудирование по теме «Реклама»		
<b>2.8. Дизайн упаковочной продукции</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>4</b>	
	Дизайн упаковочной продукции		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 16. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения. Активизация навыка восприятия иностранной речи на слух. Аудирование по теме «Разработка упаковки»	<b>2</b>	
<b>2.9. Программное обеспечение профессиональной деятельности</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>4</b>	ОК 10
	Программное обеспечение профессиональной деятельности (программы, используемые в работе по профессии «Дизайнер»)		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 17. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Предлоги времени в английском языке. Активизация лексики в упражнениях по теме.		
<b>2.10. Экология. Эко-дизайн.</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>4</b>	ОК 10
	Защита окружающей среды. Современные эко-проекты в дизайнерской сфере.		

	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 18. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Предлоги места в английском языке. Активизация лексики в упражнениях потеме. Проект «Эко-дом»		
<b>2.11. Эргономика</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>2</b>	ОК 10
	Эргономические аспекты дизайн-проектирования		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 19. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Герундий в английском языке.		
<b>2.12. Дизайн продукции и услуг.</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>4</b>	ОК 10
	Дизайн продукции и услуг. Понятие «промышленный дизайн» и «дизайн систем»		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 20. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Страдательный залог в английском языке. Активизация лексики в упражнениях потеме. Проект «Макет продукта»		
<b>2.13. Портфолио современного дизайнера</b>	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>4</b>	ОК 10
	Портфолио современного дизайнера		
	<b>В том числе практических занятий</b>		
	Практическое занятие № 21. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Страдательный залог в английском языке. Активизация лексики в упражнениях потеме. Навык подготовки и представления самопрезентации.		
Промежуточная аттестация		*	
Всего		70	

## **УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

### **3.1 Материально-техническое обеспечение**

*Кабинет иностранного языка.*

Основное оборудование: Количество посадочных мест 20 шт., Комплект мебели (стол и стул) для преподавателя - 1 шт., доска маркерная; мультимедийное оборудование в комплекте с экраном, трибуна.

Программное обеспечение: MS Windows7 Pro SP1 64-bit Russian OEM; Microsoft Office Prof Plus 2007 Rus; Google Chrome, свободное; Adobe Acrobat Reader, свободное; Adobe Flash Player, свободное; 7-Zip 18.01 (x64), свободное.

*Помещение для самостоятельной работы обучающихся, оснащенное компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечением доступа в электронную информационно-образовательную среду организации.*

Основное оборудование: Рабочие места на базе компьютерной техники с возможностью подключения к информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" и обеспечением доступа в электронную информационно-образовательную среду ВВГУ: комплекты учебной мебели (столы и стулья) – 19 шт., персональные компьютеры (облачные мониторы) - 19 шт; доска маркерная - 1шт., лазерный копир-принтер-сканер с 2 лотками Xerox WorkCentre 3345 DNI.

Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows 7 Professional; Microsoft Office ProPlus 2010 Russian Acsmc; СПС КонсультантЮрист: Версия Проф; Adobe Acrobat Reader; Google Chrome; Adobe Flash Player; 7-Zip 18.01 (x64).

### **3.2 Информационное обеспечение реализации программы**

#### ***Основная литература***

1. Карпова, Т.А. English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум +Приложение: тесты: учебно-практическое пособие / Карпова Т. А., Восковская А.С., Мельничук М.В. — Москва: КноРус, 2020. — 286 с. URL: <https://book.1u/book/932751>.

3. Английский язык. Грамматика: учебник и практикум для СПО / В.А.Гуреев.- М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. - 294 с. - (Серия: Профессиональное образование). Режим доступа: <http://www.biblio-online.ru/>

4. Вовси-Тиллье, Л. А., Английский язык в профессиональной сфере: Дизайн=Design in the professional sphere: учебник / Л. А. Вовси-Тиллье, Д. Х. Година, Н. А. Калашникова, Д. А. Миронова. — Москва: КноРус, 2023. — 199 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-11727-9. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/949662>

#### ***Дополнительная литература***

1. Грамматика английского языка. Grammar ш levels elementary - pre-intermediate: учеб. пособие для СПО/ Л.В. Буренко, О. С. Тарасенко, Г. А. Краснощекова; под общ. ред. Г.А. Краснощековой. - М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. - 227с. - (Серия: Профессиональное — образование). ISBN 978-5-9916-9261-8// — Электронная библиотечная система Юрайт / <http://www.biblio-online.ru/>

2. Английский язык для технических направлений: учеб. пособие для СПО/ Н.Л. Байдикова, Е.С.Давиденко. - М: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. - 171 с. - (Серия: Профессиональное образование). - ISBN 0978-5-534-10078-5 // [Электронная библиотечная система Юрайт] / - Режим доступа: <http://www.biblio-online.ru>

***Ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет", включая профессиональные базы данных и информационно-справочные системы:***

1. Информационно-справочная система «Консультант Плюс» – <http://www.consultant.ru/>

2. Профессиональная база данных: "Открытая база ГОСТов"/ Режим доступа: <http://standartgost.ru/>, доступ свободный



3. Электронная библиотечная система «РУКОНТ» - Режим доступа: <https://lib.rucont.ru/>

4. Электронная библиотечная система ZNANIUM.COM - Режим доступа: <https://znanium.com/>

5. Электронно-библиотечная система издательства "Юрайт" - Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/>

6. Электронно-библиотечная система издательства "Лань" - Режим доступа: <https://e.lanbook.com/>

7. Электронная библиотечная система «Book.ru» - Режим доступа: [www.book.ru](http://www.book.ru)

8. Президентская библиотека им. Б.Н. Ельцина (база данных различных профессиональных областей) Режим доступа: <https://www.prlib.ru/>, доступ свободный

#### **4 МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ И РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)**

Начиная изучение дисциплины, студенту необходимо:

- ознакомиться с программой, изучить список рекомендуемой литературы;
- внимательно разобраться в структуре курса, в системе распределения учебного материала по видам занятий, формам контроля, чтобы иметь представление о курсе в целом.

Самостоятельная работа студентов (СРС) — это деятельность учащихся, которую они совершают без непосредственной помощи и указаний преподавателя, руководствуясь сформировавшимися ранее представлениями о порядке и правильности выполнения операций. Цель СРС в процессе обучения заключается, как в усвоении знаний, так и в формировании умений и навыков по их использованию в новых условиях на новом учебном материале. Самостоятельная работа призвана обеспечивать возможность осуществления студентами самостоятельной познавательной деятельности в обучении, и является видом учебного труда, способствующего формированию у студентов самостоятельности. Кроме того, для расширения и углубления знаний по дисциплине целесообразно использовать: публикации в тематических журналах; полнотекстовые базы данных библиотеки; имеющиеся в библиотеках вуза. Успешное освоение дисциплины предполагает активную работу студентов на всех занятиях аудиторной формы: лекций и практических занятий, выполнение аттестационных мероприятий, эффективную самостоятельную работу.

##### **4.1 Методические рекомендации обучающимся по обеспечению самостоятельной работы**

Самостоятельная работа проводится с целью: систематизации, закрепления, углубления и расширения теоретических знаний и практических умений, приобретаемых студентами в ходе аудиторных занятий; формирования умений использовать специальную литературу; развития познавательных способностей и активности обучающихся; формирования самостоятельности мышления, способности к саморазвитию, самосовершенствованию и самореализации; развития исследовательских умений.

Для лучшего освоения материала и систематизации знаний по дисциплине необходимо отвечать на вопросы для самоконтроля. Во время самостоятельной проработки лекционного материала особое внимание следует уделять возникшим вопросам, непонятным терминам, спорным точкам зрения. В случае необходимости обращаться к преподавателю за консультацией. Студент должен четко уяснить, что именно с лекции начинается его подготовка к практическому занятию. Вместе с тем, лекция лишь организует мыслительную деятельность, но не обеспечивает глубину усвоения программного материала.

При подготовке к практическому занятию особое внимание необходимо обратить на содержание основных положений и выводов, объяснение явлений и фактов, уяснение практического приложения рассматриваемых теоретических вопросов. В процессе этой работы студент должен стремиться понять и запомнить основные положения

рассматриваемого материала, примеры, поясняющие его, а также разобраться в иллюстративном материале. В процессе подготовки рекомендуется взаимное обсуждение материала, во время которого закрепляются знания, а также приобретается практика в изложении и разъяснении полученных знаний, развивается речь.

При необходимости следует обращаться за консультацией к преподавателю. Перед консультацией, необходимо хорошо продумать вопросы, которые требуют разъяснения.

В процессе изучения дисциплины студенту необходимо ориентироваться на самостоятельную проработку лекционного материала, подготовку к практическим занятиям, выполнение тестов, кейсовых заданий, самостоятельное изучение некоторых разделов курса. Для проведения занятий лекционного типа используются учебно-наглядные пособия в форме презентационных материалов, обеспечивающих тематические иллюстрации, соответствующие темам лекций.

#### **4.2 Особенности организации обучения для лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов**

При необходимости обучающимся из числа лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов (по заявлению обучающегося) предоставляется учебная информация в доступных формах с учетом их индивидуальных психофизических особенностей:

для лиц с нарушениями зрения: в печатной форме увеличенным шрифтом; в форме электронного документа; индивидуальные консультации с привлечением тифлосурдопереводчика; индивидуальные задания, консультации и др.

для лиц с нарушениями слуха: в печатной форме; в форме электронного документа; индивидуальные консультации с привлечением сурдопереводчика; индивидуальные задания, консультации и др.

для лиц с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата: в печатной форме; в форме электронного документа; индивидуальные задания, консультации и др.

### **5 КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий и лабораторных работ, тестирования, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, проектов, исследований.

Результаты обучения	Критерии оценки	Методы оценки
ОК 10 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.	Правильность, полнота выполнения заданий, точность формулировок, точность расчетов, соответствие требованиям. Оптимальность выбора способов действий, методов, техник, последовательностей действий. Соответствие требованиям инструкций, регламентов, рациональность действий.	устный опрос, тестирование, выполнение письменных заданий
	Уровень правильных ответов при тестовом письменном и устном контроле. Качество и техническая грамотность составленных рефератов, четкость изложения материала. Быстрота ориентации в представляемом материале, быстрота реакции на вопросы	

Для оценки достижения запланированных результатов обучения по дисциплине разработаны контрольно-оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, которые прилагаются к рабочей программе дисциплины.

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ  
ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

**КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА**

для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации  
по учебной дисциплине

**ОП.06 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ  
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

программы подготовки квалифицированных рабочих и служащих  
по профессии  
**54.01.20 Графический дизайнер**

Форма обучения: очная

Владивосток 2024

### 1 Общие сведения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (далее – КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОП.06 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности».

КОС включают в себя контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине, которая проводится в форме дифференцированного зачёта (с использованием оценочного средства - устный опрос в форме ответов на вопросы, устный опрос в форме собеседования, выполнение письменных заданий, тестирование.)

### 2 Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, обеспечивающие результаты освоения образовательной программы

Код ОК, ПК	Код результата обучения	Наименование результата обучения
ОК 10	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
	З1	лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

### 3 Соответствие оценочных средств контролируемым результатам обучения

#### 3.1 Средства, применяемые для оценки уровня теоретической подготовки

Код результата обучения	Содержание учебного материала (темы)	Тип оценочного средства	
		Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
З1	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	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		дифференцирован ный 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		дифференцирован ный зачет

### **Структура банка контрольных заданий для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации**

Тип контрольного задания	Количество контрольных заданий (вариантов)	Общее время выполнения обучающимся контрольных заданий
<b>Текущий контроль</b>		
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

Тип контрольного задания	Количество контрольных заданий (вариантов)	Общее время выполнения обучающимся контрольных заданий
Task 8 Render the text	1 задание	30 минут
Task 9	2 задания	20 минут
Task 10	1 задание	20 минут
Task 11	10 заданий	40 минут
Комплексные тесты для промежуточной аттестации		
COMPLEX GRAMMAR TEST 1	100 заданий	90 минут
COMPLEX GRAMMAR TEST 2	100 заданий	90 минут

#### 4 Описание процедуры оценивания

Результаты обучения по дисциплине, уровень сформированности компетенций оцениваются по четырём бальной шкале оценками: «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно».

Текущая аттестация по дисциплине проводится с целью систематической проверки достижений обучающихся. Объектами оценивания являются: степень усвоения теоретических знаний, уровень овладения практическими умениями и навыками по всем видам учебной работы, качество выполнения самостоятельной работы, учебная дисциплина (активность на занятиях, своевременность выполнения различных видов заданий, посещаемость всех видов занятий по аттестуемой дисциплине).

При проведении промежуточной аттестации оценивается достижение студентом запланированных по дисциплине результатов обучения, обеспечивающих результаты освоения образовательной программы в целом.

#### Критерии оценивания устного ответа

(оценочные средства: *собеседование, устное сообщение,*)

**5 баллов** - ответ показывает прочные знания основных процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличается глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; владение терминологическим аппаратом; умение объяснять сущность, явлений, процессов, событий, делать выводы и обобщения, давать аргументированные ответы, приводить примеры; свободное владение монологической речью, логичность и последовательность ответа; умение приводить примеры современных проблем изучаемой области.

**4 балла** - ответ, обнаруживающий прочные знания основных процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличается глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; владение терминологическим аппаратом; умение объяснять сущность, явлений, процессов, событий, делать выводы и обобщения, давать аргументированные ответы, приводить примеры; свободное владение монологической речью, логичность и последовательность ответа. Однако допускается одна - две неточности в ответе.

**3 балла** – ответ, свидетельствующий в основном о знании процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличающийся недостаточной глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; знанием основных вопросов теории; слабо сформированными навыками анализа

явлений, процессов, недостаточным умением давать аргументированные ответы и приводить примеры; недостаточно свободным владением монологической речью, логичностью и последовательностью ответа. Допускается несколько ошибок в содержании ответа; неумение привести пример развития ситуации, провести связь с другими аспектами изучаемой области.

**2 балла** – ответ, обнаруживающий незнание процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличающийся неглубоким раскрытием темы; незнанием основных вопросов теории, несформированными навыками анализа явлений, процессов; неумением давать аргументированные ответы, слабым владением монологической речью, отсутствием логичности и последовательности. Допускаются серьезные ошибки в содержании ответа; незнание современной проблематики изучаемой области.

### **Критерии оценивания письменной работы**

(оценочные средства: *конспект, контрольная работа, доклад (сообщение), в том числе выполненный в форме презентации*).

**5 баллов** - студент выразил своё мнение по сформулированной проблеме, аргументировал его, точно определив ее содержание и составляющие. Проблема раскрыта полностью, выводы обоснованы. Приведены данные отечественной и зарубежной литературы, статистические сведения, информация нормативно-правового характера. Студент владеет навыком самостоятельной работы по заданной теме; методами и приемами анализа теоретических и/или практических аспектов изучаемой области. Фактических ошибок, связанных с пониманием проблемы, нет; графически работа оформлена правильно.

**4 балла** - работа характеризуется смысловой цельностью, связностью и последовательностью изложения; допущено не более 1 ошибки при объяснении смысла или содержания проблемы. Проблема раскрыта. Не все выводы сделаны и/или обоснованы. Для аргументации приводятся данные отечественных и зарубежных авторов. Продемонстрированы исследовательские умения и навыки. Фактических ошибок, связанных с пониманием проблемы, нет. Допущены одна-две ошибки в оформлении работы.

**3 балла** – студент проводит достаточно самостоятельный анализ основных этапов и смысловых составляющих проблемы; понимает базовые основы и теоретическое обоснование выбранной темы. Проблема раскрыта не полностью. Выводы не сделаны и/или выводы не обоснованы. Проведен анализ проблемы без привлечения дополнительной литературы. Допущено не более 2 ошибок в смысле или содержании проблемы, оформлении работы.

**2 балла** - работа представляет собой пересказанный или полностью переписанный исходный текст без каких бы то ни было комментариев, анализа. Не раскрыта структура и теоретическая составляющая темы. Проблема не раскрыта. Выводы отсутствуют. Допущено три или более трех ошибок в смысловом содержании раскрываемой проблемы, в оформлении работы.

### **Критерии оценивания тестового задания**

Оценка	<i>Отлично</i>	<i>Хорошо</i>	<i>Удовлетворительно</i>	<i>Неудовлетворительно</i>
Количество правильных ответов	91 % и ≥	от 76% до 90,9 %	не менее 61%	менее 61%

## Критерии выставления оценки студенту на зачете

(оценочные средства *выполнение письменных разноуровневых задач и заданий.*)

Оценка по промежуточной аттестации	Характеристика качества сформированности компетенций
«зачтено» / «отлично»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на продвинутом уровне: обнаруживает всестороннее, систематическое и глубокое знание учебного материала, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами применения знаний, причем не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении заданий, правильно обосновывает принятое решение, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических задач.
«зачтено» / «хорошо»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на базовом уровне: основные знания, умения освоены, но допускаются незначительные ошибки, неточности, затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и умений на новые, нестандартные ситуации.
«зачтено» / «удовлетворительно»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на пороговом уровне: имеет знания только основного материала, но не усвоил его деталей, в ходе контрольных мероприятий допускаются значительные ошибки, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, испытывает затруднения при выполнении практических работ, при оперировании знаниями и умениями при их переносе на новые ситуации.
«не зачтено» / «неудовлетворительно»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на уровне ниже порогового: выявляется полное или практически полное отсутствие знаний значительной части программного материала, студент допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большими затруднениями выполняет практические работы, умения и навыки не сформированы.

## 5. Примеры оценочных средств для проведения текущей аттестации

### 5.1 Тестовое задание

#### Test 1

Choose the right variant.

- Have you ever visited other countries? - Yes, I... to Italy and France.  
a) was      c) had been  
b) have been      d) would be
- I feel really tired. We ... to the party last night and have just returned home.  
a) went      c) had seen  
b) has gone      d) was going
- At the beginning of the film I realized that I ... it before.  
a) see      c) had seen  
b) saw      d) have seen
- When the bus stopped in the small square, Helen ... her magazine and didn't realized at first that she had arrived at her destination.  
a) read      c) was reading  
b) reads      d) had read
- My sister's son ... in tomorrow's race, because he is too young. They do not allow riders under sixteen.  
a) won't ride      c) wouldn't ride



- b) shan't ride      d) doesn't ride
6. A beautiful bridge ... in our city. It will be finished next year.  
a) builds    c) is being built  
b) is built    d) has been built
7. It has been raining for two hours. I hope it ... raining soon.  
a) stops    c) would stop  
b) shall stop      d) stop
8. Television has many advantages. It keeps us informed about the latest news, and also ... entertainment at home.  
a) provide    c) is provided  
b) provides      d) provided
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
- 9.1 ... 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.

a) look c) was looking

b) am looking d) have been looking

2. Last summer we wanted a relaxing holiday, so we ... to stay on a small island.

a) choose c) had chosen

b) have chosen d) chose

3. Mathematics ... hard. I don't understand it.

a) are c) was

b) is d) were

4. While we ... for the train, it started to rain.

a) waited c) was waiting

b) are waiting d) were waiting

5. The police officer said that every house in that street ... already by the police.

a) search c) had been searched

b) were searched d) searched

6. There is going to be a big art exhibition. It... a lot of visitors.

a) attracts c) has attracted

b) will attract d) attracted

7. The result of his investigation ... in the newspaper soon.

a) publish c) will be published

b) be published d) is published

8. When they arrived home, their children ... outside the door waiting for them.

a) sit c) was sitting

b) are sitting d) were sitting

9. We ... a new computer not long ago. Now the job will be done much more quickly.

a) had bought c) bought

b) was bought d) have bought

10. He was sorry that he ... to me for so long.

a) didn't write c) hadn't been writing

b) haven't been writing d) hasn't been writing

11. The ring you found ... be returned to an old lady who had lost it.

a) can c) have to

b) must d) are to

12. Everybody in our team played ... except the captain.

a) bad c) worst

b) badly d) the worst

13. You know much, but you know ... than your teacher.

a) little c) least

b) less d) much

14. Small shops are not as ... as supermarkets.

a) more convenient c) most convenient

b) convenient d) the most convenient

15. Sarah is a very good pianist. She plays ... piano very well.

a) a c) the

b) an d)-

16. We had five phone calls, but there were ... for you.  
 a) no c) either  
 b) none d) neither
17. I didn't have much time, but I ... visit a lot of places of interest in London.  
 a) can c) must  
 b) was able to d) had to
18. That's an easy question! ... knows the answer!  
 a) All c) Each  
 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 head 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
- 6.1 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;

## 5.2 Контрольное задание

### 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 посвежевшим, 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
- 6) **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	enthusiastic remarkable simple fade unknown changeably
reluctant	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*

1. Dresser is associated solely with domestic, not with the products of heavy industry.
2. His scientific studies led to an interest in the relationship between natural forms and.
3. Dresser's own surviving designs cover a wide range of materials, styles and .....
4. In 1879 Dresser entered into with Charles Holmes of Bradford, later the founder of the Studio magazine.
5. When this partnership came to an end, Dresser was already involved in a new .....
6. They had a wholesale that imported oriental goods.
7. Dresser also made designs for glass, and a large number for .....
8. A big collection of his watercolour designs can be found in the Minton, and a number of Minton pieces decorated with these survive.
9. 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.
10. 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, redorange, 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 yelloworange. 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 cross sections 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 bonded 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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) Стилль 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.

**5.3 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). Куда ты идешь?

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

97. 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?

98. Летом рано светает.

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

99. 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 образованиявопросительной 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