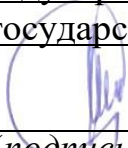


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МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
Юго-Западный государственный университет

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:
Заведующий кафедрой
Международных отношений
и государственного управления


_____ М.А. Пархомчук
(подпись)

«27» 03 2025 г.

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА
для текущего контроля успеваемости
и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся
по дисциплине

Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной деятельности
(наименование дисциплины)

38.04.04 Государственное и муниципальное управление
(код и наименование ОПОП ВО)

Организация административно-технологических процессов в государственном и
муниципальном управлении
(наименование направленности (профиля))

1 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ

1.1 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ СОБЕСЕДОВАНИЯ

1 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: **Why is so important to study languages?**

- 1 Whether it is difficult for you to learn English?
- 2 What things help you to improve your communicative skills?
- 3 Your advice to those who begin to study English?
- 4 Why do we begin to study foreign languages?
- 5 Are foreign languages necessary for people nowadays?
- 6 What language do I learn?

2 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: **Biography**

- 1 What is your name?
- 2 Where are you from?
- 3 What is your home town?
- 4 How many members are there in your family?
- 5 When were you born?
- 6 What university did you graduate from?

3 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: **Our University**

- 1 What university do you study at?
- 2 What faculties does it has?
- 3 What is your faculty?
- 4 How often do the external students come to the University?
- 5 What subjects do you study?
- 6 What do you do during examination sessions?

4Раздел (тема) дисциплины: **Eating**

- 1 How do you describe your eating habits?
- 2 Do you eat small or big portions?
- 3 What are some eating habits you want to change?
- 4 What are some junk foods that you eat?
- 5 Is a healthy diet important to you? Why or why not?
- 6 Is traditional food in your country healthy?

5 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: **Seasons and weather**

- 1 How many seasons are there in a year?
- 2 How long does each month last?
- 3 What is the hottest season?
- 4 What are autumn months?
- 5 What are winter months?
- 6 What is the weather like in each season?

6 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: **Sport**

- 1 Why are people all over the world fond of sports and games?
- 2 What necessary facilities are provided for people?
- 3 What kinds of sports are popular in our country?
- 4 What is your favourite kind of sport? Why?
- 5 Do you go in for sports?
- 6 Do you like winter or summer sports more?

7 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Health

- 1 Are modern people very much concentrated on being healthy?
- 2 What is done for people in order to improve their style of life?
- 3 Do you know any proverbs or sayings about keeping fit?
- 4 What is the reason of young girls' preoccupation with dieting?
- 5 How can you explain the reason of irregular eating?
- 6 Metabolism is a process of your body breaking down food and regulating energy, isn't it?

8 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: My Profession

- 1 Why did you choose this profession?
- 2 What will you do after graduating from the university?
- 3 What subjects are necessary for your future work?
- 4 Do you work hard to become a good specialist?
- 5 How often do you have your practice?
- 6 What activities will your future work include?

9 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Great Britain

- 1 What are large industrial cities of England?
- 2 What is one of the most famous prehistoric places in the world?
- 3 Where are the oldest clock in England and a copy of Magna Charta now?
- 4 What is the official name of Great Britain? Where is it situated?
- 5 What does Britain consist of?
- 6 What is interesting about every region of Great Britain? Can you tell anything about their administrative centres and symbols?

10 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: The United States of America

- 1 When did the history of the USA begin?
- 2 How many Britain's American colonies were there in North America in the 18th century?
- 3 When did the Civil War happen?
- 4 When did the Great Depression happen?
- 5 What is the total territory of the USA?
- 6 How many states are there in-the USA?

11 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Veterinary Medicine

- 1 Why does the transfer of animal husbandry to the industrial basis set a great task for the veterinary science?
- 2 What should veterinary service pay particular attention to?

- 3 What has already been done by thousands of veterinary scientists and practitioners?
- 4 What is the main law of veterinary service of the Russian Federation?
- 5 What does the work of veterinaries include?
- 6 Where can you study veterinary medicine?

12 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Economics

- 1 What is the basic idea of international trade?
- 2 What is the main difference between domestic and international trade?
- 3 How can you consider trade barriers?
- 4 What were the consequences of the Great Depression of the 1930s?
- 5 What is an economic system?
- 6 How do people make economic decisions?

13 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Environmental protection

- 1 What pollutes the air we breathe?
- 2 What is the result of the pollution the atmosphere?
- 3 Why is environmental protection of a universal concern?
- 4 What are the initial steps in this direction?
- 5 Why wasn't pollution such as a serious problem earlier?
- 6 Can pollution be stopped immediately?

14 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Agricultural Machinery

- 1 Why are farms able to obtain high yields of crops and animal produce today?
- 2 What agricultural processes are merchanzed today?
- 3 What groups may agricultural machines divided into?
- 4 What cultivating machinery do you know?
- 5 What harvesting machinery can you name?
- 6 Is there any diary machinery?

15 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: At the conference

- 1 What are the four main elements of a presentation?
- 2 Why is it important to double-check information?
- 3 Why is the exploration of international business important?
- 4 Why is the foreign market opportunity analysis very important?
- 5 What does 'a transparent presentation' mean? Why is it important?
- 6 What is the most important part of the decision-making process?

16 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: A business trip

- 1 What trips can companies arrange?
- 2 Are there any reasons of going on business?
- 3 Must an employee give a financial report to the chief?
- 4 What do usually businessmen do during the trip?
- 5 Is business today international?
- 6 Are management styles different?

17 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Interviews

- 1 How would you describe yourself as a person?
- 2 What is the type of position are you looking for?
- 3 What is your greatest strength?
- 4 What is your greatest weakness?
- 5 Why do you want to work for us?
- 6 Why Should We Hire You?

18 Раздел (тема) дисциплины: First impression

- 1 Are you the only child in the family?
- 2 Do you go in for sports?
- 3 Do you like reading?
- 4 Have you ever collected anything?
- 5 Do I enjoy spending time with my family?
- 6 How do you get on with your brother/sister?

Шкала оценивания: от 0 до 2,5 баллов

Критерии оценивания:

- **2 балла** (или оценка «**отлично**») выставляется обучающемуся, если он дает полный ответ, показывает понимание сказанного, может обосновать свои суждения, при необходимости привести примеры не только из учебника, но и самостоятельно составленные; излагает материал грамматически и лексически правильно;

- **1,5 балла** (или оценка «**хорошо**») выставляется обучающемуся, если он дает ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для выставления 2 баллов, но допускает 2-3 грамматических ошибки, которые сам же исправляет, и 1-2 недочета в последовательности и языковом оформлении излагаемого;

- **1 балл** (или оценка «**удовлетворительно**») выставляется обучающемуся, если он использует при ответе 60% изученной лексики изученных разделов, излагает материал общими фразами без конкретных примеров; не умеет грамматно и внятно выразить свою мысль, допускает ошибки в языковом оформлении излагаемого;

- **0 баллов** (или оценка «**неудовлетворительно**») выставляется обучающемуся, если он обнаруживает незнание большей части соответствующего вопроса, допускает грамматические и лексические ошибки, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал.

1.4 КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Why is so important to study languages?

1 I ... thirteen years old.

A is

C am

B are

D be

2 John ... a pupil, he ... a student. He studies at Moscow State University.

A isn't, isn't C isn't, am

B isn't, is D is, is

3 They ... at work now.

A be C is

B am D are

4 I ... tall. My stature ... 190 centimetres.

A am,are C am,is

B is,am D is,is

5 My grandmother ... a teacher.

A am C is

B are D will

6 You ... nine years old.

A am C are

B is D will

7 Ann ... got two brothers.

A is C has

B have D are

8 ... you got a pen?

A are C has

B have D is

9 It ... very cold yesterday.

A is C were

B was D will be

10 They ... pupils in 1990.

A are C will be

B were D was

11 ... you be at the party tomorrow?

A are C will

B did D have

12 We ... very late for the concert.

A was C is

5 We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.

A had lunch

C had had lunch

B have lunched

D lunched

6 Now my brother smokes a lot, but he (not/ smoke) before.

A hadn't smoked

C not smoked

B didn't smoke

D doesn't smoke

7 The Frasers live in four-room apartment, but last year they (live) in a small house in the country.

A were living

C lived

B did live

D have lived

8 I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.

A getted

C got

B gotted

D have got

9 How you (cut) your finger?

A have you cut

C did you cut

B cutted

D had you cut

10 Jack (try) to remember what he had done last April.

A was tried

C tryed

B tried

D try

11 Looking through the paper, the teacher (find) several mistakes.

A finded

C found

B founded

D find

12 He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight.

A had met, falled

C meeted, fell

B met, fell

D met, had falled

13 Helen (prefer) tea to coffee.

A preferred

C prefer

B preffered

D prefered

14 When you (write) to your parents last time?

A writed

C have written

B write

D wrote

5. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Seasons and weather

1 The plane ... at 10 tomorrow morning.

A is landing

C is going to land

B lands

D will land

2 I ... paint my living room green.

A will be

C am going to

B am

D will

3 It's very cold in here. Oh, I ... the window.

A am closing

C will close

B close

D am going to close

4 Mary ... her parents this evening.

A will visit

C visit

B is visiting

D is going to visit

5 The seminar ... at 8 a.m. on Monday.

A starts

C is going to start

B starting

D will start

6 I'm sure it ... hot tomorrow.

A is being

C will

B is

D is going to be

7 This film is awful. We ... watch it.

A are not going to

C not going

B don't

D won't

8 Eveline ... at her granny for a couple of days. They arranged it long ago.

A will stay

C stays

B is staying

D is going to stay

9 I promise I ... of your dog.

A will take care

C am taking care

B am going to take care

D take care

10 Look! The sky is dark. It ...

A snows

C is going to snow

B will snow

D snow

11 A new swimming pool ... on 10 June.

A opens

C is opening

B is going to open

D open

12 Jerry and Carol ... married next Saturday.

A get

C will get

B are getting

D is going to get

13 I'm thirsty. I think I ... a glass of water.

A am having

C am going to have

B will have

D have

14 We ... for dinner at 3 p.m. today.

A will meet

C are going to meet

B meet

D meets

6. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Sport

1 All children ... chocolate.

A are adoring

B are adore

C adore

D adores

2 We ... a picnic at the moment.

A are have

B are having

C has

D have

3 How ... to work?

A does you usually get

B are you usually getting

C do you usually get

D will you usually get

4 Jenny always ... nice expensive clothes.

A wears

B is wearing

C wear

D are wearing

5 Betty can't answer the phone. She

A sleeps

B is sleep

C is sleeping

D sleep

6 These jeans ... much.

A doesn't cost

B don't cost

C are not costing

D is not costing

7 His eyes are closed. He ... at you.

A isn't look

B isn't looking

C doesn't look

D don't look

8 Mark and Greg always ... home before 9 p.m.

A come

B comes

C are coming

D is coming

9... your boyfriend often invite you to the cinema?

A do

B is

C does

D are

10 My parents ... the house right now.

A is cleaning

B are cleaninh

C clean

D will clean

11 My mother never ... me up in the morning.

A doesn't wake

B is waking

C wake

D wakes

12 My father is in Greece now. He ... at a very nice hotel.

A stays

B is staying

C stay

D are staying

13 Ann ... her friends early in the morning.

A doesn't usually meet

C isn't usually meet

B don't usually meet

D meet

14 All the members of our family often ... for evening tea.

A gather

C gathers

B are gathering

D will gather

7. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Health

1 I ... to be a pilot when I was young.

A was wanting

C was wanted

B wanted

D wants

2 The train ... on time yesterday.

A arrived

C was arriving

B was arrive

D was arrived

3 Why ... for so long yesterday?

A did the baby cry

C was the baby crying

B did the baby crying

D did the baby cried

4 We were in a difficult situation. We ... what to do.

A didn't know

C not know

B were not knowing

D don't know

5 He usually meets his sister on Fridays but he ... her last Friday.

A wasn't visiting

C weren't visiting

B didn't visit

D didn't visited

6 What ... at 6 p.m. yesterday?

A did you do

C was you doing

B were you doing

D were you do

7 Where ... when I met you yesterday?

A were you going

C did you went

B did you going

D were you went

8 Kate ... along the country road when her car broke down.

A was driving

C was drive

B drove

D did drive

9 The firm went bankrupt and I ... my job.

A was losing

C lost

B losing

D did lost

10 I felt sick yesterday. I ... something rotten.

A was eating

C were eating

B ate

D did eat

11 Which exams ... at school?

A did you took

B were you taking

C did you take

D were you take

12 We ... climbing in the mountains last summer.

A went

B were going

C did go

D did went

13 Kelly ... near the river at 4 p.m. yesterday.

A were sunbathing

B was sunbathing

C sunbathed

D did sunbathed

14 The bike is ok now. My dad ... it yesterday.

A repaired

B were repairing

C was repair

D was repaired

8. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: My Profession

1 We ... in France for 5 years.

A has been living

B have been live

C have been living

D has been live

2 Liz ... to ski for a week now.

A have been learning

B has learning

C has been learning

D have learning

3 How long ... Spanish?

A have you been learning

B has you been learning

C have you been learn

D has you been learn

4 Your father looks tired. He ... his car all day.

A been repairing

B has been repairing

C have been repairing

D has been repair

5 The children ... TV since morning.

A has been watching

B have been watch

C have been watching

D has been watch

6 How long ... for us?

A have John been waiting

B has John been waiting

C John has been waiting

D Jonh have been wanting

7 I ... to phone you all day.

A have been trying

B has been trying

C have been try

D has been try

8 Lena ... geometry since she was 30.

A has been teaching

B has teaching

C have been

D has been

9 My grandpa ... all his life.

A has been smoke
B has been smoking

C have been smoking
D have been smoke

10 How long ... to music? For a couple of hours.

A has you been listening
B you have been listening

C have you been listening
D you has been listening

11 Sam ... fish for years.

A has selling
B has been selling

C have been selling
D have selling

12 I ... about buying new computer since last week.

A has been thinking
B have been thinking

C have think
D has think

13 We ... the house since morning.

A have been cleaning
B have been clean

C has been cleaning
D has been clean

14 Donna ... for a job for half a year.

A has looking
B have been looking

C has been looking
D have looking

9. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Great Britain

1 I ... my best friend for ten years.

A have known
B knew

C has known
D know

2 Somebody ... our car last Sunday.

A stole
B has stolen

C have stolen
D stolen

3 I don't want to go to the cinema. I ... this film.

A has already seen
B have already seen

C already saw
D already see

4 Is Mary at home? No, she ...

A has just left
B have just left

C just left
D left

5 My brother ... a lot when he was young.

A has swum
B have swum

C swam
D sweem

6 Michael ... to play the piano last year.

A has learnt
B have learnt

C learned
D learn

7 Do you want something to drink? No, thanks. I ... a cup of tea.

- A just had
B have just had
C has just had
D just have

8 My parents ... to Germany in 2005.

- A went
B has gone
C have gone
D go

9 Sally ... her relatives for a very long time.

- A haven't seen
B didn't see
C hasn't seen
D didn't seen

10 I ... this college since September.

- A have attended
B has attended
C attended
D attend

11 My sister ... her ankle yesterday evening.

- A twisted
B have twisted
C has twisted
D twist

12 Chris ... a truck before.

- A never drove
B has never driven
C hasn't never driven
D never drive

13 Columbus ... America in the 15th century.

- A has discovered
B have discovered
C discovered
D discover

14... diving?

- A When did you last went
B When did you last go
C When have you last gone
D When have you last go

10. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: The United States of America

1 He would like to become ... an engineer or sailor.

- A either
B neither
C nor
D as

2 The red dress is ... the black one.

- A as beautiful
B beautiful as
C as beautiful as
D beautiful

3 Don't eat any mushrooms ... you know they're safe.

- A as well as
B until
C as if
D as

4 Jack is very tired. He looks ... he needs a good rest.

- A as if
B so
C before
D as

5 I like summer ... it's not too hot.

- A or
B when
C thus
D till

6 Finish your homework ... you go out.

- A as well as
B that
C before
D until

7 Andy got his first job ... he was 20.

- A that
B when
C as
D before

8 She enjoys ... singing and dancing.

- A both
B either
C neither
D that

9 You won't pass the exam ... you study hard.

- A unless
B before
C as
D until

10 We see them quite often ... they're our neighbours.

- A when
B that
C as
D unless

11 Do you prefer tea with milk ... without it?

- A and
B or
C but
D as

12 We haven't seen each other ... we left school.

- A since
B as if
C in case
D as

13 I would like some bread ... butter for breakfast.

- A but
B but also
C and
D since

14 You should put some salt and sugar ... the porridge is tasty.

- A that
B so that
C when
D and

11. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Veterinary Medicine

1 I prefer ... outdoor games.

- A playing
B to playing
C to play
D plays

2 Sandra managed ... a solution.

- A to find
B finding
C find
D finds

- 3 His language skills seem ...
 A to improving
 B improve
 C to be improving
 D improves
- 4 Andrew hates ... early in the morning.
 A to get up
 B getting up
 C to getting up
 D gets up
- 5 Dave agreed ... his friends at the café tomorrow evening.
 A meet
 B to meeting
 C to meet
 D meets
- 6 I can't stand ... in the countryside.
 A to live
 B living
 C to living
 D lives
- 7 What are you going to do after ... school?
 A finishing
 B to finish
 C to finishing
 D finishes
- 8 Mike warned his sister not ... back late.
 A to coming
 B to come
 C come
 D comes
- 9 We usually learn ... at school.
 A reading
 B read
 C to read
 D reads
- 10 Ann didn't know what ...
 A answering
 B to answer
 C answer
 D answers
- 11 George practices ... twice a week.
 A to swim
 B swimming
 C to swimming
 D swims
- 12 My dad gave up ... a long time ago.
 A smoking
 B to smoke
 C smoke
 D smokes
- 13 I would like ... Brazil this summer.
 A visit
 B visiting
 C to visit
 D visits
- 14 Ken failed ... new friends at school.
 A to make
 B making
 C to making
 D makes

12. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Economics

1 Students ... cheat in the test.

A have to
B mustn't

C must
D need to

2 You ... wear a uniform to school.

A needn't
B needn't to

C must to
D need to

3 You ... wash your face every morning.

A must
B mustn't

C need
D needs

4 I ... go home now. My dog needs walking and feeding.

A have
B mustn't

C have to
D need

5 I ... tell anyone what happened.

A mustn't to
B have to

C mustn't
D need to

6 You ... worry about the children. They'll be ok.

A needn't
B have to

C must to
D haven't to

7 You ... always pay the bills on time.

A must to
B must

C needn't to
D need to

8 I ... take part in this conference. It's obligatory.

A needn't
B mustn't to

C have to
D must to

9 You ... burn fires in the forest.

A have to
B mustn't

C must
D need to

10 You ... make your bed. I'll do it for you.

A needn't
B have to

C needn't to
D haven't to

11 You ... keep silence in the library.

A needn't
B must

C have
D have to

12 My brother has fallen ill. I ... take him to the hospital.

A must to
B needn't

C have to
D need to

11 You ... us about your delay.

A will inform

B should to inform

C should have informed

D will to inform

12 I ... spend my holidays in Italy. I'm not sure yet.

A might to

B may

C ought to

D will

13 ... the TV, please?

A Will you turn off

B Ought you to turn off

C Could you have turned off

D Shall you turn off

14 Everyone ... wash their hands before eating.

A could

B ought

C ought to

D might to

14. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Agricultural Machinery

1 The reception desk is ... the centre of the hall.

A in

B at

C on

D to

2 Look! The shopping center is ...

A near

B on the left

C at the left

D to the left

3 The company is sitting ... the table.

A onto

B into

C round

D near

4 We are lucky to have a garage right ... the house.

A near

B among

C inside

D round

5 Go ... the path until you see a high rock.

A out of

B from

C up

D into

6 We are flying ... Europe at the moment.

A on

B over

C into

D up

7 A young man jumped ... his window last night.

A out of

B along

C under

D from

8 The parrot is ... the cage.

A between

B at

C inside

D among

9 What are you hiding ... your back?

A in front of

C among

B behind

D between

10 The title of the article is ... the page.

A at the top of

C on the top of

B in the top of

D to the top

11 The ships are carrying their cargos ... the river.

A into

C down

B behind

D between

12 She's got freckles ... her nose.

A at

C to

B along

D on

13 Let's have a walk ... the coast.

A over

C onto

B along

D into

14 There has been an argument ... Sandra and Lisa.

A between

C under

B among

D onto

15. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: At the conference

1 Who usually ... the dishes in your family?

A do

C is doing

B does

D are doing

2 ... do you need this bucket for?

A why

C what

B where

D what

3 Alfred always writes long essays, ...?

A doesn't he

C does he

B don't he

D do he

4 ... Ann got a dress for the party?

A have

C has

B does

D do

5 What ... the main points of this report?

A are

C is

B do

D does

6 How ... stars are there in the sky?

A more

C much

B many

D less

7 Andy can't skate very well, ...?

A can't he

C could he

B can he

D couldn't he

8 Do you have ... interest in biology?

A some

C any

B many

D much

9 ... a dog under the table?

A is there

C are there

B are

D is

10 ...colour is your new suit?

A where

C what

B why

D when

11 Tim didn't go to the football match yesterday, ...?

A did he

C didn't he

B does he

D doesn't

12 Could you explain how ...?

A does this device work

C this device work

B this device works

D do this device work

13 ... influenced your choice of profession?

A which

C what

B when

D where

14 ... there any new books on sale?

A are

C is

B do

D does

16. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: A business trip

1 There are... words in the composition. That's not enough.

A few

C much

B a few

D a little

2 I wouldn't visit that place. There isn't ... to see there.

A many

C a lot of

B much

D a few

3 There are ... homeless people in our country.

A much

C a lot of

B a little

D few

4 ... animals are allowed at this hotel.

A little

C no

B much

D many

5 Mike hasn't finished his dinner yet. There's still ... soup in his plate.

A a little

C any

B many

D little

6 Are you going to take ... things with you to the resort?

A much

C a little

B many

D any

7 Can you give us ... information about this computer?

A a few

C some

B many

D much

8 It would be nice of you to write ... words to your granny.

A any

C a little

B a few

D much

9 There has been ... snow recently.

A little

C few

B many

D any

10 I've got ... idea what to do.

A any

C a few

B no

D little

11 How ... time do you need to finish your project?

A many

C much

B few

D a few

12 You can pay your bills at ... bank.

A some

C a few

B any

D little

13 There are ... museums in our small town.

A few

C any

B little

D some

14 You need to have ... money to travel around the world.

A a lot of

C many

B a few

D much

17. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Interviews

1 You haven't got much experience. You ought to drive ...

A more careful

C the most careful

B more carefully

D carefullier

2 It would be ... to get there by bus.

A more quicker

C quicker

B the most quick

D the most quicker

- 3 Summer is ... season of the year.
A more beautiful
B more beautifully
C the most beautiful
D beautifully
- 4 What is ... way to the shopping center?
A the shortest
B more short
C the most short
D shortest
- 5 The test was ... than we expected.
A the most difficult
B more difficult
C difficulter
D more difficulty
- 6 Mary is always ... to get up.
A the earliest
B more earlier
C the most earliest
D earlier
- 7 Jill is feeling ... now than she did last week.
A badly
B more bad
C worse
D more badly
- 8 I thought it would be ... to learn the poem.
A more easy
B easier
C the most easy
D more easier
- 9 Today is ... day of the month.
A the most coldest
B the coldest
C colder
D the most colder
- 10 They lived ... ten years ago.
A happier
B more happier
C more happily
D happiest
- 11 You should visit your grandparents ...
A more often
B oftener
C the most often
D more oftener
- 12 Health is ... thing in our life.
A more important
B the most important
C most important
D importantest
- 13 Ann is much ... than her brother.
A lazier
B more lazy
C laziest
D more lazier
- 14 Dan is said to be ... player in the team.
A the best
B better
C a more good
D the better

18. Раздел (тема) дисциплины: First impression

1 If I knew his address, I ... him.

A visited

C had visited

B would visit

D visit

2 If Sue ... anybody the news, it won't be a secret.

A tells

C told

B had told

D tell

3 If Tom ... the bus, he would have come to the meeting on time.

A hasn't missed

C hadn't missed

B missed

D miss

4 If I see Jill, I ... her to call you.

A would remind

C has reminded

B will remind

D have reminded

5 If I were you, I ... the red dress.

A had chosen

C choose

B would choose

D would chosen

6 If she had been taking care of her health, she ... ill.

A wouldn't have fell

C wouldn't have fallen

B didn't fall

D wouldn't fall

7 We will stay at this hotel provided it ... much.

A doesn't cost

C hadn't cost

B didn't cost

D don't cost

8 If Mark ... for the job, he would have got it.

A applies

C had applied

B will apply

D apply

9 If it were not for the snow, we ... a car to the cinema.

A can drive

C could drove

B could drive

D can drove

10 If he had phoned me, I ... him the home task.

A would have told

C told

B would tell

D would told

11 They'll go to the restaurant if they ... a table in advance.

A would reserve

C reserved

B reserve

D reserves

12 If I found a purse, I ... it back to the owner.

A would give

C will give

B had given

D gives

13 If Mark ... so much, he would be fit.

A didn't ate

C didn't eat

B won't eat

D won't ate

14 If he hadn't asked for the directions, we ... lost.

A might has got

C may got

B might have got

D might got

Шкала оценивания: от 0 до 5 баллов

Критерии оценивания:

Контрольное задание состоит из упражнений, проверяющих понимание и владение грамматическим и лексическим материалом по изученной теме:

– 5 баллов (или оценка «отлично») выставляется обучающемуся за выполнение заданий одной теме, если контрольная работа была выполнена более, чем на 85%.

– 4 балла (или оценка «хорошо») выставляется обучающемуся за выполнение заданий одной теме, если контрольная работа была выполнена более, чем на 70%.

– 3 балла (или оценка «удовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся за выполнение заданий по одной теме, если контрольная работа была выполнена не менее, чем на 50%.

– 2 балла (или оценка «неудовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся за выполнение заданий по одной теме, если контрольная работа выполнена менее, чем на 50%.

2 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

2.1 БАНК ВОПРОСОВ И ЗАДАНИЙ В ТЕСТОВОЙ ФОРМЕ

1. Вопросы в открытой форме

1. Please check everything before you
 - a. will have left
 - b. would leave
 - c. will leave
 - d. leave

2. Many people have lost faith in doctors and are turning to.....medicine.
 - a. altered
 - b. alternating
 - c. alternate
 - d. alternative

3. Robert Scott was ... the best explorer of his times.
 - a. looked upon
 - b. regarded as
 - c. respected for
 - d. honoured

4. Mobile phones have been ... for a long time now.
 - a. around
 - b. about
 - c. round
 - d. along

5. I don't know what to of Christina's odd behaviour just lately.
 - a. do
 - b. get
 - c. make
 - d. have

6. He is probably one of the most famous authors of our times. ... he leads a simple life and avoids the public eye.
 - a. Despite
 - b. So
 - c. Nevertheless
 - d. Therefore

7. The accident had a (n) effect on her.
 - a. extensive
 - b. profound
 - c. wide

d. total

8. Stop wasting your time ... football. You will never be really good ... playing it.

- a. at; on
- b. for; in
- c. on; at
- d. on; in

9. If you ... to me, you ... in such trouble now.

- a. had listened; wouldn't have been
- b. would listen; weren't
- c. would have listened; wouldn't have been
- d. had listened; wouldn't be

10. Go out and get a paper for me, will you ? I need to see

- a. what the news are
- b. what are news
- c. what the news is
- d. what's news

11. In October, Jet Way and Pan European negotiations over the sale of Globetours Airways.

- a. started
- b. have started
- c. had started
- d. is starting

12. Iabout your offer and I've decided to accept it.

- a. am thinking
- b. had thought
- c. have been thinking
- d. think

13. The missing documentby one of the students.

- a. found
- b. has been found
- c. is being found
- d. is finding

14. Your order at the moment.

- a. was processed
- b. is being processed
- c. are processed
- d. is processing

15. This music hall n 2000.

- a. is opened

- b. has been opened
- c. will have been opened
- d. was opened

16. If the kidnapped hadn't licked that envelope, he to prison.

- a. wouldn't have gone
- b. won't go
- c. went
- d. will go

17. If you get any more points for speeding, you from driving.

- a. would have been banned
- b. will be banned
- c. will ban
- d. were banned

18. Unless wethe payment by Monday, we will be forced to sue the debtor.

- a. don't receive
- b. receive
- c. won't receive
- d. received

19. You return this gadget to the shop as it doesn't work.

- a. might
- b. should
- c. must
- d. aren't able to

20. He is such a brilliant player! He most of his childhood to practicing.

- a. might have devoted
- b. must devote
- c. must have devoted
- d. can devote

21. As soon as they ... the luggage, Jimmy saw he ... it in a hurry.

- a. unpacked / unpacking
- b. unpacked / had packed
- c. have unpacked / was packing
- d. would unpack / had been packing
- e. unpacked / has been unpacking

22. The librarian said she was sorry the edition I was after was not there – it was sure ... in a few days.

- a. to be coming in
- b. to have come in
- c. to being come in

- d. having been coming in
- e. came in

23. When he ... to correct the mistake, he thought it ... not a very good idea to rely on his brother's crib.

- a. has been told / has been
- b. was told / had been
- c. told / was
- d. was told / has been
- e. had been told / was

24. She has no control ... that dog.

- a. on
- b. over
- c. with
- d. under
- e. above

25. You should be pleased ... the results.

- a. for
- b. over
- c. with
- d. at
- e. unto

26. We swam deep ... the sea to the coral beds.

- a. below b. beneath c. under d. in e. through

27. They left at 8 am – they ... be here by now!

- a. can b. ought to c. will d. would e. could

28. He's moody so he ... be difficult to get on with sometimes.

- a. can b. might c. should d. must e. ought to

29 You ... have told me you'd be late – I've been waiting!

- a. could b. would c. must d. might e. may

30. If he hadn't given me a lift, I ... late.

- a. might be b. will've been c. would've been

31. ... you happen to need my assistance, just call me.

- a. Shall b. Should c. Might

32. If you ... only look at me now, you would understand how much you mean to me.

- a. had b. would c. should

33. It's very important you ... here on time. Tardiness is frowned upon.

a. be b. might be c. ought to be d. were e. must be

34. The editor-in-chief insists that he ... this article as soon as possible.

a. writes b. write c. wrote c. shall write e. ought to write

35. I wish I ... better today!

a. felt b. feel c. have felt d. had felt

2. Вопросы в открытой форме (заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами)

Put the right word for each gap

Jean-Baptiste Say, a French economist who first coined the word entrepreneur in about 1800, said: -The entrepreneur shifts economic resources out of an area of lower and into an area of higher_____and greater yield. Entrepreneurship is the special collection of skills___by an entrepreneur. They include a propensity to take risks over and above the normal, and a desire to create wealth. Entrepreneurs are people who find ways round business difficulties; they persevere with a business plan at times when others run for the shelter of full-time _____elsewhere. They are also opportunistic, sometimes ruthless to a fault. Until recently, there was a general feeling that entrepreneurs were born not made. The skills they required were, it was thought, either learned at the dinner table when young, or they were instinctive, a -seat of the pants thing. The Economist once wrote, -Entrepreneurs—the most successful, though not the only, practitioners of _____—rarely stop to examine how they do it. The main constraint on entrepreneurs has traditionally been a shortage of finance, not of ideas. The old picture was of the entrepreneur, brimming with bright ideas, beating a path to the closed doors of one bank after another. In recent years, however, a whole_____has grown up—the venture-capital industry—to _____ the financial needs of entrepreneurs and to share in the fruits of their endeavour. Some management writers have tried to take the idea of entrepreneurship into big organisations, _____full-time employees (on monthly salaries and the promise of a pension) to think like entrepreneurs. The idea has been dubbed -intrapreneurship. One definition says that intrapreneurship is -the _____ and implementation of a significant innovation for the firm by one or more employees working within an _____organisation. The first thing to be done is creating a corporate_____which

permits ideas to blossom. You have to kiss a lot of frogs to find the prince, but one prince can pay for a lot of frogs.

The region's best smaller companies

Once again, readers of this magazine have the chance to vote for the region's best companies. The competition, which is now in its tenth year, is designed to encourage excellence in smaller public companies based in this area. The awards will be presented at a dinner in Birmingham on May 17. The pattern (established in the first year) of awards for Best Established Company, Best New Company and Best Entrepreneur will of course continue. However, this year sees a new category, that of Best Communication with Investors. The Established Company of the Year will be one whose success has lasted for more than just a couple of months or years. Its share price will be performing above the average for its sector, but that is not the only measurement which will be taken into account. Above all, the winner will be professionally managed, in a way that deals equally well with good and bad trading conditions. The New Company of the Year will have gone public last year, but will already have shown its growth and management qualities. In fact, three early winners have already been successful in this second category, as well. The Entrepreneur of the Year will be someone with a proven track record of expertise in setting up and providing leadership to one or possibly more businesses. He or she will have created an organization that can deal with the demands placed on it as a public company. The winner will have maintained a balance between that original energy and the need to adapt as the company grows. In our new category, Best Communication with Investors, the winning company will show that it is engaging in two-way dialogue with both actual and potential investors. All of these communication channels will be carefully tailored for the intended audience. In addition, the company is likely to distribute press releases by electronic means, to maximize its opportunities for publicity.

Customer Service in Banks

The banking profession doesn't have a very good reputation for customer service at the moment, and it's not just due to loss of savings. High street branches are shutting down and where banks are available, their opening hours are inconvenient. Staff at the desks are surly, increasingly under-qualified and often

unable to answer questions.__. Astonishingly, however, 86% of the customers at one bank are either __extremely satisfied‘ or __very satisfied‘ with the service they receive. And what is even more surprising is that the bank in question has no High Street outlets at all. First National bank is run entirely through the telephone and the Internet. And its success shows that customer service is just about face-to-face contact with clients. The primary concern of the bank is recruiting the right people. _____. So they only recruit people who already exhibit good communication skills. And unlike other services that operate primarily over the telephone, the staff at the First National do not use scripts.__. What this bank asks for is that staff be themselves and establish a rapport with their customers. Part of this is recognizing people’s needs. Not everyone wants a chatty, friendly service. Some want the process to be swift and efficient. The member of staff has to pick up on the caller’s mood and react accordingly.__. The idea that customer service can be improved on a medium where there is no actual contact with a member of staff may seem strange at first. However, the website designers at First National spend a great deal of time understanding their customers and offering services which meet their needs.____. First National is already taking steps to fill this demand. They already offer a service in which customers receive a text when funds are received or when their account falls below a certain level. In the future, online systems may pre-empt customers’ needs in even more sophisticated ways.

Шкала оценивания результатов тестирования: в соответствии с действующей в университете балльно-рейтинговой системой оценивание результатов промежуточной аттестации обучающихся осуществляется в рамках 100-балльной шкалы, при этом максимальный балл по промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по очной форме обучения составляет 36 баллов, по очно-заочной и заочной формам обучения – 60 баллов (установлено положением П 02.016).

Максимальный балл за тестирование представляет собой разность двух чисел: максимального балла по промежуточной аттестации для данной формы обучения (36 или 60) и максимального балла за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи (6).

Балл, полученный обучающимся за тестирование, суммируется с баллом, выставленным ему за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи.

Общий балл по промежуточной аттестации суммируется с баллами, полученными обучающимся по результатам текущего контроля успеваемости в течение семестра; сумма баллов переводится в оценку по дихотомической

шкале (для зачета) или в оценку по 5-балльной шкале (для экзамена) следующим образом:

Соответствие 100-балльной и дихотомической шкал

| <i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i> | <i>Оценка по дихотомической шкале</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 100–50 | зачтено |
| 49 и менее | не зачтено |

2.2 КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЕ ЗАДАЧИ (READ AND TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING TEXTS)

2.2.1 Раздел дисциплины: Why is so important to study languages?

Studying Foreign Languages

Today it is quite evident that everyone should know at least one foreign language. Knowing one or more foreign languages makes it possible to get to know different ways of thinking, to understand a new culture. Learning a foreign language stimulates mental abilities and gives you a chance to appreciate a new literature, a different culture and to broaden your outlook.

Besides, knowing foreign languages has a practical value. It makes it easier to choose a profession and helps to get a job promotion. It helps to improve the quality of your work, because it reduces the time lost on obtaining the necessary information. At present many professions require a working knowledge of at least one foreign language.

There are a lot of people who know several languages. They are called polyglots. The more languages a person knows, the easier he masters a new one. As polyglots say it is difficult to begin. But when you start learning a third language *‘everything goes on smoothly’*. It is within everyone’s power to know, read and speak a foreign language. But one should regard learning a foreign language as a very important and serious task. The knowledge of other languages is very useful, especially if you have to work abroad or if you must read foreign literature in the original. If you know the language of a foreign country, you can talk to its people and understand what they are speaking about without anybody’s help.

It’s a good idea to study English as a foreign language. It is not only the national or official language of some thirty states, which represent different cultures, but it is also the major international language of communication in such areas as science, technology, business and mass entertainment. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other organizations. It is the language of literature, education, modern music, and international tourism.

Russian Federation is integrating into the world community and learning English for the purpose of communication is especially urgent today.

2.2.2 Раздел дисциплины: Biography

About Myself and My Family

My name is Olga Klimuk. I am Belarusian. I was born on October 10, 1992 in the village of Valevka, Novogrudok district, Grodno region. I finished our village secondary school. I did well at school. My favourite subjects were botany and biology. My dream was to enter the Agrarian University in Grodno.

Now I am a first-year student of this university. I study with great interest. I'm going to be an agronomist. I live in our university hostel. I'm quite sociable and have got many friends. We spend a lot of time together. I like to play basketball and other sport games with my friends. It helps me to keep fit. I'm also fond of reading books on history and botany. My parents live in Valevka. Our family is not very large. I've got a father, a mother, an elder brother and a younger sister.

My father is fifty-three. He is a tall man with short black hair and grey eyes. He works on our collective farm as an agronomist. He is a very busy man because he has got a lot of work in spring, summer and autumn. My mother is forty-nine. She is a very energetic woman. She is an economist on the same farm. She likes her work very much. My brother is a programmer. He is twenty-six. He is married and has got a daughter. My brother's wife is a teacher of botany at school.

My sister is a schoolgirl. She is in the tenth form. She is fond of mathematics and wants to be an economist like her mother. I have also got many relatives: uncles, aunts and cousins. I often visit my family. We like to spend time together.

2.2.3 Раздел дисциплины: Our University

Our University

My name is Boris. I am a first-year student of the Agrarian University in the town of Grodno. The University is rather old (it was founded in 1951) and has already got its own history, customs and traditions. You will learn many interesting things about our University if you visit the University Museum.

Some 7,000 young people get their education here. There are 7 faculties at the University: the Agronomical Faculty, the Biotechnological one, the Faculties of Plant Protection, Economics, the Engineering Technology Faculty, the Veterinary Medicine one and the Accounting Faculty. Besides, it has the Preparatory Department and the Correspondence one. As you can see, they practise here both a full-time education and education by correspondence.

Most of the students do not need to pay for their studies and even receive monthly state grants, though a certain number of young people enjoy a fee-paying education. The studies here are organized in 2 shifts. The University teaching combines lectures, practical classes and seminars. We have 3 or 4 classes every day. The students have rather favourable conditions for studies here: lecture-halls, some computer rooms, gyms, a stadium, canteens, 2 reading halls are at their disposal. The students of our University live in comfortable halls of residence or rent rooms in town.

Our University Curriculum comprises a lot of subjects. We study maths, history, foreign languages, chemistry, physics, biology, ecological problems, and informatics being first-year students. Later we do many special subjects: morphology, breeding, economics, plant growing, dairying and many more. Their choice depends on the faculty and our future speciality. Highly-qualified tutors and

professors work at the University. Most members of the academic staffs devote their time to research. Post-graduate students are engaged in research too.

Every year we write our ‘course papers’ on different problems in the agricultural process. Many full-time students become members of the Students’ Scientific Society.

After graduating from the University young people go to work to different parts of Belarus as agronomists, stock-breeding engineers, economists, veterinary surgeons and food technologists.

2.2.4 Раздел дисциплины: Eating

Eating Out

Many housewives in Britain have nice kitchens in their apartments. But they have neither time nor desire to cook. They often buy ready-made food at the supermarkets or go to restaurants.

A very popular pastime is eating out in a restaurant. In most towns there is a wide variety of restaurants serving different types of food at different prices. Most British towns now have Chinese or Indian restaurants which serve quite cheap food. Italian restaurants are also popular and French restaurants are famous for high quality expensive cooking. Here are some example of restaurant names, and the kind of food they serve:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>The Steak Bar</i> – English dishes | <i>Pizzaland</i> – pizzas |
| <i>The Bistro</i> – International/ | <i>Bar-B-Que</i> – hamburgers, chicken, |
| English dishes | Chips |
| <i>Mandarin</i> – Chinese dishes | <i>Wimpy Bar</i> – hamburgers, chicken, |
| <i>Indus Curry</i> – Indian dishes | Chips |
| <i>Isola Bella</i> – Italian dishes | <i>Chip Shop</i> – fish and chips, pies, |
| <i>Acropolis</i> – Greek dishes | Sausage and chips |

When you have looked at the menu and chosen what you want to eat, the waiter will come and take your order. Normally, you tell him what you want, for the first two courses. He will take your order for dessert and coffee later.

When you finish eating, ask the waiter to bring you the bill. In most restaurants a service charge (10-15%) is added into the total sum that’s why it’s not necessary to give the waiter a tip.

Most towns have a number of restaurants as well as bars and cafes where you can get sandwiches and other snacks. There are also hamburger restaurants specializing in cheap meals, especially hamburgers.

In take-away restaurants you can buy cooked meals to take home. Fish and chips shops are very popular. You can have some meals there (fish, but sometimes chicken or sausage too) or take them away to be eaten somewhere outside. Now

there are take-away Chinese and Indian restaurants in many towns. Special take-away restaurants serving fried chicken are also popular. Your order is packed in special containers, particularly because you don't have to pay V.A.T. on it.

2.2.5 Раздел дисциплины: Seasons and weather

Seasons and Weather

There are four seasons in the year: winter, spring, summer and autumn. Each of them lasts three months. Every season is beautiful and pleasant in its own way, but also has some negative features.

Every year begins in winter. Winter is the coldest season all over the Northern Hemisphere. In some regions it may be very severe: hard frosts and heavy snowfalls become a real disaster. But in our country winters are usually comparatively mild. It often sleets instead of snowing, and the snow turns to slush. The puddles may be not frozen, but still it's cold because of strong northern winds. The most unpleasant thing about winter is that the sun sets early and rises late. The days are short and the nights are long. But when the weather is fine, the sun shines, the air is fresh and frosty and the ground is covered with snow. People go for a walk to the forests and parks and enjoy doing winter sports such as skating, skiing and hockey. Besides we celebrate the most popular holidays the New Year and Christmas – in winter. So this season is favourite for many people.

At the end of March the weather gets gradually warmer. The days become longer and sunnier. Spring comes and nature awakens after a long winter sleep. Everything is full of life and joy. All kinds of plants and flowers come out filling the air with their fragrance. Birds come back from the South and build nests for their young. Although the weather generally clears up, spring is sometimes a very rainy season. There may be occasional heavy rains, even with hail in springtime. Spring is a busy time for farmers and people whose hobby is gardening. They must sow and start cultivating most crops. And their hard work in spring will result in high yields of fruit, vegetables and cereals in harvest season.

Spring is followed by summer. The weather gets still warmer and is often very hot. Sometimes the heat can be really unbearable. The sky is blue and cloudless almost every day. But heavy thunder-storms with flashes of lightning also occur in summer; they moisten the ground, which is essential for plants, and make the air fresher and easier to breathe. There often appears a beautiful rainbow in the sky after the thunderstorm. Most people have their holidays in summer. They can go to the seaside to lie in the sun and to swim in the sea or just go hiking in the forest or in the mountains. Either way they come back to their work or studies refreshed and full of vitality.

Then autumn sets in and nature fades away. This season is also called –fall because it is the period of falling leaves. The first half of autumn is harvest time for many crops. Early autumn days are generally warm and nights are cool. As winter approaches the air becomes chillier and frost often occurs at night. The sky is covered with low grey clouds. It often rains and drizzles. In October, while the leaves are changing colour and falling from the trees, there comes the mild, pleasant period of an Indian summer. The days become noticeably warmer. The sun shines softly, the sky turns rich blue, the air is smoky and still, with almost no wind. Indian summer lasts from a week to 10 days, and sometimes for two weeks.

In late November the freezing of lakes and streams and the first snowstorms mark the end of autumn.

2.2.6 Раздел дисциплины: Sport

Sport and Fitness

Sport is an essential part of our life. It makes us spend our time in an exciting way and encourages us to keep fit and healthy. Sport also builds our character, makes people more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. It contributes to their creativity and more productive work. Sport helps us to be active, to overcome difficulties as it trains not only our body, but our will, too. It distracts people from bad habits, such as smoking, drugs and alcohol addiction.

Sport is also the way to meet a lot of people, even from other countries, to make new friends. There are no social and national differences in sport. Everyone is equal.

The main idea of sport, its heart is competition. Games would be boring without results and records. Competition is an excellent display of skills, talents and strong will. It helps to improve and even surpass one's abilities, to test oneself in a fair contest and of course it provides entertainment for sport fans.

Some people devote their life to sport and become professionals in this field. They break old records and set new ones. It's often extremely difficult and takes months and years of hard work to make a record time one second shorter or a jump one centimetre longer. The most successful sportsmen achieve great results and become very famous and well paid. A lot of sports fans follow their favourites from competition to competition to cheer for them and share emotions with each other.

But a great number of people do various sports not to get any results but just for fun and better health. They may work out in the fitness centres being consulted and assisted by professional coaches or just go jogging, skiing, swimming etc., alone or together with some friends. Physical exercise is not only a hobby. Alongside the properly balanced diet it makes up the healthy way of life.

Much attention is paid to sport and physical education in Belarus as well as all over the world. Athletes are provided with all necessary facilities. There are a lot of stadiums, sports grounds, swimming pools, tennis courts and skating rinks both for professionals and amateurs in our country.

2.2.7 Раздел дисциплины: Health

Health Service, Medicine, Illnesses

Health services existing in our country provide medical care for the whole population. Medical service in our country is based on the principle of qualified medical aid, available for all. We have hundreds of doctors and paramedical workers including laboratory assistants and nurses. The fundamental principle of public health protection is the prevention of diseases. Prophylaxis is a part of state policy. The prevention of a disease is a matter of concern not for doctors alone, but for the entire society. The public health system incorporates a variety of medical institutions. There are polyclinics, hospitals and other curative and preventive

institutions operating in towns and cities. The district and regional hospitals provide services for the people living in the villages. Emergency aid is provided by the physicians of first-aid ambulance centres and traumatological posts. 'Medicines are not meant to live on', an English proverb says. That's true because good health is better than the best medicine. And if your health is good, you are always in a good mood. You have 'A sound mind in a sound body', as the old Latin saying goes. Taking medicines is an unpleasant thing, of course, and if you want to avoid it you should go in for sports and keep yourself fit. Physical exercise is necessary and very important and if you don't take exercise, you can easily catch an illness. Besides physical exercises one should observe some rules to be healthy:

- Take long walks in the open air as often as you can.
- Keep your body clean.
- Keep your teeth clean.
- Wear clean clothes.
- Sleep with your window open.
- Visit your dentist and physician regularly to have your eyes, teeth and general health be examined thoroughly.
- Give up smoking .
- Don't use drugs .
- Keep off alcohol.

2.2.8 Раздел дисциплины: My Profession

My profession

It is not by chance that I entered the Agrarian University in Grodno. My parents have a small garden and we work there from spring till autumn. We grow different kinds of fruit and vegetables there. My grandparents have a lot of farm animals. I like to feed pigs, milk cows and take care of small piglets and calves. And after leaving school I didn't hesitate about the choice of my future profession.

There are 7 faculties at our University: the Agronomical, the Plant Protection, the Biotechnological Faculties, the Faculty of Economics, the Veterinary Medicine one, the Accounting and the Engineering Technology Faculties. The University trains students to work on the farms as agronomists, stock-breeding engineers, veterinary doctors, engineers-technologists, agricultural economists and accountants.

We study a lot of subjects necessary for our future work – botany, soil science, field-crop cultivation, seed-farming, selection, agrobiolology, agricultural chemistry, financial planning, law, agricultural ecology, and accounting. Our future work will require special professional skills to operate modern equipment. So, such subjects as informatics, biochemistry and biophysics become very important. At the tutorials and seminars we learn how to use the acquired knowledge in our future practical work. Every year we write our course-papers.

Great attention is also given to the independent education and research work of the students. In the Students' Scientific Society many of the students work on interesting theoretical and practical problems.

In order to combine correctly theoretical and practical education of the future specialists, about one-third of the training period is devoted to educational

and training practice on the experimental farms of the University. The students placed into an atmosphere of agricultural reality master their practical skills.

After graduating from the Agrarian University students go to work to different parts of our republic. Their work will include such activities as:

- organization of crop production;
- production, financing and marketing of food products;
- working out fertilizer application systems and plant protection measures;
- increasing the total number of farm livestock;
- control of farm pollution and everyday control of livestock diseases;
- development of manufacturing processes;
- checking and improving the quality food products;
- working out new recipes;
- modifying foods to create fat-free products and ready meals.

2.2.9 Раздел дисциплины: Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state. It is situated on the British Isles; the largest of them are Great Britain and Ireland. The area of Great Britain is 93,000 square miles (242,000 sq. km). The population lives mostly in towns and cities. The United Kingdom is inhabited by the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish.

The United Kingdom consists of 4 countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. The British Isles are washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Strait of Dover, the English Channel and the Irish Sea.

The surface of Great Britain varies greatly. The northern and the western part of the country are mountainous and are called the Highlands. All the rest is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis in Scotland (1,343 m).

There are many rivers on the British Isles. The Severn is the longest of them. The Thames is the deepest river in the country. London, the capital of Great Britain, stands on the river Thames.

The climate of the British Isles is mild due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. Britain has much rain in all seasons. The British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and changeable. This type of climate is good for plants. Winters are mild, summers are cool. The temperature varies with the seasons but seldom drops below -10°C or rises above $+32^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. Britain is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. There are many large industrial centres in Great Britain: Glasgow, Newcastle, Leeds, Sheffield and others.

Great Britain is a country with a highly developed agriculture. British farmers grow wheat and other grain crops, all kinds of vegetables and fruit. They supply milk and meat products for the population.

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The Queen's power is limited by the Parliament. There are two Chambers in the British Parliament: the House of

Lords and the House of Commons. There are two main political parties in Great Britain – the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. Administratively the United Kingdom is divided into 72 counties and 80 city-counties.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. Artistic and cultural life in Britain is rather rich. The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

2.2.10 Раздел дисциплины: The United States of America

The United States of America

The United States of America lies in the central part of the North American Continent between the two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. It has an area of 9,4 mln square kilometres and is the fourth largest country in the world. The population is over 260 million people.

The United States of America is a federal union of 50 states and one independent district, the District of Columbia (D.C.). It is the site of the Federal Capital, Washington.

The Rocky Mountains stretch from Mexico to the Arctic and divide the country into the East and the West. These mountains are rich in gold, lead, uranium, and silver, copper. The East is occupied by the Appalachian Mountains, the Atlantic Plain, the Central Plain and the Great Plains. The Appalachian Mountains are extremely rich in coal and iron. The West is occupied by the Cordillera Mountains that contain many important metals, oil and natural gas.

The chief drainage system of the United States is the Mississippi River System. The Mississippi is one of the world's great rivers. Together with the Missouri (its chief western branch) it flows some 6,400 kilometers to the Gulf of Mexico. The two greatest rivers of the Pacific side are the Colorado in the south and the Columbia, which flows to the north. The Rio Grande forms a natural boundary between Mexico and the United States.

The United States has thousands of lakes. The Great Lakes make up the greatest collection of fresh-water lakes in the world. Another group of lakes is to the west of the Rocky Mountains. The most famous lake is the Great Salt Lake. It contains six thousand million tons of salt.

The United States has practically all the climatic zones. The temperature changes little between winter and summer along the western coast. But along the northern part of this coast the coldest day of January may be 40–45 degrees. Alaska is a land of icebergs and polar bears. In Hawaii the temperature usually remains 24 degrees above zero.

The USA is a fully-developed industrial country. The states are divided into six major economic regions.

The Northeast produces goods like steel, clothing and books. The economic activity of the region is connected with service. It includes finance, banking, entertainment, insurance, government, education. New York is a world center of banking and entertainment. Washington D.C. has about half of its workers in government service. The Northeast is well known for its fishing industry. It is the home of the major computer manufacturers.

The Great Lakes region is the industrial heart of the United States. Chicago is the centre of a large steel-making area. The region is also an important area for

farming. Agriculture is the major economic activity of the South. Cotton and tobacco are important crops for southern farmers. Florida is a popular tourist area and thousands come to this beautiful place for rest and entertainment. Three quarters of the United States coal production comes from the South. Detroit is the major automobile manufacturing city in the USA.

The Region of the Plains is the –American breadbasket. Wheat is the main crop here. Nearly 96% of the land is arable. Iowa is the richest of the farming states. Oil is the most important natural resource. Many people migrate to Texas from other states because of its warm climate and the availability of service jobs. Houston is the national centre for space exploration, energy and medicine.

The Rocky Mountains region has the smallest population because of the lack of water. Many farmers raise livestock because it is more profitable. The region is rich in mineral and energy resources. Gold and silver were found here in the 19th century. Steel industry is developed in Arizona, Colorado and Utah where coal and iron ore are mined.

The Pacific region includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington. California is famous for its fish market, fruits and vegetables. Tourism plays a very important role in Hawaii. Alaska is famous for oil production. Los Angeles is known all over the world as a city of entertainment.

2.2.11 Раздел дисциплины: Veterinary Medicine

Animal Clinics

For 11 months of 2001 the help of veterinarians was demanded for 61,000 animals. Pets' owners have a choice – in Minsk only there are 9 district veterinary stations, 2 private animals' clinics, and seven veterinarians have licenses for private professional practice. Veterinarian services are not free, even in the state veterinary stations. However, laboratory researches, anti-rabies vaccination and service provided to animals owned by invalids are still free of charge at the state veterinarian stations.

Especially for our smaller brothers' there is an X-ray cabinet in Minsk and the sole ultrasonic investigation equipment for all of Belarus. As well as for the people there is ambulance service for animals. Sometimes a crew on duty receives up to 15 and more calls during a night.

The situation with contagious diseases is rather calm in the capital city, except for microsporidia. The latter was found in 180 dogs and 300 cats in 2001. It's rather expensive to treat the disease, therefore, in serious cases veterinarians advise to put the animal to sleep. The owner, however, has the final word.

Rabies was diagnosed in Minsk only once in 2001. The party in fault of the case was a racoon, caught by a Minsker in the Braslav district. After the racoon had bitten the man's finger, it was killed. Biting is only one sign of rabies with animals. Not to miss the illness, doctors advise checking up the animal twice. It takes a lot of time, since causes of animal's attacks can be quite different. In 2001 out of 2,000 checked animals only 84 cats and dogs were put in quarantine on suspicion on rabies.

According to the rules, an individual cannot keep in his flat more than 2 animals. In the opinion of the chief veterinary doctor this is a good regulation. Not to make troubles for his neighbours a person should get rid of the «above permitted

numbers» of inhabitants of his flat. Most probable, this would mean to throw them away in the street. In Minsk there is no shelter for cats and dogs. Such a shelter is planned to be created. But the construction of the shelter has been on for many years.

2.2.12 Раздел дисциплины: Economics

Economic Systems

People and societies organize their economic life to deal with the basic problems through economic systems. An economic system can be described as the collection of institutions, laws, activities that govern economic relationship among people in a society and provide a framework for answering the basic economic questions.

Most economic systems use one or more of three basic methods to make economic decisions: tradition, command and market. So economic systems are classified into four broad categories, according to how most economic decisions are made. These are traditional, command, market and mixed economies.

Traditional economies. People generally repeat the decisions made at an earlier time or by an earlier generation. Can just anyone be king or queen of England? Tradition answers that question. In the US women were strongly directed to certain –traditionall occupations for many years, such as teaching, raising children, nursing and being librarians.

Command economies. They rely almost totally on the government to make economic decisions through centralized authorities. The government owns all the major productive resources. The former USSR and some other eastern countries are examples of countries where government decisions are dominant.

Market economies. Most productive resources are owned by private individuals (as households or through a business which they own). Individuals make economic decisions in response to market signals and on the basis of their own preferences.

Mixed economies. The economic system used in most countries lies between the two extremes of command and market economies. Mixed economies answer the basic economic questions partly through the market and partly through the government, with some decisions based on tradition as well.

2.2.13 Раздел дисциплины: Environmental protection

Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is one of the most important problems for everyone because we all live in this world. Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature begins to increase.

There are many forms of pollution in our world today, for example the pollution of air and the oceans, nuclear waste, chemical waste. Air pollution is one of the most important examples and a result of many factors. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with dust and other harmful substances. The discharge of dust and gases into the atmosphere returns to the Earth in the form of

-acid rain and affects crops, the quality of forests, the amount of fish. As the result of environmental pollution some rare species of animals, birds and fish disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

Another serious problem concerns rainforests. Before 1900, rainforests covered 14 per cent of the world's surface. Today they cover 7 per cent. The reason for this is simple. They have been cut down to provide land, paper, wood, medicines, minerals, fuel. But it's not only trees which are disappearing. Every rainforest also contains millions of animals, insects and flowers. They are destroyed too. And by the year 2030 they will disappear completely if we continue such treatment of nature. To solve this problem the governments in rainforests' countries should protect certain areas and plant new forests. In our country a large territory of unique area of Belarusian marshes with flora and fauna has been preserved near Pinsk, not mentioning Belovezhskaya Pushcha.

Nuclear energy is the next vital problem. In April, 1986 an accident happened at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, situated on the territory of the Ukraine.

If we think of the harm that the Chernobyl nuclear power station explosion has done and will do to people it may be considered the biggest disaster of the 20th century. About 18 per cent of the territory of Belarus was polluted with radioactive substances. Great damage has been done to the republic's agriculture, forests and people's health.

After the Chernobyl disaster many people think that nuclear power isn't safe. We have to look for alternative sources of energy, such as: wind energy (Britain's first wind farm opened in Scotland in 1988) and solar energy.

Animals are a part of the environment too. Millions of them are killed or treated cruelly by men. There are 5 main groups a) animals used for scientific research (e.g. rabbits), b) animals killed for sport (e.g. foxes), c) animals killed for their fur or skin (e.g. crocodiles), d) animals in danger because their environment is in danger (e.g. gorillas), e) animals kept in cruel conditions on farms (e.g. cow, etc).

The international organization Greenpeace is doing much to preserve the environment. Greenpeace has already helped to stop whale hunting. Now they want to stop fur-hunting too. Like many other organizations they believe in animals' rights.

It is important that everyone should be aware of the problem, that we should continue to find alternatives to the products that harm the environment and that every individual should do what he can to protect nature not only for the sake of the present but also for future generations.

2.2.14 Раздел дисциплины: Agricultural Machinery

Mechanization of Agriculture

At the beginning of the 20th century mechanization of such basic processes as ploughing, sowing, grain-harvesting was still by no means complete.

Now we can say that it is. The thing now is the full-scale mechanization of jobs requiring more intricate machinery, such as harvesting of sugar-beets, cotton, potatoes, mowing of hay crops, silaging and livestock care.

Today our farms are able to obtain high yields of crops and animal produce because they work in close contact with science.

At the dawn of history we find man practising the most elementary methods of modifying soil conditions. He broke up the surface and prepared a seed-bed, using the most primitive of all cultivating devices, a digging implement like a hoe. In early times the principal crops were cereals and flax.

By the 19th century such a complexity of implements had been introduced as to justify the term ‘agricultural machinery’. In agriculture, as in industry, the use of water power and steam had immensely stimulated the invention of machinery supplementing or replacing manual labour.

The threshing-machine was invented late in the 18th century and was gradually coming into use early in the 19th. It was driven by water or wind, sometimes by horse labour and later by steam. The mowing-machine, the self-binder and the potato-digger had all been developed in the first instance for horse labour.

Agricultural implements and machines are now very numerous and diversified and may be divided into five main groups:

- 1) prime movers, i.e. engines of all kinds, tractors, etc.
- 2) cultivating machinery, including ploughs of all kinds, harrows, rollers, manure-distributors, drills, etc.
- 3) harvesting machinery, including mowers, self-binders, threshing machines, elevators, potato-diggers, etc.
- 4) stationary or barn machinery, including such food-preparing machines as chaff-cutters, grinding-mills, root-cutters, etc.
- 5) dairy machinery, including milking-machines, separators, sterilizing-machines, etc.

In addition there are some other machines, including sprayers and sheep-shearing machines.

2.2.15 Раздел дисциплины: At the conference

Researching Conference Topics

Once you have learned about the country you represent and its government, people, and economy, you should develop an understanding of the issues that will be debated at your committee. Many conferences send out background materials or issue briefs, which can help jump start your research. You may want to look at the sources cited in these materials for more in-depth information. If the conference background materials pose questions, you should answer them with your country information in mind.

Here are some additional questions to help guide your research:

- What is the problem? How does it affect your country?
- What has your country done to combat the problem?
- What are the various "sides" in the debate?
- Which aspects of the issue are most important to your country?
- If your country is not involved with the issue, how can it become involved?
- How will your country shape the debate at the conference?
- What arguments will other countries make?

- How do the positions of other countries affect your country's position?
- Is there evidence or statistics that might help to back up your country's position?

Tips for Researching Issues

Check out news and media for up-to-date developments on an issue.

Google Alerts is a great resource for finding up-to-date news on your topic. Google Alerts are email updates of the latest relevant Google results (web, news, etc.) based on your queries. Just enter terms relevant to your topic, and a digest of relevant web pages and news articles will be sent to your free Gmail account on a daily, weekly, or even instantaneous basis.

Ask your community, school or university librarian if you can get access to LexisNexis Academic Universe. LexisNexis is a system that searches thousands of periodicals. Another service is Questia. This service costs about \$15.00 per month, but allows you to access thousands of documents from your personal computer. Ask if your school already has access.

Look at the UN Global Issues page, which has an index to some prominent issues as well as a list of UN agencies that work in various issue-areas. Also, through the United Nations Documentation Center, you can find resolutions and voting records from the current and previous years.

Visit non-governmental organization (NGO) websites. NGOs are an important part of the UN system, in part due to the valuable research and information they generate. Look for NGOs that address your topic.

Read academic publications. Although they can be complex, they provide in-depth information on many issues. Professors, students and researchers are constantly conducting studies and publishing papers.

2.2.16 Раздел дисциплины: A business trip

A business trip

Being a businessman you have to travel much, to meet many people, to arrange business deals and personal relations. It means you will often arrange business trips. Before you have a business trip you should do the following steps: prepare all business documents necessary for your meeting with a foreign partner.

If you visit your business partner for the first time you should take advertising materials representing your firm and its products. Today, many people make all their travel arrangements over the phone. They call the travel agent and book their flight and then give their credit card number to pay for the plane ticket, if you are going to travel by plane. It is the fastest way of traveling and it is helpful if you are short of time, but it is rather expensive. If your destination is not far from your town (city) you can travel by car or by train. It is a slower way of traveling but it is cheaper and quite comfortable.

If a visa is necessary, some travel agents take their customer's passports to the embassy's visa department. You should also have medical insurance documents with you when you are going to visit your foreign partner.

It's not a good idea to carry lots of cash with you, so traveller's cheques are a safe way to take money abroad. It's easy to change them at the bank for foreign currency during your trip.

When people travel they almost always stay at hotels or guest-houses, so you should make a hotel reservation in advance by letter, telephone or e-mail. Let the hotel manager know the day and the time of your departure, or you may arrive at the hotel and be told that there are no rooms available.

If you travel abroad you must go through the customs inspection. The customs officials check your luggage and ask you to fill in the customs declaration form. Some of your things may be subjected to duty, some of them are duty free. If you have foreign currency you would indicate the sum in your declaration.

If you don't want to use public transport during your business trip you have to agree with accepting side to provide you with a car or you may ask about a good car rental company. In this case don't forget to take your driving licence-you can't drive without it! You also have to arrange insurance documents and take them too.

2.2.17 Раздел дисциплины: Interviews

Job interview

— Good afternoon! My name is Olga and I am a human resources manager.

— Good afternoon! I am Sergey Pavlov and I'm currently applying for a position of a visa manager with your company.

— Why do you want to work in our company?

— I have a considerable experience in this area; I have so far worked in several travel agencies on similar positions. So, working for your company won't be challenging. I like my job.

— I see. What was your last work place?

— I worked at X-travel agency, which offered tourist voyages over Europe.

— Why did you leave your job?

— The company cut jobs and finally went bankrupt.

— Tell me, please, about your educational background.

— Well. I graduated from Y State University in 2001, Faculty of Economics; afterwards I joined a post-graduate course and received a PhD. The thesis was public relations in the sphere of tourism. I also did management training for the travel agency managers in 2005, for which I've got a certificate.

— You received good education. But why this position? Wouldn't you like to work as a university teacher?

— Yes, I wanted to try this sphere, but the salary is too low there. Therefore I chose a career in the commercial sector.

— I see. How do you understand your responsibilities?

— Well. I'm supposed to be in charge of consulting clients on visa regulations in different countries and assisting them in preparing the necessary set of documents. I will also be responsible for visiting embassies, submitting documents and getting visas for the clients or arranging on interview dates for them if needed.

— All these require good knowledge of English. As I can see, you know the language very well. But where did you learn it?

— I graduated from a specialized language school, I also studied English at the university and afterwards I passed a candidate exam of English, had got an excellent mark and did an English course to raise my language level.

— Thank you. What can you tell me about your character? Everybody has their strong and weak points, how can you describe yourself?

— Well. I have excellent communication skills. I have good people skills. I'm very helpful. As for my weak points, I don't like to get up early. But it doesn't mean that I'm not punctual. I'm always on time for work, take my word for that.

— Tell me, please, about your family.

— Well. I am single, I have no children. I live in my own flat alone.

— So, Sergey, it was very nice talking to you. I'm sure you will make a good candidate for this position. But as you might understand to know English means not only to be able to speak fluently, but to write and to understand English. Therefore I must be sure that you have these skills. I'd like you to take a number of tests. When are ready with those, please, give the papers to the office manager. I'll check them later today, and if everything is fine, I'll be in touch soon.

— Thank you for your time. Hope to hear from you.

— OK. Have a nice day! Good bye.

— Good bye.

2.2.18 Раздел дисциплины: First impression

First impression

In our social life, we may meet different people in different occasions. Some of them we may meet once; others may be staying with us for a long time, such as our classmates, or our colleagues. Some people trust their first impressions because they believe these judgments are generally correct. While other people do not judge a person quickly because they think first impressions are often wrong. Before I give my opinion, I want to analyze the two opinions first.

For those who trust first impressions, they may argue as follows. For one thing, before two people first meet, they have no ideas about what the other person is like, and then they may have no inclination to cater to each other by behaving differently. At those circumstances, it is a little bit easy to get to know the person's real character because they may behave naturally. In addition, some mysterious factors such as instinct may involve in the first impression which usually is proved to be the right one with no reasonable account, as is especially occurred in many married couple's first meeting.

The other groups of people who do not believe in first impression also have their reasons. First, people's characters are different and complex. It is very hard to get to know them at the first meeting. If you want to know a person, you have to spend a lot of time to talk to them, and observe their behaviors at different occasions, and all these cannot be accomplished just in a few hours. Second, many people do not behave naturally when they meet strangers, so the first meeting will not be a good chance to know a person.

We can see that both the two sides have their reasons. But I prefer not to judge people in our first meetings. Because to me, I am not very good at judging people and my first impressions are usually unreliable.

Шкала оценивания решения компетентностно-ориентированной задачи: в соответствии с действующей в университете балльно-рейтинговой

системой оценивание результатов промежуточной аттестации обучающихся осуществляется в рамках 100-балльной шкалы, при этом максимальный балл по промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по очной форме обучения составляет 36 баллов, по очно-заочной и заочной формам обучения – 60 (установлено положением П 02.016).

Максимальное количество баллов за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи – 6 баллов.

Балл, полученный обучающимся за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи, суммируется с баллом, выставленным ему по результатам тестирования.

Общий балл по промежуточной аттестации суммируется с баллами, полученными обучающимся по результатам текущего контроля успеваемости в течение семестра; сумма баллов переводится в оценку по дихотомической шкале (для зачета) или в оценку по 5-балльной шкале (для экзамена) следующим образом:

Соответствие 100-балльной и дихотомической шкал

| <i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i> | <i>Оценка по дихотомической шкале</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 100–50 | зачтено |
| 49 и менее | не зачтено |

Соответствие 100-балльной и 5-балльной шкал

| <i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i> | <i>Оценка по 5-балльной шкале</i> |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 100–85 | отлично |
| 84–70 | хорошо |
| 69–50 | удовлетворительно |
| 49 и менее | неудовлетворительно |

Критерии оценивания решения компетентностно-ориентированной задачи:

6-5 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует глубокое понимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы и разностороннее ее рассмотрение; свободно конструируемая работа представляет собой логичное, ясное и при этом краткое, точное описание хода решения задачи (последовательности (или выполнения) необходимых трудовых действий) и формулировку доказанного, правильного вывода (ответа); при этом обучающимся предложено несколько вариантов решения или оригинальное, нестандартное решение (или наиболее эффективное, или наиболее рациональное, или оптимальное, или единственно правильное решение); задача решена в установленное преподавателем время или с опережением времени.

4-3 балла выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует понимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы; задача решена типовым способом в установленное преподавателем время; имеют место общие фразы и (или) несущественные недочеты в описании хода решения и (или) вывода (ответа).

2-1 балла выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует поверхностное понимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы; осуществлена попытка шаблонного решения задачи, но при ее решении допущены ошибки и (или) превышено установленное преподавателем время.

0 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует непонимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы, и (или) значительное место занимают общие фразы и голословные рассуждения, и (или) задача не решена.

2.3 РАЗГОВОРНЫЕ ТЕМЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕРКИ СФОРМИРОВАННОСТИ НАВЫКОВ ГОВОРЕНИЯ

2.3.1 Why is so important to study languages?

2.3.2 My biography

2.3.3 Our University

2.3.4 Eating outside and takeaway

2.3.5 Seasons and weather

2.3.6 The importance of sport

2.3.7 Public health and private medical service

2.3.8 My future profession

2.3.9 Great Britain and Brexit

2.3.10 The United States of America

2.3.11 Veterinary Medicine

2.3.12 Economics and its levels

2.3.13 Environmental protection and national policy

2.3.14 Agricultural Machinery

2.3.15 At the conference

2.3.16 A business trip

2.3.17 Interviews

2.3.18 First impression

Шкала оценивания решения компетентностно-ориентированной задачи: в соответствии с действующей в университете балльно-рейтинговой системой оценивание результатов промежуточной аттестации обучающихся осуществляется в рамках 100-балльной шкалы, при этом максимальный балл по промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по очной форме обучения составляет 36 баллов по очно-заочной форме обучения и 60 баллов по заочной форме обучения (установлено положением П 02.016).

Максимальное количество баллов за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи – 6 баллов.

Балл, полученный обучающимся за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи, суммируется с баллом, выставленным ему по результатам тестирования.

Общий балл по промежуточной аттестации суммируется с баллами, полученными обучающимся по результатам текущего контроля успеваемости в течение семестра; сумма баллов переводится в оценку по дихотомической шкале (для зачета) или в оценку по 5-балльной шкале (для экзамена) следующим образом:

Соответствие 100-балльной и дихотомической шкал

| <i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i> | <i>Оценка по дихотомической шкале</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 100–50 | зачтено |
| 49 и менее | не зачтено |

Соответствие 100-балльной и 5-балльной шкал

| <i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i> | <i>Оценка по 5-балльной шкале</i> |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 100–85 | отлично |
| 84–70 | хорошо |
| 69–50 | удовлетворительно |
| 49 и менее | неудовлетворительно |

Критерии оценивания решения компетентностно-ориентированной задачи:

6-5 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует глубокое понимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы и разностороннее ее рассмотрение; свободно конструируемая работа представляет собой логичное, ясное и при этом краткое, точное описание хода решения задачи (последовательности (или выполнения) необходимых трудовых действий) и формулировку доказанного, правильного вывода (ответа); при этом обучающимся предложено несколько вариантов решения или оригинальное, нестандартное решение (или наиболее эффективное, или наиболее рациональное, или оптимальное, или единственно правильное решение); задача решена в установленное преподавателем время или с опережением времени.

4-3 балла выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует понимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы; задача решена типовым способом в установленное преподавателем время; имеют место общие фразы и (или) несущественные недочеты в описании хода решения и (или) вывода (ответа).

2-1 балла выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует поверхностное понимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы; осуществлена попытка шаблонного решения задачи, но при ее решении допущены ошибки и (или) превышено установленное преподавателем время.

0 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует непонимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы, и (или) значительное место занимают общие фразы и голословные рассуждения, и (или) задача не решена.