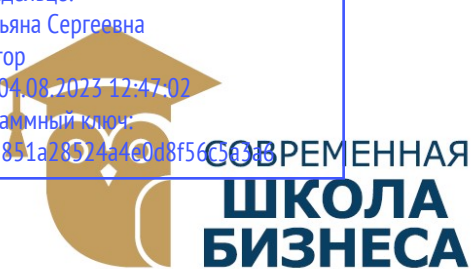


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«23» мая 2023



РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ССО.01.05 ЛИТЕРАТУРА

*Общеобразовательного цикла
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности 38.02.07 Банковское дело*

Ставрополь, 2023

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1. Общая характеристика примерной рабочей программы общеобразовательной дисциплины «Иностранный язык»

1.1. Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы:

Общеобразовательная дисциплина «Иностранный язык» является обязательной частью общеобразовательного цикла образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности 38.02.07 Банковское дело.

1.2. Цели и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины:

1.2.1. Цели дисциплины

Содержание программы общеобразовательной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» направлено на достижение следующих целей:

- понимание иностранного языка как средства межличностного и профессионального общения, инструмента познания, самообразования, социализации и самореализации в полиязычном и поликультурном мире;
- формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в совокупности ее составляющих: речевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной и учебно-познавательной;
- развитие национального самосознания, общечеловеческих ценностей, стремления к лучшему пониманию культуры своего народа и народов стран изучаемого языка.

1.2.2. Планируемые результаты освоения общеобразовательной дисциплины в соответствии с ФГОС СПО и на основе ФГОС СОО

Особое значение дисциплина имеет при формировании и развитии общих компетенций (далее – ОК):

Код и наименование формируемых компетенций	Планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины	
	Общие	Дисциплинарные
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам	<p>В части трудового воспитания:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - готовность к труду, осознание ценности мастерства, трудолюбие; - готовность к активной деятельности технологической и социальной направленности, способность инициировать, планировать и самостоятельно выполнять такую деятельность; - интерес к различным сферам профессиональной деятельности, Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями: <p>а) базовые логические действия:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - самостоятельно формулировать и актуализировать проблему, рассматривать ее всесторонне; - устанавливать существенный признак или основания для сравнения, классификации и обобщения; - определять цели деятельности, задавать параметры и критерии их достижения; - выявлять закономерности и противоречия в рассматриваемых явлениях; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть основными видами речевой деятельности в рамках следующего тематического содержания речи: Межличностные отношения в семье, с друзьями и знакомыми. Конфликтные ситуации, их предупреждение и разрешение. Внешность и характер человека и литературного персонажа. Повседневная жизнь. Здоровый образ жизни. Школьное образование. Выбор профессии. Альтернативы в продолжении образования. Роль иностранного языка в современном мире. Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи. Природа и экология. Технический прогресс, современные средства информации и коммуникации, Интернет-безопасность. Родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; - говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка; - создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - вносить коррективы в деятельность, оценивать соответствие результатов целям, оценивать риски последствий деятельности; - развивать креативное мышление при решении жизненных проблем <p>б) базовые исследовательские действия:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; - выявлять причинно-следственные связи и актуализировать задачу, выдвигать гипотезу ее решения, находить аргументы для доказательства своих утверждений, задавать параметры и критерии решения; - анализировать полученные в ходе решения задачи результаты, критически оценивать их достоверность, прогнозировать изменение в новых условиях; -- уметь переносить знания в познавательную и практическую области жизнедеятельности; - уметь интегрировать знания из разных предметных областей; - выдвигать новые идеи, предлагать оригинальные подходы и решения; и способность их использования в познавательной и социальной практике 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации; - смысловое чтение: читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля объемом 600-800 слов, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного; читать несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики) и понимать представленную в них информацию; письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка; - писать электронное сообщение личного характера объемом до 140 слов, соблюдая принятый речевой этикет; создавать письменные высказывания объемом до 180 слов с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, графики, диаграммы, прочитанный/прослушанный текст; заполнять таблицу, кратко фиксируя содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста или дополняя информацию в таблице; представлять результаты выполненной проектной работы объемом до 180 слов; - владеть фонетическими навыками: различать на слух и адекватно, без ошибок, ведущих к сбою коммуникации, произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с соблюдением их ритмико-интонационных особенностей, в том числе применять правило отсутствия фразового ударения на служебных словах; владеть правилами чтения и осмысленно читать вслух аутентичные тексты
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		<p>объемом до 150 слов, построенные в основном на изученном языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и интонации; овладение орфографическими навыками в отношении изученного лексического материала; овладение пунктуационными навыками: использовать запятую при перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки;</p> <p>не ставить точку после заголовка; правильно оформлять прямую речь, электронное сообщение личного характера;</p> <p>- знать и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), основных способов словообразования (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия) и особенностей структуры простых и сложных предложений и различных коммуникативных типов предложений;</p> <p>выявление признаков изученных грамматических и лексических явлений по заданным основаниям;</p> <p>- владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии;</p> <p>- владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей;</p> <p>- владеть социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи</p>
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		<p>наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку; - уметь сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические); - иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме
<p>ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и</p>	<p>В области ценности научного познания: -сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики,</p>	<p>- владеть социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий;</p>

<p>интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности</p>	<p>основанного на диалоге культур, способствующего осознанию своего места в поликультурном мире;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - совершенствование языковой и читательской культуры как средства взаимодействия между людьми и познания мира; - осознание ценности научной деятельности, готовность осуществлять проектную и исследовательскую деятельность индивидуально и в группе. <p>Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями:</p> <p>в) работа с информацией:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть навыками получения информации из источников разных типов, самостоятельно осуществлять поиск, анализ, систематизацию и интерпретацию информации различных видов и форм представления; - создавать тексты в различных форматах с учетом назначения информации и целевой аудитории, выбирая оптимальную форму представления и визуализации; - оценивать достоверность, легитимность информации, ее соответствие правовым и морально-этическим нормам; - использовать средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, 	<p>знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку; - уметь сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические); -иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме.
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	<p>правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности;</p> <p>- владеть навыками распознавания и защиты информации, информационной безопасности личности</p>	
<p>ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде</p>	<p>готовность к саморазвитию, самостоятельности и самоопределению;</p> <p>- овладение навыками учебно-исследовательской, проектной и социальной деятельности;</p> <p>Овладение универсальными коммуникативными действиями:</p> <p>б) совместная деятельность:</p> <p>- понимать и использовать преимущества командной и индивидуальной работы;</p> <p>- принимать цели совместной деятельности, организовывать и координировать действия по ее достижению: составлять план действий, распределять роли с учетом мнений участников, обсуждать результаты совместной работы;</p> <p>- координировать и выполнять работу в условиях реального, виртуального и комбинированного взаимодействия;</p> <p>- осуществлять позитивное стратегическое поведение в различных ситуациях, проявлять творчество и воображение, быть инициативным.</p> <p>Овладение универсальными регулятивными действиями:</p>	<p>- говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка; создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;</p> <p>- иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий;</p> <p>- соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме</p>

	<p>г) принятие себя и других людей:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - принимать мотивы и аргументы других людей при анализе результатов деятельности; - признавать свое право и право других людей на ошибки; - развивать способность понимать мир с позиции другого человека. 	
<p>ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках</p>	<p>наличие мотивации к обучению и личностному развитию;</p> <p>В области ценности научного познания:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, способствующего осознанию своего места в поликультурном мире; - совершенствование языковой и читательской культуры как средства взаимодействия между людьми и познания мира; - осознание ценности научной деятельности, готовность осуществлять проектную и исследовательскую деятельность индивидуально и в группе <p>Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями:</p> <p>б) базовые исследовательские действия:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации; - владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии; - иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания; - овладение видами деятельности по получению нового знания, его интерпретации, преобразованию и применению в различных учебных ситуациях, в том числе при создании учебных и социальных проектов; - формирование научного типа мышления, владение научной терминологией, ключевыми понятиями и методами; -осуществлять целенаправленный поиск переноса средств и способов действия в профессиональную среду 	
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Планируемые личностные результаты в ходе реализации образовательной программы

Соблюдающий нормы правопорядка, следующий идеалам гражданского общества, обеспечения безопасности, прав и свобод граждан России. Лояльный к установкам и проявлениям представителей субкультур, отличающий их от групп с деструктивным и девиантным поведением. Демонстрирующий неприятие и предупреждающий социально опасное поведение окружающих	ЛР3
Демонстрирующий приверженность к родной культуре, исторической памяти на основе любви к Родине, родному народу, малой родине, принятию традиционных ценностей многонационального народа России	ЛР5
Проявляющий уважение к эстетическим ценностям, обладающий основами эстетической культуры.	ЛР11
Осуществляющий устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста	ЛР23

2. Структура и содержание общеобразовательной дисциплины

2.1. Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем в часах
в т.ч.	
Объем образовательной программы учебной дисциплины	72
в т. ч.:	
1. Основное содержание	56
в т. ч.:	
теоретическое обучение	4
практические занятия	52
Самостоятельная работа	12
Промежуточная аттестация (экзамен)	4

2.2. Тематический план и содержание общеобразовательной дисциплины

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала, лабораторные и практические работы, самостоятельная работа обучающихся, курсовая работ (проект) (если предусмотрены)	Объем часов	Формируемые общие компетенции и профессиональные компетенции
1	2	3	4
Основное содержание			
Входное тестирование	Диагностика входного уровня владения иностранным языком обучающегося - Лексико-грамматический тест - Устное собеседование	2	
Раздел 1.	Иностранный язык для общих целей		ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
Тема № 1.1	Содержание учебного материала	12	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи	Лексика: – города; – национальности; – профессии; – числительные; – члены семьи (mother-in-law/nephew/stepmother, etc.); – внешность человека (high: shot, medium high, tall/nose: hooked, crooked, etc.); – личные качества человека (confident, shy, successful, etc.) – названия профессий (teacher, cook, businessman, etc) Грамматика: – глаголы to be, to have, to do (их значения как смысловых глаголов и функции как вспомогательных). – простое настоящее время (образование и функции в страдательном залоге; чтение и правописание окончаний, слова-маркеры времени);	2	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – степени сравнения прилагательных и их правописание; – местоимения личные, притяжательные, указательные, возвратные; – модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. <p>Фонетика:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Правила чтения. Звуки. Транскрипция 		
	Практические занятия	10	
	1. Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.	4	
	2. Отношения поколений в семье.	4	
	3. Описание внешности и характера человека	2	
Тема № 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы	Содержание учебного материала	6	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	<p>Лексика:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – рутина (go to college, have breakfast, take a shower, etc.); – наречия (always, never, rarely, sometimes, etc.) <p>Грамматика:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – предлоги времени; – простое настоящее время и простое продолжительное время (их образование и функции в действительном залоге) – глагол с инфинитивом; – сослагательное наклонение – love/like/enjoy + Infinitive/-ing, типы вопросов, способы выражения будущего времени 		
	Практические занятия	6	
	1. Рабочий день.	2	
	2. Досуг. Хобби.	2	
	3. Активный и пассивный отдых	2	
Тема № 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности	Содержание учебного материала	4	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	<p>Лексика:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – здания (attached house, apartment, etc.); – комнаты (living-room, kitchen, etc.); 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – обстановка (armchair, sofa, carpet, etc.); – техника и оборудование (flat-screen TV, camera, computer, etc.); – условия жизни (comfortable, close, nice, etc.); – места в городе (city centre, church, square, etc.); <p>Грамматика:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – оборот there is/are; – неопределённые местоимения some/any/one и их производные. – предлоги направления (forward, past, opposite, etc.); – модальные глаголы в этикетных формулах (Can/may I help you?, Should you have any questions ____, Should you need any further information ____ и др.); – специальные вопросы; – вопросительные предложения – формулы вежливости (Could you ____, please? Would you like ____? Shall I ____?); – наречия, обозначающие направление 		
	Практические занятия	4	
	1. Особенности проживания в городе. Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу.	2	
	2. Описание здания, интерьера. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка	2	
Тема № 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания	Содержание учебного материала	6	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	<p>Лексика:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – виды магазинов и отделы в магазине (shopping mall, department store, dairy produce, etc.); – товары (juice, soap, milk, bread, butter, sandwich, a bottle of milk, etc.); – одежда (trousers, a sweater, a blouse, a tie, a skirt, etc) <p>Грамматика:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые; – употребление слов many, much, a lot of, little, few, a few с существительными; 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – артикли: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой; – чтение артиклей; – арифметические действия и вычисления 		
	Практические занятия	6	
	1. Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров.	2	
	2. Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине	2	
	3. Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви	2	
Контрольная работа Тема 1.1 – 1.4		2	
Тема № 1.5	Содержание учебного материала	4	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт	<p>Лексика:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – части тела (neck, back, arm, shoulder, etc.); – правильное питание (diet, protein, etc.); – названия видов спорта (football, yoga, rowing, etc.); – симптомы и болезни (running nose, catch a cold, etc.); – еда (egg, pizza, meat, etc); – способы приготовления пищи (boil, mix, cut, roast, etc); – дроби и меры весов (1/12: one-twelfth) <p>Грамматика:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – образование множественного числа с помощью внешней и внутренней флексии; – множественное число существительных, заимствованных из греческого и латинского языков; – существительные, имеющие одну форму для единственного и множественного числа; – чтение и правописание окончаний. – простое прошедшее время (образование и функции в действительном залоге. Чтение и правописание окончаний в настоящем и прошедшем времени) – правильные и неправильные глаголы; – used to + Infinitive structure 		

	Практические занятия	4	
	1 Физическая культура и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни	2	
	2. Еда полезная и вредная.	2	
Тема № 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха.	Содержание учебного материала	4	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	Лексика: – виды путешествий (travelling by plane, by train, etc.); – виды транспорта (bus, car, plane, etc.) Грамматика: – инфинитив, его формы; – неопределенные местоимения; – образование степеней сравнения наречий; – наречия места		
	Практические занятия	4	
	1. Почему и как люди путешествуют	2	
	2. Путешествие на поезде, самолете	2	
Тема № 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка	Содержание учебного материала	8	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	Лексика: – государственное устройство (government, president, Chamber of parliament, etc.); – погода и климат (wet, mild, variable, etc.). – экономика (gross domestic product, machinery, income, etc.); – достопримечательности (sights, Tower Bridge, Big Ben, Tower, etc) – количественные и порядковые числительные; – обозначение годов, дат, времени, периодов; Грамматика: – артикли с географическими названиями; – прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова — маркеры времени). – сравнительные обороты than, as...as, not so ... as;	2	

	– прошедшее продолжительное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова — маркеры времени)		
	Практические занятия	6	
	1. Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).	2	
	2. США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).	2	
	3. Великобритания и США (крупные города, достопримечательности)	2	
Тема № 1.8 Россия	Содержание учебного материала	8	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	Лексика: – государственное устройство (government, president, judicial, commander-in-chief, etc.); – погода и климат (wet, mild, variable, continental, etc.). – экономика (gross domestic product, machinery, income, heavy industry, light industry, oil and gas resources, etc.); – достопримечательности (the Kremlin, the Red Square, Saint Petersburg, etc) Грамматика: – артикли с географическими названиями; – прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова — маркеры времени). – сравнительные обороты than, as...as, not so ... as		
	Практические занятия	8	
	1. Географическое положение, климат, население.	2	
	2. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство.	2	
	3. Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы	2	
	4. Традиции народов России	2	
Контрольная работа Тема 1.6 – 1.8		2	
Самостоятельная работа		12	

Промежуточная аттестация (экзамен)	4	
Всего:	72	

2.3 Примерный фонд оценочных средств для входного контроля
English Placement test (English Unlimited)

- Choose the best answer for each question.
- Stop when the questions become too difficult.
- Spend no more than 40 minutes on the test.

1. Where ___ from? - I'm from Russia.

A you are B you C are you

2. We have ___ house in Moscow.

A any B a C an

3. I have two ___ : a boy and a girl.

A sons B daughters C children

4. I work in a ___. I'm a doctor.

A hospital B hotel C supermarket

5. This is my brother. ___ name's Paul.

A Her B His C He's

6. ___ five people in my family.

A They are B There is C There are

7. I get up ___ 7 o'clock in the morning.

A for B at C in

8. I like apples, but I ___ bananas.

A don't like B like C do like

9. Excuse me, ___ speak French?

A do you B you do C you

10. How much are ___ shoes?

A this B these C that

11. Where are my glasses? - They're ___ the table.

A at B on C in

12. My sister ___ tennis very well.

A plays B play C playing

13. I usually go to work ___ train.

A on B with C by

14. I don't see my parents very often ___ they live in South Africa.

A so B but C because

15. Rosie stayed ___ home yesterday afternoon.

A in B at C to

16. Last night I ___ to the cinema.

A went B did go C was

17. The ___ is quite expensive but the food there is excellent.

A film B restaurant C book

18. Do you want to listen to music or ___ TV?
A see B look C watch
19. I was in Scotland. ___ were you at the weekend?
A When B Where C What
20. Yes, it was fun. ___ you have a good time at the party?
A Did B Were C Had
21. Are you ___ English teacher?
A Maria B Marias' C Maria's
22. Bob will meet ___ at the airport.
A us B we C our
23. I'm going to a concert tonight. ___ you like to come?
A Do B Are C Would
24. ___ use your dictionary? - Sure. Here you are.
A Could I B Could you C Do I
25. I like this apartment but the ___ is too expensive for me.
A money B rent C cost
26. Excuse me, how do I ___ to the bus station?
A come B get C arrive
27. Do you sell stamps? - Yes, we do. How ___ do you want?
A any B many C much
28. Sorry I'm so late. - That's _____.
A OK B great C right
29. I'd like ___ milk in my coffee, please.
A some B any C a
30. ___ a bus stop near my flat.
A It's B Here's C There's
31. Is this a good time to talk? - Sorry, no. I ___ dinner.
A cook B am cooking C cooking
32. I think cycling is more dangerous ___ driving.
A As B like C than
33. We ___ going to the theatre next Saturday.
A will B do C are
34. ___ meet for coffee some time soon.
A Let's B Do you C Shall they
35. Kamal has got a holiday home near ___ sea.
A a B the C some
36. If you've got a headache, you ___ go home.
A should B did C had
37. ___ ever been to New York?

A Have you B Are you C Did you

38. I only get about five hours' sleep a night. - That's not ____.

A enough B lot C too much

39. Did Amina finish the report? - No. She ____ it tomorrow.

A finishes B is going to finish C finished

40. Paula ____ loves working with children.

A very B really C much

41. Is Ottawa the capital of Canada? I think ____.

A is B yes C so D right

42. We never ____ a television when I was a child.

A have had B hadn't C had D didn't have

43. We paid the restaurant bill ____ credit card.

A to B with C on D by

44. The last time I ____ Joanna was in Paris.

A have seen B saw C see D was seeing

45. If you ____ money from a friend, you should always pay it back promptly.

A borrow B earn C spend D lend

46. Can I make myself a cup of coffee? - Of course. You ____ to ask.

A haven't B mustn't C needn't D don't have

47. I ____ a lot of sport in my free time.

A do B practise C make D exercise

48. ____ anywhere interesting recently?

A Do you go B Have you been C Are you going D Will you go

49. It's Walter's birthday on Friday. He ____ be 30, I think.

A should B can C will D shall

50. Learning the piano isn't as difficult ____ learning the violin.

A like B so C than D as

51. If the weather ____ bad tomorrow, we can go to a museum.

A will be B was C is D would be

52. About a billion cans of Coca-Cola ____ drunk around the world every day.

A is B are C was D were

53. My mum's not very well. - Oh, ____

A it doesn't matter B I do apologise C sorry to hear that D not bad, thanks.

54. Hans isn't here. He ____ to see his grandmother. He'll be back tomorrow.

A has gone B had been C has been D had gone

55. Would you mind changing my appointment? ____ time on Friday is fine.

A Next B All the C Every D Any

56. When I was a child, I ____ climb the wall and jump into our neighbours' garden.

A would B did C have D used

57. Have you finished ___ the wall yet?
A paint B to paint C painting D painted
58. Lena used to find work boring ___ she became a nurse.
A unless B until C if D since
59. Can you help me? I've tried ___ hotel in the city and can't find a room.
A many B any C every D all
60. If I ___ closer to my office, I could walk to work.
A lived B would live C had lived D live
61. I ___ outside the cinema when suddenly a police car arrived.
A stood B was standing C have stood D am standing
62. Shall we go to The Riceboat for dinner? - It ___ be fully booked. They're sometimes busy on Monday.
A will B may C can D must
63. We've ___ come back from a trip to India. It was amazing.
A already B yet C just D only
64. I've got to be at work in five minutes. - Don't worry, I ___ you a lift if you want.
A give B am giving C 'll give D 'm going to give
65. My doctor advised me ___ more exercise.
A take B taking C having taken D to take
66. I couldn't ___ up with the noise in the city, so we moved to the countryside.
A put B live C set D take
67. There's no name on this dictionary. - It ___ be mine then. Mine's got my name on the front.
A might not B mustn't C won't D can't
68. Julia ___ married since she was 20.
A is B was C has been D is being
69. Don't worry if I ___ late tonight. I'm going to the gym after work.
A am B will be C would be D was
70. I've got a terrible headache, and it won't go away. - Have you tried ___ some aspirin?
A to take B take C took D taking
71. Boxing is a sport ___ requires a lot of speed and fitness.
A it B that C what D where
72. Jon ___ working on this project for a couple of months so he hasn't made much progress yet.
A is only B has only been C was only D had only been
73. I was wondering ___ I could ask you some questions. - Sure, go ahead.
A what B if C that D how

74. What clothes should I pack for a trip to Boston? - Well, it depends ___ the time of year that you go.
A on B with C up D to
75. Do you ever ask your neighbours to do favours ___ you?
A for B to C with D about
76. Some married couples seem to get more ___ over time.
A alike B same C like D equal
77. I don't know how much this card costs. The price label's ___ off.
A gone B taken C done D come
78. I've finished this salad and I'm still hungry. I ___ ordered something more filling.
A must have B would have C should have ___ D may have
79. Ben got the job because he ___ a very good impression at his interview.
A made B did C put D took
80. Salsa music always ___ me of my trip to Cuba.
A remembers B realises C recognizes D reminds
81. I ___ to be picking Tom up at the station but I've lost my keys.
A am supposed B am requested C am intended D am obliged
82. How about going to Colours nightclub? - There's no ___ I'm going there. It's awful!
A hope B way C time D opportunity
83. By the age of 18, I ___ not to go to university.
A had decided B decided C have decided D was deciding
84. I'm afraid your car ___ repaired before next week.
A hasn't been B wasn't C wouldn't be D can't be
85. The amount of organically grown food on sale has ___ enormously in recent years.
A raised B lifted C increased D built
86. Can you believe it? A woman has been ___ for hacking into the computer of her online virtual husband.
A accused B suspended C arrested D suspected
87. You may borrow my laptop ___ you promise to look after it.
A unless B in case C as long as D Although
88. It's a huge painting. It ___ taken ages to complete.
A must have B can't have C should have D won't have
89. Pierre tends to put ___ dealing with problems, rather than dealing with them immediately.
A down B off C over D away
90. If the taxi hadn't stopped for us, we ___ standing in the rain.

A were still B would still be C are still D will still be

91. My mother's Italian, so ___ the language has been quite easy for me.

A to learn B learn C having learned D learning

92. ___ I had the talent, I still wouldn't want to be a movie star.

A In case B Even if C Provided that D However much

93. The factory workers threatened ___ on strike if they didn't get a pay rise.

A going B to go C that they go D to have gone

94. I was about to go to sleep when it ___ to me where the missing keys might be.

A remembered B happened C appeared D occurred

95. There's going to be a new department at work. They've asked me to ___ it up.

A take B set C put D bring

96. If the film is a ___ success, the director will get most of the credit.

A big B high C large D good

97. By the end of today's seminar I will ___ to each of you individually.

A speak B have spoken C be speaking D have been speaking

98. This is a photo of my little sister ___ ice cream on the beach.

A eat B eating C was eating D having eaten

99. Our students take their responsibilities very ___.

A considerably B thoroughly C seriously D strongly

100. Pia was ___ delighted with the birthday present.

A very B completely C fairly D absolutely

Примерные вопросы для устного собеседования

Introductory questions

What's your name? How do you spell your surname? Where are you from?

Did you learn English at school? For how many years?

Starter

1 What do you do? Do you work or are you a student?

2 Tell me about your family.

3 What do you do in your free time? (Do you play football or any sports?)

4 What do you do every day? What time do you get up / start work?

5 Tell me about the town where you live.

Elementary

6 Tell me about something you can do well. (Can you swim? Can you cook?)

7 How often do you usually see your friends? (What do you do together?)

8 Where do you live? Tell me about your home.

9 What are you going to do at the weekend?

10 Have you been to an English-speaking country? Tell me about your visit. (OR Tell me about an interesting place you have been to.)

Pre-intermediate

11 Tell me about something that you did with your friends/family recently. Why did you enjoy it?

12 Tell me about the weather in your country. Which is your favourite season and why do you like it?

13 Imagine that I am a visitor to your country. What advice would you give me?

14 Can you tell me about an object that is special for you? Why is it special?

15 Where do you live - in a house or an apartment? What's it like?

Intermediate

16 What sort of television programmes do you like?

17 How do you keep in touch with your friends and family (by phone/email)? How do you think communication might change in the future?

18 Tell me about the last film you saw at the cinema (or the last book you read). Would you recommend it?

19 Think about an interesting person you have met. What is he/she like?

20 Have you ever been on a journey where something went wrong?

Upper-intermediate

21 Tell me about something you are good at.

22 Can you tell me about a famous landmark/person in your country? What do you know about it/them?

23 What do you use the internet for? Do you think it will ever replace books and newspapers? Why / why not?

24 If an English person wanted to learn your language, how should they do this and why?

25 Where do you see yourself in five years' time?

Для текущего контроля

Тема 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

Написание электронного письма “Встреча с работодателем”

A1

You have received an e-mail from the company. They want to meet with you in a cafe next Thursday.

Write an e-mail to Mr Jarris, the manager. In your e-mail write

- 1) how you look (tall/ short, hair, eyes, etc.)
- 2) what you will wear (clothes)
- 3) what personal qualities you have to work in their company (active, clever, etc.)

You need to write 45-60 words.

A2 и выше

You have received an e-mail from the company. They want to meet with you in a cafe next Thursday.

Write an e-mail to Mr Jarris, the manager. In your e-mail thank the company and write

- 1) how you look (tall/ short, hair, eyes, etc.)
- 2) what you will wear (clothes)
- 3) what personal qualities you have to work in their company (active, clever, etc.)

You need to write 80-110 words.

Sample answer

A1

Dear Mr Jarris,

Thank you for your e-mail.

I am short and slim. My hair is blond, my eyes are brown. I have glasses.

I will wear a red T-shirt and blue jeans.

I am active, clever and hard-working. I would like to work in your company.

Kind regards,

Jill Nichols

A2 и выше

Dear Mr Jarris,

Thank you for your e-mail. I would like to work in your company.

I am rather short and slim. I have got blonde shoulder-length hair and dark brown eyes. I usually wear glasses.

I will wear a red T-shirt with a butterfly print on it and light blue wide jeans. I will have a bright scarf on, so you will easily recognise me.

I am quite active, clever and hard-working, and I am sure your company will get higher results if I become a part of it.

I will look forward to meeting you on Thursday.

Kind regards,

Jill Nichols

Тема 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы

Ролевая игра “Моя команда”

You need to make a team to work together. You can have only four people in your group. Who will you take?

Step 1. Write 8 questions to learn about people around you. You can write questions about hobbies, interests, and professional qualities and skills of people around you.

Step 2. Ask as many people around you as possible. You have got about 25 minutes. Write down short notes about your partners' answers.

Step 3. Choose three people you would take in your team. Tell your class who you will work with and why.

Sample answer.

Step 1. (for all levels)

- 1) Do you like music?
- 2) Can you cook?
- 3) Have you ever thought about becoming a(n)... (cook/ engineer/ photographer, etc.)?
- 4) Do you like working with computers?
- 5) Which countries did you visit?
- 6) How often do you do voluntary work?
- 7) Do you like working in a laboratory?
- 8) What transport can you drive?

Step 3.

A1

I take Misha, Pavel and Sonya in my team. Misha and Sonya are good with computers and people. It is helpful in our profession. Pavel and Misha like working in a laboratory and Sonya speaks German and Chinese. We all can work in one team because we can make different things in one project. We all love pop music and we can go to karaoke in our free time.

A2

Misha, Pavel and Sonya are great for my team. Misha and Sonya are helpful because they are interested in computers and people. The boys are fond of doing experiments in a laboratory. On the other hand, Sonya, like me, speaks foreign languages. We can share the tasks on the projects. In our free time, we might go out together because we all love pop music and singing in karaoke.

B1

The most suitable classmates for my team are Misha, Pavel and Sonya. Misha and

Sonya can be responsible for technical tasks because they are keen on computers. The boys love laboratory work, while Sonya and I are good at languages. We all might do various tasks to work effectively. We could get on in our free time as well. Pop music is our favourite, and we might spend free time in a karaoke club, for instance.

Тема 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.

Проект “Мой колледж”

A1

You want to tell your friend about your college. Prepare a short presentation, use some photos.

In your presentation write:

- 1) the name of the college
- 2) where it is located (city, region)
- 3) how old it is
- 4) describe a building (old/modern, big/small etc) and classrooms
- 5) write your opinion about your college.

You need to write 60-80 words.

A2 и выше

You want to tell your friend about your college. Prepare a short presentation, use some photos.

In your presentation write:

- 1) the name of the college
- 2) where it is located (city, region)
- 3) when it was founded
- 4) describe the building, classrooms and equipment
- 5) write 1 interesting fact about your college
- 6) write your opinion about studying at your college

You need to write 100-120 words.

Sample answer:

A1

(I want to tell you about my college.) This is the Teacher-training college. It is in

Kolomna, the Moscow region. My college is in the center of the city. It is more than 50 years old. The building is not new, but it is very beautiful. There are 3 floors in it. The classrooms are big and comfortable. We have computers, video projectors and interactive whiteboards in our classrooms. I like my college a lot and I think it is the best college in the world.

A2 и выше

(I would like to tell you about my college.) This is the Teacher-training college. It is located in a beautiful old city Kolomna, the Moscow region. My college is in the central part of the city. It was built more than 50 years ago. The building is not new but it is very beautiful. There are 3 floors in it. The classrooms are big, bright and comfortable. They are all equipped with computers, video and interactive whiteboards. There are a lot of outstanding people, who studied in our college. Their photos are in the lobby, on the board of honor. I can say that studying in my college is both hard work and pleasure.

Тема 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.

Ролевая игра-диалог между покупателем и продавцом.

A1

You are a customer (Student A) and a shop assistant (Student B). You are in a clothes shop.

Card 1A -Customer

Step 1.

Read the plan and write what you can ask and say.

- greet the shop assistant
- ask for a pair of jeans.
- you like black
- if there aren't any black, ask for a pair of blue jeans.
- you are size 40
- agree to have a look at the blue jeans.
- ask if you can try them on.
- ask about the price
- buy the jeans
- thank the shop assistant for help

- say good-bye

Card 2.

Student B- You are the shop assistant.

Step 1. Read the plan and write what you can ask and say.

- start a talk,
- greet the customer and ask if you can help him/her
- ask what colour the customer wants
- you have only blue and grey jeans in a shop
- offer him/ her blue or grey ones
- ask about his/her size
- say if he/she can try them on
- say how much they cost
- thank a customer,
- say goodbye.

Step 2. Play your roles.

A2 и ВЫШЕ

You are a customer (Student A) and a shop assistant (Student B). You are in a clothes shop.

Card 1.

Student A- You are the customer. You want to buy a pair of trainers.

Step 1. Read the plan and make some notes. You have 2-3 minutes to think.

- greet the shop assistant
- ask for a pair of trainers.
- you are size 38 and you like bright colours
- you don't like the colour the shop assistant has showed you, because it is light green, ask is they have anything else
- ask what material it's made of
- ask if you can try them on
- ask about the price
- buy the trainers
- thank a shop assistant for help
- say good-bye

Card 2.

Student B- You are the shop assistant.

Step 1. Read the plan and make some notes. You have 2 minutes to think.

- start a talk
- greet the customer and ask if you can help him/her
- ask what colour and size the customer is interested in
- offer him/her green trainers
- if the customer doesn't like the colour, offer him other colours.
- say if he/she can try them on
- if the customer asks you, tell him/her that they are made of leather
- if the customer asks you, tell him/her that he looks great in them
- say how much they cost
- thank a customer,
- say goodbye

Step 2. Play your roles.

Sample answer.

(C-customer, SA-shop assistant)

A1

SA: Good morning/ hello, can I help you?

C: Yes, please. I want a pair of jeans. I like black.

SA: I'm sorry. We don't have black jeans. We have blue or grey jeans.

C: Blue please.

SA: What size do you wear?/What size?

C: 40, please

SA: Here you are.

C: Can I try them on?

SA: Yes, of course.

C: How much do they cost?/How much are they?

SA: 1500 roubles, please.

C: Here you are.

SA: Thank you.

C: Thank you very much for help. Good bye.

SA: Good bye.

A2 и выше

SA: Good morning/ hello, can I help you?
 C: Yes, please. I'd like a pair of trainers.
 SA: What colour would you like to look at?
 C: Well, I like bright colours.
 SA: We have very nice green trainers. Would you like to look at them?
 C: Yes. Sure.
 SA: What size do you wear?
 C: 38, please
 SA: Here you are. Would you like to try them on?
 C: Oh, no, thanks. I don't like this light green colour. Can you show anything else, please? (Do you have any other colours?)
 SA: I see. Have a look at these yellow ones, please.
 C: Oh, they look great. What are they made of?
 SA: They are made of leather/ Leather ones.
 C: Can I try them on?
 SA: Yes, of course.
 C: How much do they cost?/How much are they?
 SA: 2000 roubles, please.
 C: I'd like to buy them./I'll take them.
 SA: Good choice. (They look great on you)
 C: Thank you very much for help. Good bye.
 SA: Good bye. We'll be happy to see you again.

Отзыв на магазин продуктов/одежды/обуви

A1

You have received an sms from your friend, he/she asks you where he/she can do some shopping. Write a shop review.

In your message write:

- what the name of the shop is
- where the shop is
- what things he/she can find in a shop (types of clothes, brands)
- if you like/ dislike this shop; why/why not

Write 30-45 words

A2 и выше

You have received an sms from your friend, he/she asks you where he/she can do some shopping. Write a shop review.

In your message write:

- what the name of the shop is
- where the shop is located
- how often you do the shopping there
- what things he/she can find in a shop (types of clothes, brands)
- if you like/ dislike this shop; why/why not

Write 40-60 words

Sample answer:

A1

Hi! Go to "Familiya". It's next to my house. There are a lot of jeans, trainers, T-shirts and jackets. I like it/I love it because I can buy cheap and modern clothes there.

A2 и выше

Hi! What about "Familiya"? It's next to my house. I don't often do the shopping there. You can find a lot of modern things there such as jeans, jackets, trainers and T-shirts. I love going there when I have some pocket money. I can always find something unusual there.

Тема 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача

Письмо-инструкция «Профилактика несчастных случаев на работе и порядок их устранения»

A1

Write an instruction for your foreign co-worker "How not to have health problems at work and what to do if you have". Write about:

- where you will work;
- work conditions (wet, dry, cold, hot, rainy, etc);
- what you mustn't do at work because it's dangerous;
- what you can do if you have a temperature/a cut/a burn, etc

Use between 60-70 words.

A2 и выше

Write an instruction for a foreign co-worker “How to avoid emergency situations at work and what to do if you have these”. Write about:

- your future job;
- working conditions;
- what emergency situations can occur;
- what to do in each extreme case.

Use between 100-120 words.

Sample answer (A1)

I work as a baker.

It's often very hot.

You mustn't run, jump, roller-skate, throw or hit something in the bakery.

If you have a burn, you can use a plaster.

If you have a cut, use a plaster, too.

If you have a headache, take a pill.

If you have a temperature, go home because you can fall at work.

Sample answer (для A2 и выше)

I work as a builder on a construction site. It can be hot in summer, rainy in autumn and freezing in winter.

Follow the rules:

Don't run!

Don't jump!

Don't throw heavy things!

Don't fall!

Don't use sharp tools and instruments without gloves!

You won't have a headache if you drink water and eat regularly!

If you have a cut or a burn, use a plaster.

If you have a backache, go to a doctor.

If you catch a cold or have a temperature, you can faint and hurt something. That's why stay at home or go to a doctor immediately.

If you have pain in your chest or break a leg, call an ambulance. That's dangerous!

Тема 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха

Тестирование

A1

Match the questions (1-12) with the answers (A-L)

1. What's the best way to get there?	A. No, you have to change in Singapore.
2. How much is that?	B. Two and a half hours.
3. Is it better to fly or go by train?	C. Probably by taxi.
4. Where does the bus leave from?	D. It depends - flying's much faster.
5. Is the flight direct?	E. Yes, sure.
6. What time do we get there?	F. No, it's direct.
7. Do I need to change?	G. £27.50.
8. Could you stop here, please?	H. About 50 miles.
9. How far is it?	I. The central bus station.
10. Is this the bus for London?	J. No, you want the blue one over there.
11. How long is the journey?	K. Just after 11.00.
12. How often do the buses go to the city centre?	L. Every ten minutes or so.

Now listen to these announcements. Can you complete the answers to the questions?

The train to London Paddington is leaving from platform 13) ____, not platform 14) ____.

The train from London King's Cross is 15) ____ minutes late, and is now arriving at 17.15.

Flight BA1462 to Newcastle is now boarding at gate 16) ____.

All British Airways flights leave from terminal 17) ____.

The flight takes 55 minutes, and arrives at 18) ____ local time.

Read the article and choose the correct option for questions below.

The famous Trans-Siberian railway line goes from Moscow to Vladivostok, but there's another railway line about 650 kilometres north of the Trans-Siberian. This

is the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM). A special train, the *Matvei Mudrov* medical train, travels along its 4,000 kilometres. There are usually between twelve and fifteen doctors on the train. The train stops for a day at places along the BAM. The people who live in small towns and villages come to the train for medical attention. There are no doctors or hospitals in their towns or villages. For these patients, their health centre is on the train.

The *Matvei Mudrov* was named after a Russian doctor in the nineteenth century. Nowadays, the *Matvei Mudrov* visits each town or village on the BAM twice a year. In the village of Khani (population 742), the patients include a man with two broken ankles and a teenage girl. She had appendicitis a month ago and she was lucky to travel to a town three hours away for an operation. The *Matvei Mudrov* doesn't have any equipment to do operations. The doctors can diagnose their patients' medical problems and recommend treatment and medicines. The train has a laboratory for blood and urine tests and a number of medical testing machines. The patients like the doctors on the train. They say they are honest and good at their jobs.

Next stop is a town called Berkakit. About 4,000 people live here. There is a queue to see the doctors. Mikhail Zdanovich is waiting for his turn. He's 61 years old and he came to Berkakit in 1976. At the time, only about a hundred young people lived in Berkakit. It was a new town. Zdanovich met a woman who worked at the town bakery. They married and stayed in the town. When Zdanovich walks into the doctor's office she says 'Oh, Mikhail, I recognised your voice.' He has a problem in his shoulder. The doctor writes a letter to say that he can't work, he must have an operation. He leaves, happy, and then he returns a few minutes later. He brings freshly cooked pies and some goat's milk.

For the people who live in this remote part of Russia, the *Matvei Mudrov* is more than a medical train. It's a social connection to the community of their country.

19 What is the BAM?

- a) a part of the Trans-Siberian railway
- b) a railway line that crosses part of Russia
- c) a train for doctors to travel on

20 What main service does the *Matvei Mudrov* train offer?

- a) diagnosing people's health problems
- b) doing operations in emergencies
- c) visiting the doctors in small towns

21 Where does the *Matvei Mudrov* train stop?

- a) in the towns that have health centres

b) in the villages and towns along the BAM railway line

c) in villages with under 1,000 people

22 According to the article ...

a) the BAM is 650 kilometres long.

b) the BAM is 4,000 kilometres long.

c) the BAM only has one train service.

23 What happens when the Matvei Mudrov train stops in a village?

a) People come to the train to see the doctors.

b) The doctors visit people at home.

c) The doctors visit the local health centre.

24 According to the article ...

a) Matvei Mudrov was the name of a doctor.

b) the BAM was built as a medical railway.

c) the train was the idea of a Russian doctor.

25 In Khani ...

a) a girl needs an operation.

b) one patient has broken bones.

c) there are two patients.

26 What's the patients' opinion of the train's doctors?

a) bad

b) not good or bad

c) good

27 In Berkakit ...

a) the doctor sees a patient she knows.

b) the doctor treats a man's shoulder.

c) the doctor visits the town bakery.

28 Mikhail Zdanovich ...

a) can go back to work after seeing the doctor.

b) isn't satisfied with the doctor's opinion.

c) offers food to the doctor after the visit.

A2

Read the text. Put the events below in order.

Heat, cold, mountains, deserts, illness, and animals. All of these were possible dangers when Nick Bourne decided to run from one end of Africa to the other - a journey that many people thought was impossible.

Bourne began his run in northern Egypt in October 1997. His adventure nearly ended 500 miles later while he was waiting to cross the Sudanese border -

the Egyptian military stopped him and refused to let him leave the country.

Eventually, he flew to Cape Town and started again on 21 January 1998. Every day he got up at 3.30 a.m., ate a breakfast of cereal, and started running. After 20 miles he stopped for a rest and had a pasta lunch, before running another 20 miles. He drank up to 15 litres of liquid a day.

He had some incredible experiences. He was crossing the Kalahari Desert in temperatures of 62°C when he came face to face with a giant cobra. In Zambia his heartbeat went up from 135 a minute to over 190, and his doctor found that he had malaria. He saw lions and ran through a herd of elephants, and a swarm of bees attacked him while he was running through Tanzania. He celebrated his 28th birthday with a chocolate cake in the shadow of Kilimanjaro.

After eleven months and 6,021 miles he arrived at the Pyramids and finished perhaps the most amazing run ever.

20 miles = 32 kilometres

- A. He saw a snake.
- B. He decided to start from South Africa.
- C. He started for the first time.
- D. He arrived at the Pyramids.
- E. He started for the second time.
- F. A swarm of bees attacked him.
- G. He became ill.
- H. He crossed the border into Egypt.
- I. He celebrated his birthday.
- J. He flew to Cape Town.

Complete the questions in this dialogue.

A I got back from my holiday last week.

B Where 11) ___ ?

A Peru.

B Really? What 12) ___?

A It was fantastic, really great.

B How long 13) ___?

A Three weeks altogether - I wanted to stay longer!

B 14) ___ expensive?

A Well, the flight was, but it was cheap when we got there.

B 15) ___

A My sister and her boyfriend.

B 16) ___ any problems?

A Nothing serious. I lost my watch.

B How 17) ___ happen?

A We were staying in a cheap hotel and I left it in the bathroom.

B 18) ___ go back?

A Yes, I'd love to. Maybe next year...

You are going to listen to a podcast recorded by a travel journalist about Manga cafes in Japan. Decide what you can do in Manga Cafes. Write Y for yes, N for No

19. stay overnight

20. read comic books

21. buy comic books

22. meet Manga artists

23. watch videos

24. eat

25. wear your shoes in the room

26. drink

27. have a shower

28. stand in your room

B1

Complete sentences 1 to 10. Use these words.

down of off on onto to

1 We checked ___ the flight in good time.

2 But we were delayed due ___ engine trouble.

3 We got ___ the plane two hours late.

4 And we eventually took ___ at 2.00 p.m.: five hours late.

5 But then we were diverted ___ Delhi.

6 There was a severe lack ___ information.

7 When we landed, we all got ___ the plane.

8 They made sure that no one was ___ board because 9 ___ the danger of fire.

10 We eventually touched ___ in London seven hours late.

Read the text. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

The Hub

Sometimes, you fly not to your destination, but to a 'hub'. In other words, you fly to an airport to catch a plane to fly to another airport. You are in transit.

You sit in a big room where all the seats are facing in the same direction, like the seats in a theatre. But there is no show. There is nothing.

You begin to feel ill. You do not know what time it is. In many airports, each terminal is the same as every other terminal. The corridors are the same as each other. But gate 36 may be hundreds of metres from gate 35, in any direction; it's easy to make a mistake.

I was once at Zurich airport. The weather was bad and the plane was delayed. I was drinking coffee at a bar and reading a book. Outside, the weather had got worse. Time passed. When the flight was called, I picked up my bags and moved towards the gate. I went down a corridor, down some steps, along a bit, down a bit. Then, just as I got to the gate, I realized I had left my book in the bar. I tried to remember the route I had taken so I could do it in reverse. I was successful. The book was still there.

Then I started running back. I ran down staircases, along corridors. I ran past a shop selling magazines. At some point, I knew that I had taken the wrong turn. At another point, I panicked.

11. You land at a 'hub' to catch another plane.
12. It is easy to go to the wrong gate.
13. The man realized he had forgotten his book when he got on the plane.
14. When he went back, he couldn't find the book.
15. He got lost in the airport.

Listen to the track. Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

16 The writer's point of view seems to indicate that he or she _____
a works for the Indian government

b doesn't believe the tourist trade can grow in the rainy season

c thinks that the rainy season in India is a great travel opportunity

17 Who does *a billion people* refer to at the beginning?

a) the population of India

b) the farm workers in India

c) people in countries affected by the monsoon

18 Sajjan Garh Palace is now a _____

a) summer home for royalty

b) luxury hotel for monsoon visitors

c) wildlife sanctuary

19 Which is NOT true about Alexander Frater's book?

a) He writes about living in Mumbai for the whole monsoon.

- b) He discusses how people visit India to be "healed" by monsoons.
- c) He speaks to people in India about their views on the monsoon.

20 The phrase *washed streets and fresh leaves* refers to the monsoon as a _____

- a) cleansing and renewing force
- b) blessing for farmland and farm workers
- c) time for honor and tradition

Read the following sentences. Listen to the track again and check whether they are true (T) or false (F).

21 The number of tourists to India drops significantly during the monsoon.

22 The government is trying to increase tourist numbers during the monsoon.

23 Visiting India during the rainy season is more expensive than other times of the year.

24 Most festivals are held before the monsoon begins.

25 The Rath Yatra festival is famous for its boat races.

26 Many hotels have open areas for guests to enjoy the rain.

Тема 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка

A1

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. How many independent states are there on the British Isles?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 1

2. What is the symbol of England?

- A. a thistle
- B. a rose
- C. a shamrock and a red hand
- D. a daffodil

3. What is the symbol of Scotland?

- A. a thistle
- B. a rose
- C. a daffodil

- D. a shamrock
4. What is the symbol of Wales?
- A. a thistle
- B. a rose
- C. a daffodil
- D. a shamrock
5. What is the symbol of Northern Ireland?
- A. a thistle
- B. a rose
- C. a shamrock and a red hand
- D. a daffodil
6. Where is Shakespeare's birthplace?
- A. in London
- B. in Stratford-on-Avon
- C. in Glasgow
- D. in Cardiff
7. Which is the most popular sport in Britain?
- A. Football
- B. Rugby
- C. Tennis
- D. Baseball
8. When is St. Valentine's Day celebrated?
- A. January 1
- B. October 31
- C. February 14
- D. July 4
9. The British Isles are separated from the European Continent by ...
- A. the North Sea and the Irish Sea
- B. the North Sea and the English Channel
- C. the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean
- D. the Irish Sea

10. When did London become the capital of England?
- A. in the 11th century
 - B. in the 13th century
 - C. in the 15th century
 - D. in the 14th century

Task 2. Read the texts and guess what place of interest it is.

1) This building was built in the 18th century. It is open to visitors several days a week. The changing of the Guard is a very interesting ceremony to watch. Now it is the home of the Queen.

2) This building is a very interesting place in the capital of the UK. It was a fortress, a royal palace and later a prison. Now it is a museum. There are a lot of interesting collections in it.

3) This building stands on the river Thames. The official name of it is the Palace of Westminster. It is the place of the British Parliament. Its members make laws there. The famous clock Big Ben stands near them.

4) This is the symbol of the capital. It is a famous clock. It was renamed the Elizabeth Tower in 2012 in honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

5) This building is the greatest work of the architect Sir Christopher Wren. It is a famous church. It is very beautiful. It was built in 1708.

6). It is the main square of London. There is a column to Admiral Nelson in the centre of it. A lot of tourists come here every day.

ANSWER KEY

Task 1: 1 C; 2 B; 3 A; 4 C; 5 C; 6 B; 7 A; 8 C; 9 B; 10 A.

Task 2: 1. Buckingham Palace; 2. The Tower; 3. The Houses of Parliament; 4. Big Ben; 5. St. Paul's Cathedral; 6. Trafalgar Square

A2

Task 1. Put the article *the* in front of the geographical names on the map where it is necessary.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



Task 2. Read the text below and fill the spaces in the table with the information from the text.

The Yeoman Warders were formed by King Henry VIII. In 1509 the King decided to leave twelve of his old and sick Yeomen of the Guard in the Tower of London to protect it. Their main duty was to look after the Tower prisoners, and safeguard the British crown jewels.

Nowadays there are still twelve Yeomen Warders at work every day. (All in all, there are 35 of them). They are still nicknamed “Beefeaters” but their duties have

certainly changed. They act as tour guides and raven-keepers. They carefully look after the famous ravens, feed them and cut their wings. There is a legend that the Tower will fall if the ravens fly away. The Beefeater's most famous duty is to take part in the night ceremony of passing the Tower Keys. For everyday duties Yeomen Warders wear a red and dark blue uniform with a round hat, while on holidays they wear a state dress uniform which is red and gold, the same as the Yeomen of the Guard, but without a cross belt. In these uniforms the Beefeaters can be called one of the most interesting sights of London.

Formed in/by	
How many?	
Nickname	
Previous service	
Duties of the past	
Present-day duties	
The most famous duty	
Everyday uniform	
State dress uniform	

ANSWER KEY

Task 1.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



Countries	Cities	Mountains	Oceans, seas, rivers, lakes
England	Edinburgh	The Pennines	The Atlantic Ocean
Scotland	Cardiff	The Grampians	The North Sea
Wales	Belfast	the Cambrians	The Severn
		Ben Nevis	

			The Thames; Loch Ness
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Task 2.

Formed in/by	In 1509. King Henry VIII
How many?	Thirty-five
Nickname	Beefeaters
Previous service	To protect the Tower
Duties of the past	To look after the Tower prisoners and safeguard the British crown jewels.
Present-day duties	Tour guides and raven-keepers
The most famous duty	To take part in the night ceremony of passing the Tower Keys
Everyday uniform	A red and dark blue uniform with a round hat
State dress uniform	A red and gold uniform without a cross belt

B1

Task 1. Choose the right answer.

1. The Union Flag is known as

A. The Union Tom	B. The Famous Albert	C. The Union Jack	D. The United Mike
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2. The Union Jack is made up of the flags of three united Kingdom's countries – England, Northern Ireland and

A. Wales	B. Belfast	C. Edinburgh	D. Scotland
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3. The current Union Flag was created in

A. 1606	B. 1701	C. 1801	D. 1506
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4. The coat of arms of the UK was adopted in

A. 1801	B. 1837	C. 1637
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5. What does the coat of arms consist of?

A. shield, crest, mythological animals	B. double-headed lion, shield	C. black eagle with red feet, beak and tongue
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6. How many parts does the shield have?

A. four	B. two	C. three
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7. What mythological animals are there on the coat of arms?

A. the lion and the bear	B. the silver lion and the golden horse	C. the golden lion and silver unicorn
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Task 2. Read questions 1 – 6 and find answers to them in texts A – G. One text is odd. Where can a visitor to London

1. see beautiful English lawns and enjoy flowers?
2. open a bank's account or withdraw money from it?
3. see a masterpiece of the famous English architect of the 17th century?
4. buy souvenirs or visit the largest London department stores?
5. see graves of outstanding people of Great Britain?
6. go to see the place where bills are introduced and debates are held?

A.

The historical center of London is now a relatively small area still known as the City, which covers only about 1 sq mile. Most of the financial activities are crowded along Threadneedle Street, near the intersection known as the Bank, which includes the huge Bank of England complex, the Royal Exchange, and the Stock Exchange. The permanent residential population of the City is now less than 6000, but about 350,000 commute here daily to work.

B.

Located just west of Soho and Covent Garden in the West End is a more residential area. The relatively dense development of this area is broken up by a series of Royal Parks, areas once owned by the Crown, including Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and Regent's Park.

C.

The most prominent landmark of the City is Saint Paul's Cathedral, designed by the English architect Christopher Wren to replace the original church, which was destroyed during the Great Fire of London in 1666.

D.

Some of the City's traditional functions have disappeared. The newspaper industry was concentrated in the Fleet Street area for centuries, but during the 1980s the Times and other papers moved to highly automated quarters at the Docklands in the East End. The old wholesale fish market, Billingsgate, located for centuries on the river between the Tower and London Bridge, also moved to the Docklands.

E.

The City of Westminster, about two miles upstream from the city of London, emerged as England's political and religious centre of power after the 11th century. At the heart of Westminster is Westminster Abbey, begun by Edward the Confessor in the 11th century and rebuilt in the 13th century. It has always been closely associated with the monarchy and is used for such state occasions as coronations and royal funerals. It is also a giant mausoleum, and more than 3000 notable people are buried there. Statues and monuments line the magnificent nave.

F.

Virtually across the street are the Houses of Parliament, officially called the New Palace of Westminster. Farther west is the monarch's permanent residence in London, Buckingham Palace.

G.

To the west and north of Trafalgar Square is the West End, which is usually regarded as the centre of town because it is London's shopping and entertainment hub. The busiest shopping area is Oxford Street, where such large department stores as Selfridges, John Lewis, and Marks and Spencer are located. Other well-known shopping areas include Knightsbridge, the location of Harrods department store; and Piccadilly, where Fortnum and Mason specializes in fine food.

Answer Key

Task 1. 1.C; 2.D; 3.C; 4.B; 5.A; 6.A; 7.C.

Task 2. 1 B; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 E; 6 F.

Тема 1.8 Россия

A1

Устный опрос

Answer the following questions about the geographical position of Russia, its nature and climate.

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. How large is Russia compared to other countries?

3. What countries does it border on?
4. What are Russia's main regions?
5. What seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
6. What are the most important rivers in Russia?
7. What is the deepest lake in Russia?
8. What types of climates are there on the territory of Russia? Which is the prevailing one?
9. Is Russia rich in natural resources?

ANSWER KEY

1. Russia is situated in the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.
2. It covers almost twice the territory of either the United States or China.
3. Russia borders on 12 countries on land. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.
4. The main areas of Russia are the European part, Siberia and the Far East. The Ural Mountains separate Europe from Asia.
5. Russia is washed by 12 seas and 2 oceans. Russia is connected with the Atlantic Ocean through the Baltic Sea in the west and the Black Sea in the south. The Arctic Ocean and its seas including the White, Barents, Kara, Laptev, and East-Siberian Seas wash Russia in the north. The Pacific Ocean and its seas the Bering, Okhotsk and Japanese Seas wash Russia in the east.
6. Russia's greatest rivers are the Don and the Volga in its European part, and the Ob and the Yenisey in West Siberia. The largest river in Asian part of Russia is the Lena. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena, flow from south to north. The Ob is the longest river in Russia, but the Volga is the most important one. Many Russian towns are located on the Volga River: Vladimir, Tver, Yaroslavl, Kazan, and Nizhny Novgorod. Altogether there are over two million rivers in our country.
7. Lake Baikal is the largest freshwater lake in the world, one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World, the pearl of Siberia. It's 636 kilometers long and 80 kilometers wide and is surrounded by forests and mountain peaks; the waters of the lake are transparent to a depth of 40 metres in summer. The lake has more than 2000 rare plants and animals – bears, elk, lynx, sables, freshwater seal, trout, salmon and sturgeon.

8. The climate of Russia differs from one part to another, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. But the prevailing one is temperate. Winters are cold and windy with a lot of snow. Summers are hot and dry.
9. Russia is rich in mineral resources such as coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, copper, zinc and others. Natural resources determine the development of the Russian economy.

A2

Task 1. Read the texts and say what place it is.

1. A museum of art and culture situated in Saint Petersburg. It is one of the largest and oldest museums of the world. There are 3 million works of art in this museum and the largest collection of paintings in the world.
2. A television and radio tower in Moscow. This construction has 45 levels. Standing 540 meters tall, it is the highest building in Europe.
3. The deepest and one of the clearest lakes in the world, which is 25 million years old. It contains 20 per cent of the world's fresh water.
4. The highest mountain in the Caucasus and the highest mountain in Europe. Its height is 5642 metres.
5. A summer residence of the Russian monarchs located not far from St. Petersburg. It is a brilliant palace and park ensemble with 150 fountains. It is sometimes called the Russian Versailles.
6. The heart of Russia and the central square of Moscow, one of the most beautiful and famous places in the world. It used to be Moscow's main market place, now it is used for festivals and public ceremonies.
7. A historic theatre in Moscow, with one of the oldest and greatest opera and ballet companies in the world. It was opened in 1825.
8. The official residence of the President of Russia, the symbol of our capital.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps A – F with the correct words 1 – 8. There are two odd words.

1) clear, 2) colour, 3) dark, 4) enjoy, 5) exist, 6) popular, 7) see, 8) snow

Lake Baikal is the world's oldest and deepest freshwater lake. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, the tops of which are covered with A _____. Its water is so B _____ that any object can be seen well at the depth of 40 meters. It contains more water than the Great lakes in North America. The C _____ of Baikal's water is close to that of the sea. It is similar to dark blue or blue green. In winter this lake is almost completely covered in ice. By the end of winter, the ice is 1 metre thick. Two-thirds of its 1,700 species of plants and animals don't D _____ anywhere else in the world.

The Baikal is one of the most beautiful lakes of the planet and one of the few that is still growing. Lake Baikal is a E _____ tourist attraction. Millions of people come to F _____ their vacations there.

ANSWER KEY

Task 1. The State Hermitage; 2. Ostankino Tower; 3. Lake Baikal; 4. Mount Elbrus; 5. Peterhof; 6. Red Square; 7. The Bolshoi Theatre; 8 The Kremlin.

Task 2. A8, B1, C2, D5, E6, F4

B1

Match the titles 1 — 8 with the texts A — G. There is one odd title.

- 1. Local legends**
- 2. Special in many ways**
- 3. Tourist attraction**
- 4. Diverse wildlife**
- 5. Protection of the ecosystem**
- 6. Extinct species**
- 7. Scientific expeditions**
- 8. Harsh climate**

A. The world's deepest lake, the Baikal, is in Siberia. It is also the largest freshwater lake in Eurasia and the oldest lake on the Earth. At least 1,500 unique species live there - they cannot be found anywhere else on the planet! The water in the lake is so clear that if you drop a coin, it can be clearly seen a hundred feet below the water.

B. People who live in the Baikal region believe that it's a unique and mysterious place. According to them, the water from Lake Baikal can cure different illnesses, gives you strength and clears your mind. They also say that the lake was formed millions of years ago when a huge, hot rock fell to earth. It melted the ice around and that was how Lake Baikal appeared. The story about the meteorite has, however, never been proved by scientists.

C. The lake has also become famous for its unique fish and birds that are not found in other waters. The lake is home to more than 1000 animal species. Among them there are the world's only freshwater seals. There's no evidence of how the seals got to the lake, but they obviously enjoy their life there. Huge brown bears often come to the lake out of the forest to hunt and fish.

D. Though Lake Baikal is located in a very remote place, and is difficult to reach in autumn and winter, it attracts thousands of visitors every year. A chance to see this unique place is worth the long journey! On the banks of Lake Baikal, you can

stay in a modern, comfortable hotel, take part in hiking tours and enjoy the untouched natural beauty. People who have visited Lake Baikal once want to return to the place again and again.

E. However, the growing popularity of the lake and the industrial development of the region have caused ecological problems. The safety of this unique natural ecosystem has been discussed at an international level. Now Lake Baikal is on the list of heritage sites protected by UNESCO. A federal state law about the conservation of the lake was also supported in Russia.

F. The lake attracts not only tourists but also many wildlife researchers, biologists and even archaeologists. The world-famous explorer and scientist, Jacques Cousteau, and his team spent lots of time studying the deep waters of Lake Baikal. They also shot a film about their research that was broadcast by major TV channels all over the world.

G. Everyone considers the Siberian climate very severe, which is perfectly true for the Baikal region. The winters there are really freezing - the average temperature is as low as -25 degrees Celsius. Due to its location in the middle of the continent, the place is characterized by a sharp contrast between winter and summer temperatures. The summers are generally cool, with a few hot days. The sun shines brightly above the lake till late autumn.

ANSWER KEY

1B, 2A, 3D, 4C, 5E, 7F, 8G

3. Условия реализации программы общеобразовательной дисциплины

3.1. Материально-технические условия реализации дисциплины

Для реализации программы дисциплины предусмотрены следующие специальные помещения:

Помещение кабинета соответствует требованиям Санитарно-эпидемиологических правил и нормативов (СанПиН 2.4.2 №178-02): оснащено типовым оборудованием, в том числе специализированной учебной мебелью и средствами обучения, необходимыми для выполнения требований к уровню подготовки обучающихся.

Кабинет «Иностранного языка» оснащен оборудованием: доской учебной, рабочим местом преподавателя, столами, стульями (по числу обучающихся), шкафами для хранения раздаточного дидактического материала и др.; техническими средствами обучения (компьютером, средствами аудиовизуализации, мультимедийным проектором).

В состав учебно-методического и материально-технического обеспечения программы общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» входят:

- многофункциональный комплекс преподавателя;
- наглядные пособия (комплекты учебных таблиц, плакатов, портретов выдающихся ученых, поэтов, писателей и др.);
- информационно-коммуникативные средства;
- библиотечный фонд.

3.2. Информационное обеспечение реализации программы

Основная литература:

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2. Карпова, Т. А., English for Colleges=Английский язык для колледжей : учебное пособие / Т. А. Карпова. — Москва : КноРус, 2023. — 281 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-11164-2. — [URL:https://book.ru/book/947682](https://book.ru/book/947682)
3. Кукушкин, Н. В., Английский язык для колледжей : учебное пособие / Н. В. Кукушкин. — Москва : Русайнс, 2023. — 296 с. — ISBN 978-5-466-02553-8. — [URL:https://book.ru/book/947731](https://book.ru/book/947731)

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3. Карпова, Т.А. English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + eПриложение : тесты : учебно-практическое пособие / Карпова Т.А., Восковская А.С., Мельничук М.В. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 286 с. — (СПО). — ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/932751>
4. Кукушкин, Н.В. Английский язык для колледжей : учебное пособие / Кукушкин Н.В. — Москва : Русайнс, 2020. — 296 с. — ISBN 978-5-4365-3007-9. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/935058>

Информационные справочно-правовые системы:

1. Консультант Плюс –<http://www.consultant.ru/>

Интернет-ресурсы:

1. <http://www.book.ru/>

2. <http://urait.ru>

4. Контроль и оценка результатов освоения общеобразовательной дисциплины

Контроль и оценка раскрываются через усвоенные знания и приобретенные студентами умения, направленные на формирование общих компетенций.

Код и наименование формируемых компетенций	Раздел/Тема	Тип оценочных мероприятий
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде	Р 1 Тема 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8	Заполнение формы-резюме, Письма Презентация, Постер, Ролевые игры Заметки Тесты Устный опрос. Экзамен