

Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации

федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования «Вологодская государственная молочнохозяйственная
академия имени Н.В. Верещагина»

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
по учебной дисциплине**

**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)**

Специальность 36.02.03 Зоотехния

Квалификация – зоотехник

Вологда – Молочное
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КОМПЛЕКТ
контрольно-оценочных
средств по учебной дисциплине

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Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств составлен в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО с учетом рекомендаций и ПрОПОП СПО по специальности 36.02.03 Зоотехния

Организация-разработчик: ФГБОУ ВО «Вологодская государственная молочнохозяйственная академия имени Н.В. Верещагина»

Разработчик – к.ф.н., доцент Попова Валентина Леонидовна

1 Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Раздел 1 Вводно-коррективный курс	ОК 01.; ОК 02.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	Собеседование. Ролевая игра. Тест. Устный и письменный опрос
2	Раздел 2 Развивающий курс	ОК 01.; ОК 02.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	Собеседование. Круглый стол, дискуссия. Ролевая игра. Устный и письменный опрос. Тест
3	Раздел 3 Основной курс	ОК 01.; ОК 02.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	Собеседование. Круглый стол, дискуссия. Ролевая игра. Устный и письменный опрос. Тест
4	Промежуточная аттестация – зачет, экзамен		

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности СПО 36.02.03 Зоотехния следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют профессиональные компетенции:

уметь:

- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые);
- понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;
- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые);
- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы

знать:

- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);
- лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
- особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

Экономический факультет

Кафедра гуманитарных дисциплин

Вопросы для коллоквиумов, собеседования
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

Тема 1.1 Международное общение. Представление и знакомство.

1. What is your name?
2. How are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. What do you do?
5. What is your telephone number?
6. What other ways of saying «Hello» do you know?
7. What other ways of saying «How are you» do you know?
8. How do you introduce yourself in a formal situation?
9. How do people usually greet each other in Russia? What about other countries?
10. How do you like to greet people?

Тема 1.2 Моя семья. Мой дом.

1. How old are you?
2. Where were you born?
3. What is your date of birth?
4. Where do you live?
5. How many people are in your (immediate) family?
6. Do you have any brothers or sisters? If so, how old are they?
7. Do you get along well with your family?
8. Are you an only child?
9. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
10. How many (first) cousins do you have?
11. Describe the perfect family.
12. Can you describe yourself?
13. What are your household duties?
14. Who should take care of old people?
15. Where do you want to live?
16. Would you like to live in a big house?
17. What is your dream house?
18. What do you like about small towns?
19. Do you like living in the city?
20. What are some of the advantages/disadvantages of living in a city?
21. What parts of your city do you like the most?
22. Does your city have any areas with upmarket shops?
23. What is the inner city like?
24. What aspects of life in the city would you complain about?
25. What do you think should be done to improve living condition in cities?
26. In what ways are people from cities different to people from small towns?

Тема 2.1 Мой день

1. What time do you usually get up?
2. Describe your typical daily routine. (Summarize your typical day - morning, afternoon & evening.
3. What do you do on a typical day (at university)?
4. What's the best time of day for studying?

5. When do you do most of your studying?
6. What do you usually do after you get up (or, in the morning)?
7. What part of the day do you like best? (Why?)
8. What part of your daily routine makes you the happiest?
9. What are you usually doing at this time?
10. What's your favourite time of the day? (Why? What do you do at that time?)
11. How is your life (or, your daily routine) today different to what it was when you were a child?
12. If you could make one change to your daily routine, what would it be?
13. Would you like to change anything about your daily routine right now? (If yes, what?/why?)
14. How do you think your daily routine could be improved?
15. If you had more free time, what would you do?
16. Do you get together with your fellow students after classes? (What do you do?)
17. Do you like to plan what you will do each day? (Why?/Why not?)
18. How do you plan your day?
19. What do you usually do at this time of day?
20. Do you usually do the same things at the same time each day?
21. What do you usually do for leisure or entertainment in your free time?

Тема 2.1 Мой колледж

1. What is the name of your college or university?
2. Where is it situated?
3. How many students go to your college?
4. How many subject are you taking this semester?
5. What is your favorite subject?
6. How did you decide which college to attend?
7. What is your typical day at college like?

Тема 2.2 Образование

1. What is the most difficult class you have taken so far?
2. Are you a member of any student groups? Which ones? What do you do?
3. Are there some teachers that you can learn from more easily than others?
4. What are the qualities that make you want to study for a certain teacher?
5. What do you know about educational system in Russia?
6. What do you know about educational system in Britain?
7. What comes to mind when you hear the word «education»?
8. Which high schools and colleges are the best in your country?
9. Once you graduate from a university should you stop learning?
10. What are some ways a person can continue to learn?
11. What is your favorite subject? Why do you like it?
12. Who selected the college you attend -- you or your parents?
13. What do you study?
14. What are some good ways to learn English?

Тема 2.3 Россия

1. What is the official name of our country?
2. What is the highest law of the Russian Federation?
3. Who is the Russian President at the moment? Who is the Prime Minister?
4. When did Russia stop being a monarchy and become a republic?
5. What is its capital? What can you say about it?
6. Can you name some other major cities of Russia?
7. Russia is the largest country in the world, isn't it?
8. Where are the Altai and the Caucasus mountains situated? What other Russian mountain chains do you know?
9. Where are the rivers Lena and Ob situated?
10. What other Russian rivers do you know?
11. What are the names of the seas around our coasts?
12. What do you know about Lake Baikal?

13. What do you think are the most important events in the history of Russia?
14. Can you name any famous people of Russia? Who are they? What are they famous for?
15. What symbols of Russia do you know?
16. What do you know about the Russian national flag? Say why white, blue and red have always been symbolic colours in Russia and what they symbolize.

Мой родной край.

1. Where are you from?
2. Where is your hometown located?
3. Is it easy to travel around your hometown?
4. What do you like about it?
5. What do you not like about it?
6. What do people in your town do?
7. How could your hometown be improved?
8. How often do you visit your hometown?
9. Has your hometown changed much since you were a child?
10. Do you think you will continue living there for a long time?
11. Is your hometown famous for anything?
12. What is the population of your hometown?
13. What do people in your hometown do?

Тема 3.1 Сельское хозяйство России

1. Is it possible to grow different food, fodder and industrial crops in our country?
2. Grain-growing is the basis of agricultural production in Russia, isn't it?
3. What grain crops predominate in Russia?
4. Where do farmers cultivate maize?
5. What makes possible to grow a wide assortment of vegetables in Russia?
6. What can you say about melon crops?
7. What industrial crops are grown in our country?
8. What can you say about the geography of sugar beet cultivation?
9. What crop predominates among oil bearing crops?
10. What is necessary to make Russian farming more efficient?
11. Does Russian climate favour the development of agriculture?
12. Is Russia rich in natural resources necessary for agriculture, such as fresh water, rich soil?
13. Who must own (владеть) farmland in the country? Why?
14. How does agriculture influence the environment?
15. How can farmers raise the level of agricultural production in the country?

Тема 3.2 Моя будущая профессия

1. What do you do?
2. What is your dream job?
3. What work is common in your city/area/country?
4. What is your general view about work? Why?
5. Do you find your future profession interesting?
6. Does your future profession give you a chance to earn a living?
7. Do you follow your choice or parents' advice?
8. Do you devote yourself to studies?
9. What are your career plans for the future?
10. Would you ever like to have your own business or do you prefer working for a big company?

Тема 3.3 Чемпионаты World Skills International

1. When and where was the first WS Competition held?
2. What are the main areas of WS Competition?
3. What is the aim of WS movement?
4. What kind of organization is Worldskills, profitable or non-profitable?
5. What is the main goal of this international organization?
6. Why was it necessary to establish such organization?

7. When and where was held the first Worldskills competition?
8. How many countries and regions are the members of Worldskills?
9. What are the main areas of Worldskills?
10. How can you characterize Worldskills?

Тема 3.4 Виды животных. Сельскохозяйственные животные.

1. Do you like animals?
2. Which animals are dangerous?
3. Which animals are wild?
4. Do you have a pet? What is it? How long have you had it?
5. Would you like to have a pet? Which one would you like to have?
6. Which animals can be considered pets?
7. Would you like to have a job with animals? Why/Why not? Can it be difficult?
8. Do you like zoos? Why/Why not? Should animals be kept in zoos?
9. Should animals help humans at work? If yes, how? If not, why?
10. Why are farm animals important to man?
11. Do all farm animals supply us with food?
12. Does the pig belong to the ruminants?
13. How many classes of domestic animals do you know?
14. What do carnivorous animals live on?
15. Why are domestic animals so important for man?
16. What raw materials do domestic animals supply industry with?
17. What are the four types of cattle?
18. What are sheep raised for?
19. Why is hog-breeding the most economic way of producing meat?
20. What sources of producing human food do you know?

Тема 3.5 Анатомия животных. Болезни животных.

1. What does anatomy deal with?
2. What animal is generally selected to be studied in detail?
3. What are the chief methods of study?
4. How many parts does the systematic anatomy consist of?
5. What is osteology?

Тема 3.6 Исчезающие виды животных. Проблемы экологии.

1. Do you worry about the world's endangered species?
2. Which animals, fish and plants do you think are most endangered?
3. What do you think the growing list of endangered species says about humankind?
4. Which endangered species would you least like to see disappear?
5. Are there endangered species in your country?
6. Do you do anything to protect endangered species?
7. Why are so many species becoming endangered?
8. Do you think the list of endangered species can ever get shorter?

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если он полно и аргументированно отвечает на заданные вопросы, излагает материал последовательно и правильно, может обосновать свои суждения, привести необходимые примеры не только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно составленные;

- оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если он дает ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для оценки «5», но допускает 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же исправляет

- оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если студент обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений данного задания, но не умеет достаточно глубоко и доказательно обосновать свои суждения и привести свои примеры; излагает материал непоследовательно и допускает ошибки.

- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студент обнаруживает незнание ответа на соответствующее задание, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал; отмечаются такие

недостатки в подготовке студента, которые являются серьезным препятствием к успешному овладению последующим материалом.

Экономический факультет

Кафедра гуманитарных дисциплин

Фонд тестовых заданий

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

Раздел 1.

Выберите один из вариантов ответа

1. Hi. What's?

- A you name B your name C the name D name

2. Mr Green is English teacher.

- A our B us C we D you

3. How you today? – I'm fine thanks.

- A are B is C be D am

4. We are the classroom.

- A on B in C at D with

5..... are fifteen students in my class.

- A These B Them C There D Their

6. Look at aeroplane in the sky! It's very big!

- A these B this C it D that

7. the time? – It's five o'clock.

- A What's B Where's C When's D How's

8. Franco comes Costa Rica.

- A for B in C at D from

9. Where do you from? – Barcelona in Spain.

- A come B comes C be D go

10. Franco like eating English breakfast.

- A don't B doesn't C aren't D isn't

11. How is that CD player? – It's £9.50.

- A cost B price C many D much

12. Yolanda comes to school train.

- A on B with C in D by

13. you walk to school or take a bus?

- A Are B Is C Does D Do

14. Elephants drink a lot of water every day.

- A must B need C was D has

15. Franco 7 years old in 1999.

- A are B am C were D was

16. Where Carla and Yuri on Saturday afternoon?
A was **B** is **C** were **D** we're
17. How old you in 2002?
A are **B** have **C** were **D** had
18. Yuri breakfast at half past eight yesterday morning.
A has **B** have **C** is having **D** had
19. Did you see the news on TV ten o'clock?
A at **B** on **C** in **D** from
20. Franco to the cinema after the lesson.
A did go **B** went **C** wanted **D** gone
21. Where did you see Titanic? – I it at Cineworld.
A saw **B** see **C** seen **D** look
- 22..... you bring your dictionary yesterday?
A Did **B** Are **C** Was **D** Has
23. I my shoes because they were dirty.
A took **B** took off **C** took out **D** took from
24. Today is than yesterday.
A much cold **B** more cold **C** colder **D** cold
25. We don't stay at school after the lesson today.
A must **B** have to **C** ought to **D** should
26. Which book are you in the summer?
A read **B** going to read **C** will read **D** have read
27. We go to school yesterday because it was Sunday.
A don't **B** wasn't **C** didn't **D** weren't
28. This book is than that one.
A difficulty **B** much difficult **C** more difficult **D** difficult
29. What you going to do tomorrow evening?
A did **B** was **C** are **D** can
30. Russian? – No, I can't.
A Can you speak **B** You can speak **C** Speak **D** Speak you
31. Do you come from Mexico? – No, I I come from Costa Rica.
A 'm not **B** don't **C** didn't **D** doesn't
32. She television every evening.
A watch **B** watches **C** to watch **D** sees
33. He goes skiing winter.
A very **B** ever **C** every **D** always
34. What time do you wake up on school days?
A used **B** usual **C** use **D** usually

35. The Pyramid of the Sun is.... Mexico.
A from **B** on **C** in **D** at
36. Are there big sports stadiums near your home?
A any **B** some **C** the **D** a
37. I visit my grandma on Sunday afternoons.
A some time **B** sometimes **C** some **D** sometime
38. the most famous singer from your country?
A Who's **B** Whose **C** How's **D** What's
39. How do you watch a film in English? – Every month.
A often **B** much **C** many **D** every
40. Are you good swimming?
A in **B** for **C** on **D** at

Раздел 2.

Выберите один из вариантов ответа

1. ___ this magazine before?
A Do you read **B** Are you going to read **C** Have you read
2. He ___ the newspaper every day.
A Read **B** Reads **C** don't reads
3. ___ you like Chinese food?
A Do **B** Does **C** Are
4. It's my ___ computer.
A parents **B** parents' **C** parent
5. The people ___ in room 12.
A is **B** am **C** be
6. I ___ to classical music.
A never to listen **B** listen never **C** never listen
7. I haven't ___ this photo before.
A see **B** saw **C** seen
8. I like ___ in the morning.
A work **B** that I work **C** working
9. 'Was Debussy from France?' 'Yes, ___.'
A he were **B** he was **C** there were
10. What ___ do tomorrow?
A are you going **B** you going **C** are you going to
11. This isn't my money. It's _____.
A to you **B** your **C** yours
12. Tonight's dinner is ___ than last night's.
A more good **B** gooder **C** better

13. They didn't ___ the tickets.
 A booking B book C booked
14. They're _____.
 A bigs cars B big cars C cars bigs
15. I ___ do my homework last night.
 A couldn't B not could C didn't can

Времена группы Simple.
Выберите подходящую форму глагола.

1. This road (to lead) ___ to the lake.
 A leading B lead C leads
2. She (not to like) ___ this city.
 A doesn't like B don't C doesn't likes
3. How (to solve) ___ you ___ the puzzle?
 A do, solve B did, solved C did, solve
4. He (to come back) ___ tomorrow.
 A will comes back B come back C will come back
5. (to sleep) ___ you ___ well?
 A do, sleep B do, sleeps C does, sleep
6. Mum ___ any bread yesterday.
 A didn't buy B don't buy C didn't bought
7. The train ___ ten minutes ago.
 A leaved B did left C left
8. ___ the football on TV yesterday?
 A Did you watch B Did you watched C You watch
9. He ___ the newspaper every day.
 A read B reads C doesn't reads
10. British people ___ tea with milk.
 A to drink B drink C drinks
11. They speak English but they ___ speak French.
 A don't B do C does
12. ___ he play the guitar?
 A do B does C is
13. I ___ up at 7 o'clock.
 A usually get B get sometimes C get often
14. We ___ you next week.
 A see B will see C is going to see
15. Snakes _____ most of the day
 A. are sleeping B. sleeps C. sleep

Тема «Россия»

Answer these multiple-choice questions about Russia.

1. What territory does the country occupy?
A. 90 million square kilometers
B. 17 million square kilometers
C. 150 million square kilometers

2. What countries does Russia border?
A. Spain, China, the Ukraine
B. Finland, China, the Ukraine
C. Finland, Mongolia, Norway

3. What are the major rivers of Russia ?
A. the Lena, the Volga, the Amur
B. the Lena, the Volga, the Ob
C. the Yenisei, the Volga, the Don

4. Where is the world's deepest lake situated?
A. in the European part of the country
B. in the Asian part of the country
C. in the Northern part of the country

5. Where is the most of the mineral wealth of Russia?
A. in Siberia and the Far East
B. in the European part of the country
C. near the Black Sea

Раздел 3

Выберите один из вариантов ответа

1. ____ this film before?
A. Do you see
B. Are you going to see
C. Have you seen

2. I haven't tidied my office ____.
A. just
B. already
C. yet

3. If we had the money, we ____ get a taxi.
A. will can
B. could
C. would can

4. ____ my best friend since 1999.
A. I've known
B. I knew
C. I know

5. If you take your time, ____ the right decision.
A. you'd make
B. you'll make
C. you make

Тема «Инфинитив»

Выберите подходящую форму инфинитива

1. The museums ...are far from this place.
A. to visit B. visit C. to be visited
2. They want... that book to him.
A. to be presented B. to present C. present
3. ...ministers is the President's function.
A. to appoint B. to be appointed C. to approve
4. ...this report, you should go to the library.
A. to appoint B. to be prepared C. to prepare
5. ...the people of this country, you should study their customs and traditions.
A. to prepare B. to be understood C. to understand

Тема «Герундий»

1. My hobby is It's great because ... is good for health.
A. dancing/dance B. dance/dance
C. dancing/dancing D. to dance/to dance
2. Do you the signboard "NO ...". What on earth do you on the sea?
A. to swim B. swim
C. in swim D. swimming
3. Is it worth while ... tickets now - one month before a performance - or it's no use ...them in advance?
A. to buy/ to buy B. buying/buying
C. to buy/buying D. buying/to buy
4. Do you mind my (me) ... here till tomorrow?
A. stay B. to stay
C. staying D. stayed
5. Why do you avoid ... your husband? Are you going to nodivorce?
A. to meet B. meet C. meeting D. met

Тема «Согласование времен»

1. The girl says she ... for her parents.
a) has waited b) waits
c) is waiting d) will wait
2. We saw the castles that ... centuries before.
a) had been built b) are built
c) were built d) built
3. He answered he ... when he ... the answer.
a) will phone, knows
b) would phone, knew
c) would phone, would know
d) will phone, would know
4. Didn't you know that Sharon ... for the USA?

- a) has left b) has been left
c) had been left d) had left

5. I thought you ... so I tried to be quiet.

- a) slept b) were sleeping
c) had slept d) had been sleeping

Тема «Косвенная речь»

1. Переведите в косвенную речь. The teacher asks: "What is the date today?"

- A) The teacher wonders what date is today.
B) The teacher wonders what is the date today.
C) The teacher wonders if the date is today.
D) The teacher wonders what today is the date.
E) The teacher wonders what date.

2. Переведите в прямую речь. She said she had worked at the bank.

- A) She said: "I work at the bank".
B) She said: "She works at the bank".
C) She said: "Do I work at the bank?"
D) She said: "Have I worked at the bank?"
E) She said: "I worked at the bank".

3. Переведите в косвенную речь. "Go and do your homework now", mother said to him.

- A) Mother asks him to go and do his homework now.
B) Mother asked him to go and do his homework now.
C) Mother asks him go and do his homework then.
D) Mother ask him to go do his homework then.
E) Mother asked him to go and do his homework then.

4. Выберите правильный вариант. She asked her friend ... that evening.

- A) why hadn't he came
B) why didn't he came
C) why he didn't come
D) why he hadn't came
E) why he hadn't come

5. Переведите в косвенную речь. The teacher asked: "Did you do your homework yesterday, Alex?"

- A) The teacher asked Alex if he did his homework yesterday.
B) The teacher asked Alex if he had done his homework the day before.
C) The teacher asked Alex did he do his homework the day before.
D) The teacher asked Jane if he had done his homework yesterday.
E) The teacher asked Alex if he did do his homework yesterday

6. Переведите в косвенную речь. "Don't close the window", said Max to Alice.

- A) Max asked Alice not to close the window.
B) Max asked Alice don't close the window.
C) Max asked Alice to close not the window.
D) Max asks Alice not to close the window.
E) Max ask Alice not to close the window.

7. Переведите в косвенную речь. Teacher says to me: "Don't sleep on the lessons".

- A) Teacher told me don't sleep on the lessons.
B) Teacher says to me if I don't sleep on the lessons.
C) Teacher tells me not to sleep on the lessons.
D) Teacher tells me on the lessons not to play.

E) Teacher says to me don't sleep on the lessons.

8. Выберите правильный русский эквивалент для предложения. He said he would phone back.

- A) Он сказал, что позвонит назад.
- B) Он сказал, что он звонит ещё раз.
- C) Он сказал, что перезвонит.
- D) Он сказал, что перезвонил домой.
- E) Он сказал, что он перезвонил опять.

9. Переведите в косвенную речь. "How long does it take you to read 300 page book?" Moldir asks Janna.

- A) Moldir asks Janna how long does it take her to read 300 page book.
- B) Moldir asks Janna how long it does take her to read 300 page book.
- C) Moldir asks Janna how long it takes you to read 300 page book.
- D) Moldir asks Janna how long it takes her to read 300 page book.

10. Переведите в косвенную речь. The teacher says, "Learn these words by heart".

- A) The teacher ask learn these words by heart.
- B) The teacher says to learn these words by heart.
- C) The teacher says to learn to these words by heart.
- D) The teacher asks to learn these words by heart.
- E) The teacher says learn to these words by heart.

11. Выберите правильный вариант. We were told that the bus ... fifteen minutes later.

- A) had been arriving
- B) would arrive
- C) would be arriving
- D) has arrived
- E) will arrive

12. Выберите правильный вариант. She wondered if he ... the composition by noon.

- A) would be written
- B) written
- C) would have written
- D) would write
- E) would be writing

13. Выберите правильный вариант. He asked me: "Is there one library in your village?"

- A. He asked me if there was only one library in my village.
- B. He asked me if it would be a library.
- C. He asked me if there has been only one hotel in my village
- D. He asked me if there is only one library in my village. E. He asked me if there will be only one library in my village

14. Выберите правильный вариант. He said "I can't wait for you here"

- A. He said he could wait for me everywhere.
- B. He said he must wait for me.
- C. He said he couldn't wait for me there.
- D. He said he is going to wait for me there.
- E. He said he will not be able to wait for me here.

15. Выберите правильный вариант косвенной речи: Mary said "My brother lives in this house".

- A. Mary said her brother lives in this house.
- B. Mary said her brother is living in this house.
- C. Mary said her brother was living in that house.

D. Mary said her brother would live in that house.

E. Mary said her brother lived in that house.

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Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Вологодская государственная молочнохозяйственная академия имени Н.В. Верещагина»

Экономический факультет

Кафедра гуманитарных дисциплин

Тестовые задания к зачету

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

There are 60 multiple-choice questions in the test. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Time limit: 30 minutes

1. Maria and and Fernando Spanish.
A is B isn't C are D am
2. They've got three ...
A child's. B childrens C children D child.
3. There's ... pencil on the table.
A a B two C some D an
4. I've got two sisters. ... bedroom is very big.
A His B Your C Their D Her
5. ... are you from?
A Where B What C When D Who
6. This is my book. ... are your books onthe table.
A This B That C It D Those
7. ... are twenty students in my class.
A They B There C We D It
8. There's a blackboard in the classroom but therearen't ... shelves.
A any B some C a D the
9. My parents have got blue eyes but my ... hairis black.
A father B fathers C fathers' D father's
10. ... you got any apples?
A Has B Have C Is D Do
11. They speak English but they ... speak French.
A don't B do C does D doesn't
- 12.... he play the guitar?
A Do B Does C Is D Don't
13. I ... up at 7 o'clock.
A usually get B get sometimes C get often D get usually
14. We like him but he doesn't like ... A we. B he C they. D us.
15. She ... a black T-shirt today.
A wears B doesn't wear C is wearing D are wearing

16. She ... a black T-shirt today.
 A wears B doesn't wear C is wearing D are wearing.
17. I don't like ... football.
 A play B playing C to playing D doing
18. My friend, Jack, ... at school yesterday because he was ill.
 A isn't B was C were D wasn't
19. Where ... last night?
 A did you go B do you go C you go D does she go
20. What ... to do next weekend?
 A do you go B are you going C are you doing D did they go
21. She ... the piano very well.
 A does B can play C play D can
22. We usually go to the disco on Saturdays but we... today.
 A don't go B doesn't go C isn't going D aren't going
23. ... tennis with us tomorrow?
 A Are they playing B Do we play C You are doing D Does he do
24. She's more ... than her sisters.
 A big B baller C oldest D intelligent
25. London is the ... city in Britain.
 A most expensive B more expensive C bigger D beautiful
26. I ... to Warsaw last week.
 A go B was C went D am not going
27. Her Spanish is very good. She speaks it very ...
 A badly. B good. C quickly. D slowly.
28. We ... a coffee in the café when we saw Tom.
 A had B was having C are having D were having
29. The music is very loud, Bob. ... it down, please.
 A Turned B Turning C Turn D Don't turn
30. You ... take your passport when you travel to another country.
 A must B should C mustn't D don't have to
31. We ... you next week.
 A see B will see C is going to see D is seeing
32. If she ... the exam, she'll go to university.
 A is passing B will pass C passes D won't pass
33. I'll buy ... milk if I go to the supermarket.
 A a B an C some D any
34. ... you ever met a famous person?
 A Has B Do C Did D Have

35. They've never ... to a rock concert.
A saw B seen C gone D been
36. It's not my bag. It's ...
A hers. B her. C him. D mine.
37. He hasn't phoned ...
A just. B already. C ever. D yet.
38. I'm not hungry. I ... had lunch.
A have yet B have just C already have D just have
39. You don't ... go now. You can go tomorrow.
A must B mustn't C have to D have
40. This is the best chocolate in the world. It ... in Switzerland.
A were made B is made C makes D made
41. The book ... in 1954.
A is written B were written C was written D wrote
42. If you see a snake, ...
A 'll run! B running! C to run! D run!
43. At school last year I ... wear black shoes.
A must B mustn't C have to d D had to
44. This jacket is It's too short for me.
A not long enough B long enough C enough long D too long
45. It's ... beautiful day. Let's go out.
A so B such C such a D very
46. The film ... already started when we got to the cinema.
A has B was C have D had
47. If you went to bed earlier, you ... so tired.
A wouldn't feel B will feel C would feel D didn't feel
48. They ... live in Buenos Aires before they went to Madrid.
A were B used to C had used D use to
49. She said she ... at 9 o' clock.
A was coming B coming C come D has come
50. I'm not sure if I'll go to the party. I ... stay at home.
A must B has to C mustn't D might
51. That's Mr Thomson. He's the teacher ... gives us a lot of tests.
A when B which C who D where
52. They don't live here, ...
A don't they? B do they? C are they? D aren't they?
53. I ... for three hours. I haven't finished it yet!
A read B have been reading C was reading D am reading

54. I went to the supermarket ... some food.
A for to buy B to buying C to buy D for buying

55. They come from Rome. They ... be Italian.
A could... B ...can C must D can't

56. They're late. They must ... the train.
A miss B missing C had missed D have missed

57. If I ... known he was going to the disco, I wouldn't have gone.
A had B would have C has D have

58. The teacher ... do the test again.
A make us B made us C makes D made us to

59. A I don't want to go there again. B ... It was horrible.
A Neither I do. B So do I. C Neither do I. D So I do.

60. She asked me ... to play tennis the next day.
A do I want B if I wanted C do you want D if

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Экономический факультет

Кафедра гуманитарных дисциплин

Задания для устного и письменного опроса
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Упражнение 1. Образуйте форму множественного числа следующих существительных.

Tax, brush, city, potato, mouse, bus, knife, match, meal, child, person, vase, sheep, name, man, glass, house, bridge, photo.

Упражнение 2. Поставьте существительное в форму притяжательного падежа

1. It's my (neighbour) cat.
2. My (brother) room is upstairs.
3. (Mr. Brown) secretary is here.
4. Those are (girls) shoes.
5. (Steve and Ann) house is for sale.

Упражнение 3. Перефразируйте приведенные ниже словосочетания, используя притяжательный падеж.

1. The flat of my friend is not big.
2. The children of my sister are at school.
3. The name of this girl is Julia.
4. The work of these students is interesting.
5. The computer of my colleague is modern.
6. He is a friend of my cousins.
7. These are the toys of my younger daughter.

Упражнение 4. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие группы существительных.

Пример: State library – государственная библиотека

Moscow University, a library book, an English language teacher, laboratory equipment, research work, a lecture hall, entrance examinations, spring holidays, evening news, silk dress, school library, orange juice, lunch box.

АРТИКЛЬ

Упражнение 1. Объясните наличие или отсутствие артиклей перед существительными в следующих предложениях.

1. Mike is looking for a job.
2. Could you close the window, please.
3. This morning I had an apple and a cake for breakfast.
4. What's her job? She's a doctor.
5. Is there life on Mars?
6. My favourite subject at school was History.
7. The Smiths live in Green Street.
8. The Thames flows through London.

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски артиклями, где это необходимо.

1. What ... lovely song!
2. Who's ... man standing near ... window?
3. I don't think it's easy to study foreign languages.
4. Where is ... money? It's on ... table.
5. ... earth goes round ... sun.

6. Have you ever been to ... Bolshoi Theatre?
7. Helen plays ... piano really well.

Упражнение 3. Употребите артикли, где это необходимо.

Robert Burns was ... son of ... small farmer in Ayrshire ['ɛqSiq]. He was born on ... 25 th of ... January in 1759. His ... parents were poor and Burns could get very little regular education.

ГЛАГОЛ TO BE

Упражнение 1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Are you free on Sunday?
2. Are you busy today?
3. Is our University old?
4. Is your best friend a student?
5. Is English the official language in Canada?
6. Is it cold today?
7. Are you married?

Упражнение 2. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме.

1. There ... 10 students in our group.
2. There ... a laptop on my table.
3. How many computers ... there in this classroom?
4. there a theatre in your city.
5. There ... some patients in the hospital.
6. How many people ... there at the meeting?

Упражнение 3. Трансформируйте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. There are 5 faculties at our University.
2. There is a bus stop near our house.
3. There is a nice picture on the wall.
4. There are 12 students in our group.
5. There is a sports ground behind the building.
6. There are 12 tables in our classroom.

Упражнение 4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How many students are there in your group?
2. How many faculties are there at our University?
3. What is there on your table?
4. Is there a bus stop near your house?
5. Is there computer in your room?
6. Are there many theaters in Belgorod?
7. How many tables and chairs are there in your classroom?

Упражнение 5. Используйте конструкцию there + be в нужной форме

1. ... a good film on TV tomorrow.
2. The book is good. ...some interesting stories in it.
3. It was late and ... many people in the street.
4. ... a flight to London tomorrow?
5. ... no work for him yesterday. He had nothing to do.
6. ... any classes on Friday? No, It will be a holiday.
7. ... enough food for all of us and we had a nice lunch

ГЛАГОЛ TO HAVE

Упражнение 1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do you have breakfast at 8?
2. How often do you have coffee?
3. Do you have a big family?

4. How many cousins do you have?
5. Does your family have a country house?

Упражнение 2. Трансформируйте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

Пример: The Browns have a nice garden. – Do the Browns have a nice garden? The Browns don't have a nice garden

1. Tom has a large country house.
2. They have lunch at one o'clock.
3. I have a shower every morning.
4. Helen and John have a big flat.
5. Kate has tea for breakfast.
6. George has a family of his own.

Упражнение 3. Запишите вопросы, используя глагол to have

1. (you/ a bicycle?)
2. (Nick/many friends?)
3. (Mr Black/any children?)
4. (What car/Alex?)
5. (Ammy / fair hair?)
6. (What time/you/breakfast?)

МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски необходимыми личными местоимениями.

1. This is my new car. Do you like ...?
2. He doesn't like animals. He is afraid of
3. She is so pretty! Look at
4. I don't need this magazine. You can have
5. Where are my glasses? I can't find
6. Janet is talking to you. Listen to
7. This is my bag. ... bought ... yesterday.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте в данные предложения личные местоимения в объектном падеже.

1. These are very good exercises. Do (they) at home, please.
2. This engineer works with (I). I know (he) well.
3. Write these words in your exercise book, please, and learn (they) please.
4. Read this letter and translate (it) into English, please.
5. I know this girl. She works with (we).

Упражнение 3. Заполните пропуски местоимениями some, any, no или их производными.

Do you have ... relatives abroad? Does ... know where my keys are? It's too dark here. I can't see ... I want to tell you Has ...seen Paul today? Is ... absent today?

Упражнение 4. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы, используя необходимые местоимения вместо выделенных.

1. He has some bad habits.
2. There are some letters for Julia on the table.
3. There is something strange about his behaviour.
4. Something is happening there.
5. Somebody left nice flowers for you in the morning.

ПОВЕЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ

Упражнение 1 Выразите просьбу по модели: John, shut the door, please.

- 1) Bob to give you a call after five.
- 2) Ask Mary to buy her a present.
- 3) Tell Nelly to take the book to the library.
- 4) Tell the secretary to type papers today.

5) Ask Peter to buy some bread to me.

Упражнение 2 Раскрывая скобки, поставьте местоимения в нужном падеже:

1. Let (we) discuss these questions this morning.
2. Let (he) translate the letters from German into Russian.
3. Let (I) go to see him after classes this evening.
4. Let (they) give the books to the library in time.
5. Let (she) revise all the words from Lesson Two.

Упражнение 3 Переведите на английский язык:

- 1) Не ешь столько мороженого.
- 2) Не выходи на улицу без шапки.
- 3) Останься посмотреть телепрограмму с нами.
- 4) Попроси Ника принести словарь.
- 5) Пригласи их в гости.

Упражнение 4 Дайте ответные реплики по образцу: "Your friend wants to come at five today". "Let him come."

1. He would like to read this book.
2. Your son wants to go to the cinema today.
3. Your daughter wants to watch TV tonight.
4. My son's friends want to play chess at my place.
5. Your children want to go to the country for the week-end.

Упражнение 5 Составьте предложения согласно образцу, используя данные слова:

Образец: Let's go for a walk, shall we?

to open, to close, to go to the seaside, to go by bus (olley-bus), to have a game of chess, to ring up, to go to the cinema (theatre, country), to have a look a

ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ И НАРЕЧИЯ

Упражнение 1. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и наречий.

comfortable, short, important, carefully, cold, wide, early, big, near, beautiful, late, fast, small, old, wonderful, difficult, long, nice, progressive, interesting, realistic, young, large, kind, prominent, quick, easy.

Упражнение 2. Употребите прилагательные и наречия, данные в скобках, в нужной степени сравнения:

1. My friend is much ... than myself. (tall)
2. The opera theatre is one of ... buildings in the city. (beautiful)
3. I like this picture ... of all. (well)
4. What is the ... news? (late)
5. Yesterday I came home ... than usual. (late)
6. Ann sings much ... than Nina, (well)

MUCH, MANY, LITTLE, FEW

Упражнение 1. Вставьте much, many, little, few. 1

.Robert wrote so ... letters that he's never going to write a letter again.

2. There is ... mayonnaise in Vera's kitchen. She goes to the supermarket and buys some.

3. Does your sister read ...? – Yes, she does.

4. My brother is a teacher. Every day he spends ... time preparing for his lessons.

5. The students of our group ask ... questions at the lessons. They want to know everything.

6. You do not make ... mistakes in your translation. Do you work hard at it? – Oh, yes, I do, I work very.

ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ SIMPLE

Упражнение 1. Образуйте 3 лицо единственного числа от следующих глаголов.

Make, give, speak, explain, go, send, finish, kiss, begin, tell, bring, promise, work, come, know, teach, make, do, close, open, understand, see, look, watch, like, listen.

Упражнение 2. Составьте вопросительные предложения, начиная словами, стоящими в скобках.

1. She takes temperature twice a day. (Does).
2. I live far from the Academy. (Where).
3. He likes to listen to music. (What).
4. Kate works in the shop. (Who).
5. I know English well. (Do).
6. Tom often walks his dog early in the morning. (When).
7. Vitamins play a very important role for human health. (Do).

Упражнение 3. Вставьте вспомогательный глагол do или does.

- 1 She (not) study German.
2. ... your best friend go in for sport?
3. You (not) like to come home late.
4. ... they like their new flat?
5. ... it often rain in autumn?
6. ... your sister often go to the theatre?

Упражнение 4 Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы.

Model: Who learns English? – My friend does.

1. Who likes to play tennis?
2. Who gets up very early in your family?
3. Who often rings you up?
4. Who in your family usually get up late?
5. Who helps you with your studies?
- 6 Who meets you at the University?

ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ CONTINUOUS

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в Present Continuous или Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now.
2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.
3. My little sister (to sleep) now.
4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday.
5. My friend (not to do) his homework now. He (to play) volleyball.
6. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday?
7. What you (to do) now? – I (to drink) tea.
8. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball.
9. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday?
10. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday?

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в Future Simple или в Future Continuous.

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow.
2. I (to do) my homework tomorrow at six o'clock.
3. I (not to do) my homework from three till six.
4. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper.
5. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) exposition the whole evening.
6. What you (to do) tomorrow? 7. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow?

Упражнение 3. Из двух простых предложений составьте одно сложное. Два действия происходили одновременно.

Пример: shaved. The children had breakfast.
I was shaving while the children were having breakfast.

1. You had a bath. Your sister did her room.
2. You talked to Mary. I talked to John.
3. I made tea. Jimmy cleaned the car.
4. Alison left the house. Graham worked in the garden.
5. My parents had a holiday in France. I worked hard.
6. It rained. I walked up the hill.

ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ PERFECT

Упражнение 1. *Перепишите предложения, употребляя Present Perfect или Past Simple.*

Пример:

I am writing a letter to my cousin. (already, yesterday).

I have already written a letter to my cousin.

I wrote a letter to my cousin yesterday.

1. The waitress is bringing our tea. (a few minutes ago, not yet)
2. The bell is ringing. (just, some minutes ago).
3. He is going to London in a few days. (already, last week).
4. Mother is reading a new novel by Aitmatov. (this month, last year).
5. Students are cleaning their classrooms. (already, last Saturday).

Упражнение 2. *Составьте предложения по образцу. Переведите на русский язык.*

Пример 1. the longest poem — to learn

This is the longest poem I've ever learnt. — Это самое длинное стихотворение, которое я когда-либо учил.

1. the most hard-working person — to meet
2. the most wonderful present — to get
3. the funniest joke — to hear

Пример 2. (to see, this film?) — (never / twice)

Have you ever seen this film? — Вы когда-нибудь видели этот фильм?

No, I've never seen this film.

Yes, I've seen this film twice.

1. (to try, to speak, Chinese?) — (never)
2. (to drive, a car?) — (several times)
3. (to get, letters, from abroad?) — (once)

Пример 3. (to be, France?) — (never / several times)

Have you ever been to France? — Вы когда-нибудь бывали во Франции?

No, I've never been to France.

Yes, I've been to France several times.

1. (to be, the Historic Museum?) — (once)
2. (to be, the Bolshoy Theatre?) — (never)
3. (to be, the Zoo?) — (three times)
4. (to be, a birthday party?) — (many times)

Упражнение 3. *Соедините два предложения в одно с помощью союза "after".*

Пример

He spoke to the doctor. He felt much better.

He felt much better after he had spoken to the doctor.

1. I caught cold. I stayed in bed for three days.

2. He recovered. He went back to work.
3. They had lunch at a cafe. He saw her home.
4. He gave a big party. He broke a world record.

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Упражнение 1. *Употребите глагол в форме пассивного залога.*

1. Beautiful flowers (to sell) in this shop.
2. The work (to do) in a day.
3. Chocolate (make) from cocoa.
4. Those trees (to plant) last autumn.
5. The stadium (open) next month.
6. Hockey (to play) in winter.
7. This hotel (decorate) by a famous designer next week.
8. Rome (not to build) in a day.
9. Mona Lisa (paint) by Da Vinci

Упражнение 2. *Из предложенных слов составьте предложения, употребив глагол в форме пассивного залога*

Пример: (TV / invent / Baird) TV was invented by Baird

1. (Pyramids / build / Egyptians).
2. (milk / produce / cows).
3. (coffee / grow / in Brazil)
4. (chopsticks / use / in China)
5. (plants / water / every day)
6. (the thief / arrest / policeman / yesterday)
7. (the injured man / take to a hospital / an hour ago)
8. (the car / repair / tomorrow)
9. (the letter / send / last week)

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Упражнение 1. *Вставьте модальные глаголы may, can, must.*

1. You ... go when you have finished your composition.
2. You ... not smoke here.
3. ... take your book? – I am afraid not: I need it.
4. He ... not speak English yet.
5. I have very little time, I ... go.
6. They ... not go to the park today because they are busy.
7. You ... read this book, it is very easy.
8. What ... we see on this map?

Упражнение 2. *Подчеркните модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите на русский язык.*

1. You must learn the words.
2. She had to stay at home because she did not feel well.
3. Will you be able to help me about the house?
4. Why do you have to get up early every day?
5. Will you have to get up early tomorrow?
6. They were able to finish the work on time.
7. He isn't able to buy a new car.
8. You may watch TV after you have done your homework.
9. It may take a long time.

КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

Упражнение 1. *Переведите в косвенную речь*

1. «I'm very busy» - She said that...
2. «I can't go to the party» - She said that...
3. «I'm learning Russian» - He said that...
4. «I don't feel very well» - He said that...
5. «We'll be home late» - They said that...
6. «I'm going to buy a computer» - He said that...
7. «It will rain tomorrow» - She said that...
8. «My parents will come at 3» - He said that...

УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Упражнение 1. *Подчеркните глагол в первой части предложения. Завершите условные предложения, определив их тип по форме глагола в первой части предложений. В скобках напишите тип условного предложения*

Пример:

If the film is boring we ... (leave) at once. (Если фильм будет скучным, мы сразу же уйдем.) –
If the film is boring we will leave at once. (1 ТИП)

She would look much younger if she ... (be) slim. (Она бы выглядела намного моложе, если бы была стройной.) – She would look much younger if she were slim. . (2 ТИП)

1. If the flight is delayed our guests ... (be) late. (Если рейс задержат, наши гости опоздают.)
2. We would have gone to the beach if the rain ... (stop). (Мы бы сходили на пляж, если бы дождь прекратился.)
3. They will miss the train if they ... (not run). (Они опоздают на поезд, если не побегут.)
4. If you had given her the letter she ... (tear) it to pieces. (Если бы ты дал ей письмо, она бы разорвала его на кусочки.)
5. If Jack moves too slowly he ... (not win) the game. (Если Джек будет двигаться слишком медленно, он не победит в игре.)
6. If I lost my job I ... (move) to the country. (Если бы я потеряла работу, я бы переехала в сельскую местность.)
7. She would invite our kids if they ... (behave) themselves. (Она бы пригласила наших детей, если бы они вели себя хорошо.)

ИНФИНИТИВ. ПРИЧАСТИЕ I, ПРИЧАСТИЕ II.

Упражнение 1. *Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную форму причастия*

1. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse.
2. (to lay) down on the soft couch, the child fell asleep at once.
3. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady.
4. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult read.
5. (to write) his first book, he worked endless hours till dawn.

Упражнение 2. *Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия*

1. We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs. We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.
2. The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister. The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
3. Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table? The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.

4. The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful. The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.

5. The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil. Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.

Упражнение 3. *Постройте предложения, употребляя необходимые формы инфинитива.*

1. It seemsshe has completed the work.
2. It appears that they know nothing.
3. She claimsthatshe saw him yesterday.
4. The child pretendsthat he issleeping.
5. Jack pretendsthat he understood the task very well.

Упражнение 4. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме инфинитива с частицей to или без нее.*

- 1) I can't afford (stay) atsuch an expensive hotel.
- 2) I think I'll manage (do) the work tomorrow.
- 3) You'd better (spend) the evening at home.
- 4) 4. Who taught you (skate)?
- 5) 5. I can't make the child (go) tobed.

Упражнение 5. *Переделайте предложения, употребляя инфинитивные обороты. I have a lot of work that Imustdo. -- I have a lot of work to do.*

- 1) There are a lot of thingsthat you must wash.
- 2) Thisis an interesting film that any child can see.
- 3) Thisis an interesting subject that one can study.
- 4) They had a lot of thingsthat they could discuss.
- 5) Judy learned about it last.

Упражнение 6. *Переведите.*

1. Мне нужно починить часы.
2. Ей нужно почистить пальто.
3. Он прибыл первым.
4. Она сделала работу последней.
5. Она сшила себе новоеплатье.

Упражнение 7. *Употребите причастия в форме настоящего времени действительного залога.*

Shewassitting andwatching the sunset --- *She satwatching the sunset.*

1. The man who issitting at the window is waiting for you.
2. As he was a rich man he could buy the car. .
3. Asshe wasillshe had to stay at home.
4. Asshe was proud of herson she often spoke about him.
5. What isthe name of the man who istalking to Jack?

Упражнение 8. *Употребите причастия в форме страдательного залога.*

He took some photos of a church, which was built in the 15th century---- *He took some photos of a church built in the 15th century.*

- 1) He took the camera, which was broken, and threw it away.
- 2) He was looking at the pictures, which had been drawn by the child.
- 3) The thing, which she had forgotten, was again fresh in her memory
- 4) They are looking forsome treasure, which is hidden here.

5) He saw a note, which had been written in a hurry.

ГЕРУНДИЙ

Упражнение 1. *Образуйте герундий от данных ниже глаголов. Используйте образец. Переведите их.*

to fish (рыбачить) – fishing (рыбалка)
to collect– collecting
to read (читать) –
to paint (рисовать) –
to watch –
to listen –
to grow –
to build –
to play –
to cook –
to swim –

Упражнение 2. *Найдите в предложениях герундий и определите время, залог и его функцию. Переведите предложения.*

1. Smoking costs a lot of money.
2. I will call you after arriving at the office.
3. Please have a drink before leaving.
4. I am looking forward to meeting you.
5. Do you object to working late?

Упражнение 3. *Назовите функции герундия.*

1. Reading English technical magazines is important for engineers.
2. They finished installing the apparatus only on Sunday.
3. They began making the experiment in May.
4. After failing his examination in January he had to take it again in February.
5. At the meet they discussed different ways of improving their work.

Упражнение 4. *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на способы перевода герундия:*

1. He always suggested staying here.
2. The job involves travelling to Germany once a month.
3. I proposed having party at the beach.
4. I promised to care for the cat but I'm not much good at babysitting.
5. He is capable of standing on his head and playing the saxophone.

Упражнение 5. *Используйте в предложениях герундий:*

1. There is no sense in ... (earn) more money than you can spend.
2. Do you mind ... (work) overtime?
3. Normally I enjoy ... (go) out but today I'd prefer ... (stay) indoors.
4. The film was really worth ... (see).
5. Brent is looking forward to ... (take) a short break next month.

Критерии оценки:

оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, при выполнении 86-100% общего рейтинга;
оценка «хорошо» - 71-85% общего рейтинга;
оценка «удовлетворительно» - 60-70% общего рейтинга;

оценка «неудовлетворительно» - 50% общего рейтинга.

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Экономический факультет

Кафедра гуманитарных дисциплин

Ролевая игра

по дисциплине «*Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности*»

Ролевая игра «О себе и о семье»

1.1 Концепция игры Студент из России по приглашению английской семьи прилетел в столицу Великобритании Лондон. Его английские друзья задают ему вопросы про семью, про дом про увлечения и отвечают на встречные вопросы.

1.2 Роли: Студент из России Семья из трех человек, принимающая сторона.

1.3 Ожидаемый результат Закрепление речевых навыков, повторение лексики по теме, контроль грамматического материала: общие, специальные и альтернативные вопросы, сравнительная степень прилагательных, множественное число существительных, конструкции there is /there are.

Ролевая игра «Аренда комнаты»

1.1 Концепция игры Студент собирается арендовать комнату. Он изучает объявления об аренде комнат и звонит по одному из них. В процессе разговора по телефону участники игры должны обсудить следующие вопросы:

- Студент
 - узнать как можно больше информации о комнате; договориться о встрече; выяснить, как проехать к дому.
- Владелец комнаты
 - описать комнату; ответить на все интересующие студента вопросы; договориться о встрече; объяснить, как проехать к дому.

1.2 Роли: студент, желающий арендовать комнату; владелец комнаты.

1.3 Ожидаемый результат Закрепление речевых навыков, повторение лексики по теме, контроль грамматического материала: общие, специальные и альтернативные вопросы, конструкции there is /there are, предлоги места, направления и времени

Ролевая игра «Любимый вид спорта»

1.1 Концепция игры - студент из России общается с другом из Англии. Друзья обсуждают любимые виды спорта, рассказывают как давно занимаются спортом, почему выбрали именно этот вид спорта, как часто тренируются, принимают ли участие в соревнованиях. Обсуждаются также самые популярные виды спорта в России и в Англии

1.2 Роли: студент из России, студент из Англии.

1.3 Ожидаемый результат Закрепление речевых навыков, повторение лексики по теме

Ролевая игра «Заседание Пиквикского клуба»

1.1 Концепция игры Мистер Пиквик собирается посетить Россию и по крупинкам собирает информацию о ней. Члены клуба, мистер Тамплин и мистер Стоун высказывают свое мнение о России. Показывают карты и фотографии, и наконец, намечают маршрут путешествия председателя клуба. Мистер Тамплин очень импульсивен, он старается отговорить Мистера Пиквика, используя выражения:

I am afraid that...
Be careful
It is a wild country
so cold, so big
a lot of bears.

Мистер Стоун старается понять желание мистера Пиквика посетить России и использует выражения:

I suppose.....
any traditions and customs
So interesting
Tasty food
A lot of trade opportunities

Идет диалог – обмен мнениями. Самый сильный студент исполняет роль мистера Пиквика. Он колеблется, задает вопросы о России. В заключительной части игры обсуждаются города, места и регионы России, куда следует поехать. Студенты используют выражения:

First I go to....
then by plane
I'll travel to.
There I'll see....
After that
I'll take a train...
I'd like to finish my trip.....

1.2 Роли: Мистер Пиквик, председатель Пиквикского клуба. мистер Тамплин и мистер Стоун, члены Пиквикского клуба.

1.3 Ожидаемый результат: совершенствование языковых умений, контроль применения изученного материала в новых ситуациях общения.

Ролевая игра «В Москву на каникулы»

1.1 Концепция игры Работа в парах, с использованием выражений: "want to" и "would like to". Студент из англоговорящей страны хочет прилететь в Москву на каникулы и желает подобрать для себя наиболее оптимальный вид сититура.. Другой студент — туристический гид, который советует посетить наиболее выдающиеся достопримечательности Москвы.

1.2 Роли: туристический гид и турист, приехавший в Москву на 1 день.

1.3 Ожидаемый результат: совершенствование языковых умений, контроль применения изученного материала в новых ситуациях общения.

Критерии оценки:

1) оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если содержание выступления полное, используются конкретные факты, студент демонстрирует свободное владение материалом, умение уважительно отвечать собеседнику, формулировка вопросов конкретная и четкая

2) оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если содержание выступления полное, используются абстрактные факты, студент демонстрирует довольно свободное владение материалом, допускает незначительные ошибки.

3) оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если содержание выступления не полное, используются абстрактные факты

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Экономический факультет

Кафедра гуманитарных дисциплин

**Перечень дискуссионных тем для круглого стола
(дискуссии, полемики, диспута, дебатов)**

по дисциплине «*Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности*»

Тема Моя семья.

Are friends more important than family?
What do you think?
What makes a person a good friend, a friend for life, a life mate.
A happy family.
What does the word 'family' mean to you?

Тема Мой дом.

The Town of My Dream
You can make one change to your country's capital city, what will you change?
Are cities good for the environment or bad for the environment?
Which world city do you think, would be best to live in?
If you were city mayor, what changes would you make to your city?

Тема Хобби, досуг.

Do you ever feel that you waste your free time?
How?
What can you do about this?
Do you believe that the best rest is the change of activities?
What does "leisure" mean for you?

Тема Образование

Why do people go to university?
To obtain job skills?
To get a degree?
To have a good time?
To find a husband/wife?
What does the education system do to prepare people for work or to assist them to find jobs?
Is it efficient?

Тема Человек и природа

What little things do you think you could do to help protect the environment?
What difference - if any - would it make to the world if polar bears became extinct?
In some parts of the world endangered animal species are hunted because they are believed to have medicinal properties.
In such cases, should local culture and traditions be respected, or should it be made illegal worldwide to hunt and consume exotic animals?
Consider the following ways of generating energy.
What are the advantages and disadvantages of each one?
1. Wind power.

2. Dams.
3. Wave power.
4. Tidal power.
5. Geothermal power.
6. Solar power.
7. Biomass.

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оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если содержание выступления полное, используются абстрактные факты, студент демонстрирует довольно свободное владение материалом, допускает незначительные ошибки.

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Экономический факультет

Кафедра гуманитарных дисциплин

Тексты для чтения и перевода

по дисциплине «*Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности*»

MY FAMILY

Our family is neither big nor small. It consists of my father, my mother, my brother, and me. My father, a tall man with dark short hair, is 40 years old. He works as a manager at the firm. He likes his work and spends a lot of time there. My mother, a tall and thin woman with big blue eyes and fair hair, is younger than my father, she is 38. My mother is a teacher at the secondary school. She teaches her students foreign languages: German and English. She also spends much time at school, but she finds time to cook, sew, knit, and even to help my brother and me with our homework. My brother is only 10, and he is a schoolboy.

I am 14. I am the student of the college. My college is far from our house, and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. We are studying different subjects there, but my favourite ones are History and English. As to my appearance, I am slim and slender. My hair is fair, my eyes are blue. I look like my mother. I like to dress in a modern style. Music is my hobby. I am fond of dancing at the disco. I like to buy and read English books too. Twice a week I go to the swimming pool.

We live in Rostov-on-Don, the biggest city not only in the North Caucasus, but in the entire South of Russia. It is located on the right high bank of the Don River. We have a three-room flat in a new block of houses. There is a nice green park near our house, where we spend a lot of our free time. There are many different shops not far from our house. My brother and I often go shopping.

Our family is nice, and everybody is easy to get along with. We take care of each other. We spend much time together. Recently, we have bought a car, and now we often go down to the country to have a rest on weekends. In the evenings, all members of our family watch TV, discuss everyday problems. Sometimes we go to the theatre or to the concert.

OUR FLAT.

We live in a comfortable flat in a new house. It is on the fifth floor. It is neither large nor small. There are three rooms in it: a living room, two bedrooms. We have also a kitchen, a bathroom, and a hall. It is a great pity that we have no balcony.

Our living room is large and light because there are two wide windows in it. The walls of the room are blue, the curtains on the windows and the carpet on the floor are of the same colour. There is no much furniture there: a sofa, a table with four chairs, two armchairs, and a TV set in the corner. All the members of our family spend a lot of time there.

Our parents occupy one bedroom which is not large but very cosy. There are two beds, a wardrobe, two armchairs, and a TV set in it. There is a large thick carpet on the floor, and a nice picture on the wall above the beds

My brother and I share another bedroom. There you can see two beds, a small desk near the window, and two chairs at the desk: for me and my brother. The bookcase is near the door. There are many books in it. Besides, we have many shelves on the walls. There is a musical centre on one of them. We have a lot of friends. And when they come to see us, we invite them into our room. We usually listen to music or play different games.

Our kitchen is big enough. As a rule, we have breakfast and dinner in the kitchen together. Our mother cooks for us, but sometimes we cook some tasty things with my brother for our parents

The hall of our flat is not narrow. There is a big wardrobe there. And beside it there is a telephone on a small round table.

We like our flat very much.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. 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, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena – flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 metres) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

STATE SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation is set up by the Constitution of 1993. Under the Constitution Russia is a presidential republic. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President.

The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation; the Lower Chamber is the State Duma.

Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. Legislation may be initiated in either of the two chambers. But to become a law a bill must be approved by both Chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill.

The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties, enforces laws, appoints ministers to be approved by the Federal Assembly.

The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is to form the Cabinet.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the regional courts.

The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by popular vote for a four-year period.

FARMING IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Farming is a prime sector of agriculture in Russia. The country's natural and climatic conditions make it possible to grow many food, fodder, industrial and other crops and to supply diverse produce for the population.

Grain-growing is the basis of agricultural production in Russia. Spring wheat and winter wheat are the main grain crops in the sown area and total harvest. They are grown in many regions of the Russian Federation. Farmers obtain high wheat yields in severe natural and climatic conditions using

proper cultivation methods and the best varieties. But they do not always succeed in resisting drought which is quite frequent.

Cultivation of maize in southern areas is an important source for increasing grain production in Russia. In the central belt, where there is insufficient heat, maize is grown for silage.

The country's diverse natural and climatic conditions enable farmers to grow a wide assortment of vegetables and to concentrate production in the most favourable zones. On the whole, potatoes and other vegetables grow on 5 % of the cultivated area.

Melon crops, especially watermelons, grow on large areas in the south-eastern part of the Russian Federation, because there is an abundance of sunshine and sandy soils there.

Industrial crops, such as sugar beet, sunflower and flax are of great importance for our national economy.

Sugar beet is one of the most important industrial and fodder crops in the Russian Federation. The geography of sugar beet cultivation has radically changed. While in the past the areas under sugar beet were concentrated chiefly in the Central BlackEarth zone, now farmers grow it in the North Caucasus and Siberia.

Sunflower has always predominated among oil-bearing crops in Russia. It contributes two-thirds of the vegetable oil produced in the country. It is also important for animal husbandry as valuable feedstuff

Farming in Russia is developing, but it faces many problems. Our specialists must improve land use, introduce modern cultivation methods, develop the production of high yield varieties, use up-to date machinery in order to raise the efficiency of agriculture

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

All Russian people have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is compulsory and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary education and secondary education.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to secondary school. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally, there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

Most schools in Russia are comprehensive, which take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams. As a rule, students go to school 5 days a week. But there are also specialized schools, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give profound knowledge in various academic subjects. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week.

After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to enter a university they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

Higher education in Russia. There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to enter a university or college as the competition is rather fierce. Most of the colleges and universities are public and students do not have to pay for their education.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a bachelor's degree, after 5 years a specialist's degree and after 6 years a master's degree.

There are a lot of institutions of higher education in our country:

- the Moscow State University (Московский Государственный Университет)
- the Linguistic University, known as Maurice Thorez Institute of Foreign Languages (Лингвистический Университет, известный как Институт иностранных языков имени Мориса Терезы)

- People's Friendship University of Russia (Российский Университет Дружбы Народов)

They are well-known not only in Russia but also abroad.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Domestic animals are kept for the production of human food. Besides, the skin of animals, down and feathers of poultry, the wool of sheep, goats and camels are used as raw materials to produce leather, clothing, etc.

The most important group of domestic animals is formed by the cattle. Cattle can be roughly subdivided into draft cattle, dairy cattle, beef cattle and dual-purpose cattle.

Draft cattle (oxen as a rule) have almost everywhere been replaced by agricultural machinery. Dairy cattle (cows) provide dairy products (milk, butter, cream, cheese, etc.). Beef cattle are the producer of beef. Dual purpose cattle give us both milk and beef.

Important sources in producing human food are also sheep-breeding, hograising, rabbit-breeding and some other minor branches.

Sheep provide not only mutton and dairy products (cheese for example); the wool and skin of sheep are valuable raw materials for producing clothes. There are accordingly 2 main types of sheep-breeding: for wool and for mutton. There is also a medium breed: the wool-mutton breed.

The production cycle of hogs (swine) is much shorter than that of cattle or sheep. Hog-breeding gives a vast range of food products: ham, bacon, lard, etc.

The poultry include hens, geese, ducks, turkeys and some other fowls. Poultry provide meat, eggs, down, and feather

Rabbits are bred for meat, and their fells find an application in producing clothing.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Some animals and plants in our world are very common, like houseflies, cats or daisies. They are not in danger of dying out. Other species are very rare. Sometimes only a few of them are left. Such species may disappear forever.

Ever since life on earth began, animals and plants have died out and new ones have appeared. Dinosaurs, for example, roamed the planet during the earth's middle ages. 65 million years ago they disappeared forever

Animals and plants need each other to survive. They keep the world of nature in balance. If a certain plant dies out some animals may become extinct too, because they depend on the plant for food.

Why species become extinct

Long ago, most animals and plants became extinct because of natural events, like earthquakes or volcano eruptions. Climatic changes, like the beginning of the Ice Age, also led to the disappearance of certain species. Today, plants and animals are in danger mostly because of human beings

Some plants and animals can survive in many areas. When they move to other places, they adapt to their new environment very quickly. Others can only live in certain areas. We call such a living place a habitat. If a habitat is destroyed the species cannot find any more food or a place to live, sleep or have babies. So, it dies out

Habitats can be destroyed in many ways. More and more people live in our world. They need more space to live in. Rainforests, grasslands and other parts of nature are cleared, and people start to settle there. They take away the natural home of plants and animals.

Pollution can also kill off certain species. Acid rain from factories goes down in rivers and lakes and can poison fish there.

The most endangered areas are the tropical rainforests. More than 50 % of all animals and plants live there. Every day, thousands of acres of rainforest are destroyed and many species become extinct every day.

Ever since man appeared on earth, he has killed animals and gathered plants. They have been used for food, medicine, clothes and to make homes. Cheetahs, tigers and other wild cats have been killed for their skins. Whales have been hunted for centuries because of their oil and blubber

Most animals today are protected by international law, but many, like the black rhinoceros and the African elephant are hunted illegally. Some species, like wolves, have been killed by humans because they were seen as a danger to farm animals.

Sometimes native animals become endangered when a new species comes to live in a place. Foxes were brought to Australia to kill off rabbits, which were seen as a pest. But instead of killing rabbits, the foxes killed kangaroos and other marsupials of Australia.

Parasites belong to the greatest threats to plants and animals. Tiny organisms, bacteria and fungi can destroy trees, kill birds and fish.

Protection

People have hurt plants and animals but they are also willing to help them survive. All over the world organizations like the World Wildlife Fund, the Rainforest Action Network or Friends of the Earth are helping to protect habitats. They raise money for their projects and make governments and the public listen to them. New laws have also been made to protect endangered plants and animals all over the world.

Endangered animals

- African and Indian elephants are killed for their tusks which are used for ivory earrings and other art objects
- The giant panda lives in zoos and in some parts of China. There are only about 1,500 left in the world today.
- Reptiles (lizards, crocodiles and alligators) are killed for their skins. People make leather handbags and shoes.
- Sea turtles are in danger because people often collect their eggs. They often die in the sea because of water pollution.
- There are only about five thousand tigers left in the world today. They live in southern Asia, mostly in national reserves.
- The bald eagle is the national symbol of the USA. The bird almost died out at the beginning of the century, but today the population is stable.

Критерии оценки:

оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если он владеет навыками фонетического чтения (знает и применяет правила чтения); детально понимает содержание текста; умеет выделять значимую/запрашиваемую информацию; справляется со всеми заданиями к тексту.

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