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**УТВЕРЖДАЮ** 

Проректор по образовательной деятельности

### ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

<u>Б1.О.02 Язык делового общения (иностранный язык)</u> наименование дисциплины

49.04.02 Физическая культура для лиц с отклонениями в состоянии здоровья (адаптивная физическая культура) шифр и наименование направления подготовки

Физическая реабилитация направленность (профиль)

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- 5. Материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

#### 1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине «Язык делового общения (иностранный язык)»

Оценочные средства составляются в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины и представляют собой совокупность контрольно-измерительных материалов (типовые задачи (задания), контрольные работы, тесты и др.), предназначенных для измерения уровня достижения обучающимися установленных результатов обучения.

Оценочные средства используются при проведении текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации.

Таблица 1 - Перечень компетенций, формируемых в процессе освоения дисциплины

Код	Наименование результата обучения					
компетенции						
УК-4	Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том					
	числе на иностранном(-ых) языке(-ах), для академического и					
	профессионального взаимодействия.					

Конечными результатами освоения дисциплины являются сформированные когнитивные дескрипторы «знать», «уметь», «владеть», расписанные по отдельным компетенциям. Формирование дескрипторов происходит в течение всего семестра по этапам в рамках контактной работы, включающей различные виды занятий и самостоятельной работы, с применением различных форм и методов обучения.

## 2. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Таблица 2

Nº	Наименование оценочного средства	Характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в ФОС
1	Устный опрос	Средство, позволяющее оценить уровень знаний обучающегося путем собеседования, обсуждения, дискуссии	Вопросы по темам/разделам дисциплины
2	Доклад – презентация и его обсуждение		Темы докладов
3	Тест	Средство, позволяющее оценить уровень знаний обучающегося путем выбора им одного из нескольких вариантов ответов на поставленный вопрос. Возможно использование тестовых вопросов, предусматривающих ввод обучающимся короткого и однозначного ответа на поставленный вопрос.	Тестовые задания.

## 3. ОПИСАНИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ И КРИТЕРИЕВ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Оценивание результатов обучения по дисциплине «Язык делового общения (первый иностранный язык)» осуществляется в соответствии с Положением о текущем контроле успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.

Предусмотрены следующие виды контроля: текущий контроль (осуществление контроля всех видов аудиторной и внеаудиторной деятельности обучающегося с целью получения первичной информации о ходе усвоения отдельных элементов содержания дисциплины) и промежуточная аттестация (оценивается уровень и качество подготовки по дисциплине в целом).

Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций, формируемых в процессе освоения данной дисциплины, описаны в табл. 3.

Таблица 3.

Код комп етен ции	Уровень освоения компетенции	Индикаторы достижения компетенции	Вид учебных занятий, работы, формы и методы обучения, способствующие формированию и развитию компетенций	Контролируемые разделы и темы дисциплины	Оценочные средства, используемые для оценки уровня сформированнос ти компетенции	Критерии оценивания результатов обучения
УК-4	II	VIC 4 II.	Пистин	Знает	V	II
	Недостаточный уровень Оценка «незачтено», «неудовлетвори тельно»	УК-4, Не коммуникативно приемлемые стили делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках	Практические занятия, самостоятельн ая работа обучение в сотрудничеств е,	Раздел 1. Страноведение. Спорт в англоговорящих странах Раздел 2. Спорт в англоязычных странах Раздел 3. Отношение к здоровому образу жизни в англоязычных странах Раздел 4. Летние и зимние виды спорта в англоязычных странах	Устный опрос, тест, доклад-презентация	Не знает современные средства информационно-коммуникационных технологий.
	Базовый уровень Оценка, «зачтено», «удовлетворите льно»	УК-4, Знает на базовом уровне коммуникативно приемлемые стили делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках	Практические занятия, самостоятельн ая работа обучение в сотрудничеств е,	Раздел 5. Спорт в России Раздел 6. Спорт в Великобритании Раздел 7. Спорт в США Раздел 8. Физическая культура и спорт в образовании раздел 9. Английский язык в межкультурной коммуникации. Раздел 10. Изучение английского языка в	Устный опрос, тест, доклад-презентация	Знает современные средства информационно-коммуникационных технологий.

Средний	УК-4, Знает на	Практические	сфере адаптивной	Устный опрос,	Знает современные средства
уровень	среднем уровне	занятия,	физической культуры	тест, доклад-	информационно-
Оценка	коммуникативно	самостоятельн	(АФК). Обсуждение	презентация	коммуникационных
«зачтено»,	приемлемые стили	ая работа	планов в	-	технологий. Допускает ряд
«хорошо»	делового общения,	обучение в	профессиональной		незначительных ошибок в
	вербальные и	сотрудничеств	сфере.		построении высказывания на
	невербальные	e,	Раздел 11.		иностранном языке
	средства		Использование		
	взаимодействия с		инновационных		
	партнерами на		технологий в сфере		
	государственном и		АФК. Перевод научной		
	иностранном (-ых)		литературы.		
	языках		Реферирование		
Высокий	УК-4, Знает на	Практические	профессионально	Устный опрос,	Знает современные средства
уровень	высоком уровне	занятия,	направленных текстов.	тест, доклад-	информационно-
Оценка	коммуникативно	самостоятельн	Раздел 12. Основы	презентация	коммуникационных
«зачтено»,	приемлемые стили	ая работа	делового общения.		технологий.
«отлично»	делового общения,	обучение в	Установление контакта		
i	вербальные и	сотрудничеств	с тренерами АФК из		
	невербальные	e.	других стран: общение		
	средства		по телефону и		
	взаимодействия с		электронной почте.		
	партнерами на		Раздел 13. Письменное		
	государственном и		деловое общение на		
	иностранном (-ых)		английском языке.		
	языках		Раздел 14.		
			Международные		
			конференции в сфере		
			адаптивной физической		
			культуры. Подготовка		
			презентаций.		
			Раздел 15. Особенности		
			работы над научной		
			статьей. Написание		
			аннотации.		

			Раздел 16. Основные		
			концепции перевода		
			научной статьи.		
	,,		Умеет		
Недостаточный уровень	УК-4, Не Умеет применять	Практические занятия,	Раздел 1. Страноведение. Спорт в		Не умеет использовать информационные технологии,
Оценка «незачтено», «неудовлетвори тельно»	информационно- коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения различных коммуникативных задач; вести деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках;	самостоятельн ая работа обучение в сотрудничеств е.	англоговорящих странах Раздел 2. Спорт в англоязычных странах Раздел 3. Отношение к здоровому образу жизни в англоязычных странах Раздел 4. Летние и зимние виды спорта в англоязычных странах Раздел 5. Спорт в России Раздел 6. Спорт в Великобритании Раздел 7. Спорт в США Раздел 8. Физическая культура и спорт в образовании раздел 9. Английский язык в межкультурной коммуникации. Раздел 10. Изучение	презентация	в том числе текстовые редакторы, электронные таблицы, электронную почту, в своей деятельности.
Базовый	УК-4, На базовом	Практические	английского языка в сфере адаптивной	Устный опрос,	Умеет использовать
уровень	уровне умеет	занятия,	физической культуры	тест, доклад-	информационные технологии,
Оценка,	применять	самостоятельн	(АФК). Обсуждение	презентация	в том числе текстовые
«зачтено»,	информационно-	ая работа	планов в		редакторы, электронные
«удовлетворите льно»	коммуникационные	обучение в сотрудничеств	профессиональной		таблицы, электронную почту, в своей деятельности.

	технологии при	e.	сфере.		Допускает ряд ошибок.
	поиске необходимой		Раздел 11.		2
	информации в		Использование		
	процессе решения		инновационных		
	различных		технологий в сфере		
	коммуникативных		АФК. Перевод научной		
	задач; вести деловую		литературы.		
	переписку, учитывая		Реферирование		
	особенности		профессионально		
	стилистики		направленных текстов. Раздел 12. Основы		
	официальных и		делового общения.		
	неофициальных		Установление контакта		
	писем,		с тренерами АФК из		
	социокультурные		других стран: общение		
	различия в формате		по телефону и		
	корреспонденции на		электронной почте.		
	государственном и		Раздел 13. Письменное		
	иностранном (-ых)		деловое общение на		
	языках;		английском языке.		
			Раздел 14.		
Средний	УК-4, На среднем	Практические	Международные	Устный опрос,	Умеет использовать
уровень	уровне умеет	занятия,	конференции в сфере	тест, доклад	информационные технологии,
Оценка	применять	самостоятельн	адаптивной физической культуры. Подготовка	презентация	в том числе текстовые
«зачтено»,	информационно-	ая работа	презентаций.		редакторы, электронные
«хорошо»	коммуникационные	обучение в	Раздел 15. Особенности		таблицы, электронную почту,
	технологии при поиске необходимой	сотрудничеств е.	работы над научной		в своей деятельности.
	информации в	С.	статьей. Написание		Допускает ряд незначительных ошибок.
	процессе решения		аннотации.		позначительных ошисок.
	различных		Раздел 16. Основные		
	коммуникативных		концепции перевода		
	задач; вести деловую		научной статьи.		
	переписку, учитывая				
	особенности				

	стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и				
	неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и				
	писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и				
	социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и				
	различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и				<b>,</b>
	корреспонденции на государственном и				1
	государственном и				
	-				
	иностранном (-ых)				
Высокий	языках; УК-4, На высоком	Перохетуууу органда		Устный опрос,	Chaganya yayaan yayay yaqay
	,	Практические		1 /	Свободно умеет использовать
уровень	уровне умеет	занятия,		тест, доклад-	информационные технологии,
Оценка	применять	самостоятельн		презентация	в том числе текстовые
«зачтено»,	информационно-	ая работа обучение в			редакторы, электронные
«онгилто»	коммуникационные	_			таблицы, электронную почту, в своей деятельности.
	технологии при поиске необходимой	сотрудничеств е.			в своеи деятельности.
		е.			
	информации в				
	процессе решения различных				
	коммуникативных				
	задач; вести деловую				
	переписку, учитывая				
	особенности				
	стилистики				
	официальных и				
	неофициальных				
	писем,				
	социокультурные				
	различия в формате				
	корреспонденции на				
	государственном и				
	иностранном (-ых)				
	языках;				
	1		Владеет		

Недостаточный	УК-4, Не владеет	Практические	Раздел 1.	Устный опрос,	Не владеет практическими
уровень	навыками	занятия,	Страноведение. Спорт в	тест, доклад-	навыками использования
Оценка	коммуникативно и	самостоятельн	англоговорящих	презентация	современных
«незачтено»,	культурно приемлемо	ая работа	странах		коммуникативных
«неудовлетвори	ведения устных	обучение в	Раздел 2. Спорт в		технологий.
тельно»	деловых разговоров в	сотрудничеств	англоязычных странах		
	процессе	e.	Раздел 3. Отношение к		
	профессионального		здоровому образу		
	взаимодействия и		жизни в англоязычных		
	перевода		странах		
	академических и		Раздел 4. Летние и		
	профессиональных		зимние виды спорта в		
	текстов с		англоязычных странах		
	иностранного (-ых) на		Раздел 5. Спорт в		
	государственный язык		России		
Базовый	УК-4, На базовом	Практические	Раздел 6. Спорт в	Устный опрос,	Владеет практическими
уровень	уровне владеет	занятия,	Великобритании	тест, доклад-	навыками использования
Оценка,	навыками	самостоятельн	Раздел 7. Спорт в США	презентация	современных
«зачтено»,	коммуникативно и	ая работа	Раздел 8. Физическая		коммуникативных
«удовлетворите	культурно приемлемо	обучение в	культура и спорт в		технологий. Допускает ряд
льно»	ведения устных	сотрудничеств	образовании		ошибок в применении
	деловых разговоров в	e.	раздел 9. Английский		языковых форм и средств.
	процессе		язык в межкультурной		
	профессионального		коммуникации.		
	взаимодействия и		Раздел 10. Изучение		
	перевода		английского языка в		
	академических и		сфере адаптивной		
	профессиональных		физической культуры		
	текстов с		(АФК). Обсуждение		
	иностранного (-ых) на		планов в		
	государственный язык		профессиональной		
Средний	УК-4, На среднем	Практические	сфере.	Устный опрос,	Владеет практическими
уровень	уровне владеет	занятия,	Раздел 11.	тест, доклад-	навыками использования
Оценка	навыками	самостоятельн	Использование	презентация	современных
«зачтено»,	коммуникативно и	ая работа	инновационных		коммуникативных

«хорошо»	культурно приемлемо	обучение в	технологий в сфере		технологий. Допускает ряд
	ведения устных	сотрудничеств	АФК. Перевод научной		незначительных ошибок в
	деловых разговоров в	e.	литературы.		применении языковых форм и
	процессе		Реферирование		средств.
	профессионального		профессионально		
	взаимодействия и		направленных текстов.		
	перевода		Раздел 12.		
	академических и		Основы делового		
	профессиональных		общения.		
	текстов с		Установление контакта		
	иностранного (-ых) на		с тренерами АФК из		
	государственный язык		других стран: общение		
Высокий	УК-4, На высоком	Практические	по телефону и	Устный опрос,	Владеет практическими
уровень	уровне владеет	занятия,	электронной почте.	тест, доклад-	навыками использования
Оценка	навыками	самостоятельн	Раздел 13.	презентация	современных
«зачтено»,	коммуникативно и	ая работа			коммуникативных
«отлично»	культурно приемлемо	обучение в	общение на английском		технологий.
	ведения устных	сотрудничеств	языке.		
	деловых разговоров в	e.	Раздел 14.		
	процессе		Международные		
	профессионального		конференции в сфере		
	взаимодействия и		адаптивной физической		
	перевода		культуры. Подготовка		
	академических и		презентаций.		
	профессиональных		Раздел 15. Особенности		
	текстов с		работы над научной		
	иностранного (-ых) на		статьей. Написание		
	государственный язык		аннотации.		
			Раздел 16. Основные		
			концепции перевода		
			научной статьи.		

# 4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания результатов обучения

#### Методические рекомендации по подготовке к устному опросу

Одной из форм самостоятельной работы студентов является подготовка к устному опросу. Для подготовки к опросу студенту рекомендуется изучить лекционный материал, основную и дополнительную литературу, публикации, информацию из Интернет-ресурсов по соответствующей теме.

Эффективность подготовки студентов к устному опросу зависит от качества ознакомления с научной и методической литературой. При подготовке к опросу студентам рекомендуется обратить внимание на усвоение основных понятий дисциплины, выявить неясные вопросы и подобрать дополнительную литературу для их освещения, составить тезисы выступления по отдельным проблемным аспектам.

#### Методические рекомендации по подготовке к практическим занятиям

Одной из важных форм самостоятельной работы по дисциплине является подготовка к практическому занятию.

При подготовке к практическим занятиям студент должен придерживаться следующих рекомендаций:

- внимательно изучить основные вопросы темы и план практического занятия,
- определить место темы занятия в общем содержании, ее связь с другими темами;
- найти и проработать соответствующие разделы в рекомендованных нормативных документах, учебниках и дополнительной литературе;
- после ознакомления с теоретическим материалом ответить на вопросы по теме курса;
- продумать пути и способы решения проблемных вопросов;
- продумать развернутые ответы на предложенные вопросы темы, опираясь на лекционные материалы, расширяя и дополняя их данными из учебников, дополнительной литературы.

#### Доклад – презентация и его обсуждение

Регламент устного публичного выступления (доклада) – не более 10 минут.

Искусство устного выступления состоит не только в отличном знании предмета речи, но и в умении преподнести свои мысли и убеждения правильно и упорядоченно, красноречиво и увлекательно.

Любое устное выступление должно удовлетворять трем основным критериям, которые в конечном итоге и приводят к успеху: это критерий правильности, то есть соответствия языковым нормам, критерий смысловой адекватности, то есть соответствия содержания выступления реальности, и критерий эффективности, то есть соответствия достигнутых результатов поставленной цели.

Работу по подготовке устного выступления можно разделить на два основных этапа: докоммуникативный этап (подготовка выступления) и коммуникативный этап (взаимодействие с аудиторией).

Работа по подготовке устного выступления начинается с формулировки темы. Тема выступления не должна быть перегруженной, нельзя «объять необъятное», охват большого количества вопросов приведет к их беглому перечислению, к декларативности вместо глубокого анализа. Неудачные формулировки - слишком длинные или слишком краткие и общие, очень банальные и скучные, не содержащие проблемы, оторванные от дальнейшего текста и т.д.

Само выступление должно состоять из трех частей – вступления (10-15% общего времени), основной части (60-70%) и заключения (20-25%).

Вступление включает в себя представление авторов (фамилия, имя отчество, при необходимости место учебы/работы, статус), название доклада, расшифровку подзаголовка с целью точного определения содержания выступления, четкое определение стержневой идеи. Стержневая идея проекта понимается как основной тезис, ключевое положение. Стержневая идея дает возможность задать определенную тональность выступлению. Сформулировать основной тезис означает ответить на вопрос, зачем говорить (цель) и о чем говорить (средства достижения цели).

Требования к основному тезису выступления:

- фраза должна утверждать главную мысль и соответствовать цели выступления;
- суждение должно быть кратким, ясным, легко удерживаться в кратковременной памяти;
  - мысль должна пониматься однозначно, не заключать в себе противоречия.

К аргументации в пользу стержневой идеи проекта можно привлекать фото-, видеофрагметы, аудиозаписи, фактологический материал. Цифровые данные для облегчения восприятия лучше демонстрировать посредством таблиц и графиков, а не злоупотреблять их зачитыванием. Лучше всего, когда в устном выступлении количество цифрового материала ограничено, на него лучше ссылаться, а не приводить полностью, так как обилие цифр скорее утомляет слушателей, нежели вызывает интерес.

План развития основной части должен быть ясным. Должно быть отобрано оптимальное количество фактов и необходимых примеров.

В научном выступлении принято такое употребление форм слов: чаще используются глаголы настоящего времени во «вневременном» значении, возвратные и безличные глаголы, преобладание форм 3-го лица глагола, форм несовершенного вида, используются неопределенно-личные предложения.

Самые частые ошибки в основной части доклада - выход за пределы рассматриваемых вопросов, перекрывание пунктов плана, усложнение отдельных положений речи, а также перегрузка текста теоретическими рассуждениями, обилие затронутых вопросов (декларативность, бездоказательность), отсутствие связи между частями выступления, несоразмерность частей выступления (затянутое вступление, скомканность основных положений, заключения).

В заключении необходимо сформулировать выводы, которые следуют из основной идеи (идей) выступления. Правильно построенное заключение способствует хорошему впечатлению от выступления в целом. В заключении имеет смысл повторить стержневую идею и, кроме того, вновь (в кратком виде) вернуться к тем моментам основной части, которые вызвали интерес слушателей. Закончить выступление можно решительным заявлением. Вступление и заключение требуют обязательной подготовки, их труднее всего создавать на ходу.

При подготовке к выступлению необходимо выбрать способ выступления: устное изложение с опорой на конспект (опорой могут также служить заранее подготовленные слайды) или чтение подготовленного текста, лучше наизусть.

Запоминание написанного текста заметно сковывает выступающего и привязывает к заранее составленному плану, не давая возможности откликаться на реакцию аудитории.

Необходимо избегать сложных предложений, причастных и деепричастных оборотов.

Пауза в устной речи выполняет ту же роль, что знаки препинания в письменной. После сложных выводов или длинных предложений необходимо сделать паузу, чтобы слушатели могли вдуматься в сказанное или правильно понять сделанные выводы. После выступления нужно быть готовым к ответам на возникшие у аудитории вопросы.

#### Методические рекомендации по выполнению тестовых заданий

Тесты – это вопросы или задания, предусматривающие конкретный, краткий, четкий ответ на имеющиеся эталоны ответов.

По форме тестовые задания могут быть весьма разнообразны.

**К** первой группе относятся задания закрытой формы с единственным правильным ответом из нескольких представленных.

**Вторую** группу составляют задания открытой формы, где ответ вводится самостоятельно в поле ввода.

**Третья** группа представлена заданиями на установление соответствия, в которых элементом одного множества требуется поставить в соответствие элементы другого множества.

**В четвертой** группе тестов требуется установить правильную последовательность вычислений или каких-то действий, шагов, операций и т. п., используются задания на установление правильной последовательности.

При подготовке к тестированию студент должен придерживаться следующих рекомендаций:

- внимательно изучить основные вопросы темы
- найти и проработать соответствующие разделы в рекомендованных нормативных документах, учебниках и дополнительной литературе;
  - выяснить условия тестирования;
- внимательно прочесть вопрос и предлагаемые варианты ответов. Выбрать правильные (их может быть несколько). На отдельном листке ответов написать цифру вопроса и буквы, соответствующие правильным ответам;
- в процессе решения желательно применять несколько подходов в решении задания, что позволит максимально гибко оперировать методами решения, находя каждый раз оптимальный вариант;
- на трудный вопрос не тратить много времени, а переходить к следующему. К трудному вопросу можно вернуться позже;
  - оставить время для проверки ответов, чтобы избежать механических ошибок.

## 5. Материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

#### Темы для докладов - презентаций

History and traditions of my university (История и традиции моего вуза).

Athletes of our university and their achievements in sports. (Спортсмены нашего вуза и их достижения в спорте).

My favorite sports team. (Моя любимая спортивная команда)

Volunteering in Russia (Волонтерское движение в России)

My workout (Моя тренировка)

Olympic Games. (Олимпийские игры)

History of the Olympic Games, acquaintance with the work of the International Olympic Committee and National Olympic Committees (История Олимпийских игр, знакомство с работой Международного Олимпийского комитета и национальных олимпийских комитетов)

### Вопросы к устному опросу:

- 1. A sense of adaptive physical culture
- 2. American adaptive physical culture
- 3. Ballroom adaptive physical culture dances are amazing.
- 4. Camping adaptive physical culture holiday (opinion composition)
- 5. Can All People Become Champions in adaptive physical culture?
- 6. Chess in adaptive physical culture
- 7. Cycling in adaptive physical culture
- 8. Extreme sports in adaptive physical culture

- 9. Extreme sports
- 10. Ice Hockey in adaptive physical culture
- 11. Paralympic Games in adaptive physical culture
- 12. Paralympic Games & their problems
- 13. Racing in adaptive physical culture
- 14. Skiing in adaptive physical culture
- 15. Snowboarding in adaptive physical culture
- 16. Sport
- 17. Sport and healthy living guide
- 18. Sport in a pub
- 19. Sport in Australia
- 20. Sport in My Academy
- 21. Sport in Our Life
- 22. Sport in Russia
- 23. Sport in the USA
- 24. Sport of Paralympic it's life
- 25. Sport Makes People Kin
- 26. Sports in adaptive physical culture
- 27. Sports and Games in adaptive physical culture
- 28. Sports in adaptive physical culture in Great Britain
- 29. Table Tennis in adaptive physical culture
- 30. The History of Football in adaptive physical culture
- 31. The History of the Olympic Games
- 32. The Paralympic Games
- 33. Watching and playing sport
- 34. Windsurfing in adaptive physical culture

## Тестовые задания

### Part A

<ol> <li>When I last talked to him, he English.</li> <li>Studies</li> </ol>
B) study
C) was studying
D) studied
2. I met her at yesterday's party, but I her by sight for years before that.
A) had known
B) have known
C) will have known
D) had been known
3. By 2010, scientists surely a cure for cancer.
A) are discovering
B) have been discovered
C) will have discovered
D) had discovered
4. Since the day he ill he a lot of reading.
A) was / had done
B) is / has done
C) was / has done
D) is / has been done
5. A: What's the time? B: I'm sorry I My watch
A) can't tell / stopped
B) didn't know / stopped
C) don't know / has stopped
D) don't know / had stopped
6. He in the library every night for the last two months.
A) would be studying
B) will have studied
C) has been studied
D) has been studying
7. Last Sunday we out of the house where we for five years.
A) had moved / lived
B) have moved / had lived
C) moved / had lived
D) will move / have lived
8. We spent hours talking about what we since we left school.
A) have done
B) had been doing
C) have been doing
D) were doing

9. They	married but in the e	end they changed their mind.
A) are going to	get	
B) will have been	en	
C) were going t	o get	
D) had been		
•	ou like me to give M vant to trouble you.	like a message for you?
A: It's no troub	le, really. I l	Mike tomorrow anyway.
A) am seeing		
B) saw		
C) have seen		

Тестовые задания приведены в полном объеме в ФОС по дисциплине.

#### 6.3. Курсовая работа

Не предусмотрена.

D) would see

#### 6.4. Вопросы к зачету

- 1. What is your morning routine?
- 2. How long have you stuck with your morning routine?
- 3. How has your morning routine changed over recent years?
- 4. What time do you go to sleep?
- 5. Do you do anything before going to bed to make your morning easier?
- 6. Do you use an alarm to wake you up in the morning, and if so do you ever hit the snooze button?
- 7. How soon after waking up do you have breakfast, and what do you typically have?
- 8. Do you answer email first thing in the morning or leave it until later in the day?
- 9. Do you use any apps or products to enhance your sleep or morning routine?
- 10. How soon do you check your phone in the morning?
- 11. What are your most important tasks in the morning?
- 12. Do you also follow your morning routine on weekends, or do you change some steps?
- 13. Does Britain have a National Day?
- 14. How do the British celebrate traditional and religious holidays?
- 15. What and when are "bank" holidays?
- 16. What is Pancake Day?
- 17. What is Guy Fawkes Night?
- 18. What is the significance of the poppy and when is it worn?
- 19. What are Britain's national flowers?
- 20. Where can I find out about British folk songs and folk tales?
- 21. What are Britain's national costumes?
- 22. What is Burns' Night and how is it celebrated?
- 23. What are the most common superstitions in Britain?
- 24. What's your favorite season and why?
- 25. Are there any special traditions associated with different seasons in your country?
- 26. Have you ever been caught in bad weather? If so, what did you do?
- 27. What crops are produced in which seasons in your country?
- 28. Do you think weather patterns are changing? If so, why do you think this is?
- 29. Do you have many disasters in you country which are caused by weather?
- 30. Do you know any interesting myths or stories about weather?

#### Вопросы к экзамену

В структуру экзамена включается:

- а) устное сообщение по тематике теоретической подготовки.
  - 1. Порядок слов простого повествовательного предложения
  - 2. Инверсия. Усилительные конструкции
  - 3. Способы перевода слова matter
  - 4. Способы перевода слова means
  - 5. subject
  - 6. Перевод союзных слов given, provided that, save
  - 7. Усиление значения слов с помощью дополнительных лексических элементов
  - 8. Функции глагола to do
  - 9. Наиболее употребительные составные предлоги
  - 10. Функции существительного в предложении
  - 11. Определители имени существительного
  - 12. Словообразовательные суффиксы существительных
  - 13. Артикли
  - 14. Функции местоимений в предложении
  - 15. Слова-заместители существительных
  - 16. Слова заместители глагола сказуемого.
- б) практическое задание по тематике разделов семестра.

#### І. Определите, какой частью речи являются выделенные слова.

- 1. The investigations of the problem showed that his approach to it was misleading.
- 2. They *approach* this problem from many sides.
- 3. A set is defined as any collection of things related for any *reason*.
- 4. Everything was carefully weighed and reasoned.
- 5. The main *concern* of an engineer is the rate at which work is being done.
- 6. The articles *concern* the contribution of the Russian mathematicians to the theory of probability.
- 7. An *attempt* was made to perform the operation.
- 8. From this we may *attempt* to deduce all other theorems by purely logical argument.
- 9. A science is more than a large *amount* of information on some subject.
- 10. These *amount* to refusal from a deeper understanding of the phenomenon.
- 11. The required accuracy is achieved by the addition of the first five terms of the series, the *rest* ones are discarded.
- 12. These statements *rest* on some suppositions.

## **II.** Определите случаи отступления от прямого порядка слов английского предложения:

- 1. Only rarely do approximately pure sedimentary lays occur naturally.
- 2. Nowhere can we see such rapid progress as in computing technique.
- 3. Related to the process of automatization are social and economic effects.
- 4. Only in this region could we expect to find such an abrupt shift.
- 5. This book does not attempt to deal adequately with these details. Nor does it cover the programming techniques used in these programs.

- 6. For this purpose no direct method has been devised, nor is it likely that such a method is possible.
- 7. To be particularly considered are the following reaction mechanisms.
- 8. Any such set we will call pairwise decisive.
- 9. Also included for comparison in Table 1 are the values of the gas-phase acidity.
- 10. To that pavilion came important visitors.
- 11. Nothing in science is ever completely new, nor is the independent work of different persons ever identical.
- 12. Of particular interest for the present discussion is evidence for the properties for the charge carriers.

Контролируемые компетенции: УК-4 Оценка компетенций осуществляется в соответствии с таблицей 3.

## ЛИСТ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ

<b>№</b> п/п	Содержание изменения	Измененные пункты	Решение Учебно- методического
11/11			совета
			002010

Part A
<ol> <li>When I last talked to him, he English.</li> <li>A) studies</li> <li>B) study</li> <li>C) was studying</li> <li>D) studied</li> </ol>
2. I met her at yesterday's party, but I her by sight for years before that A) had known B) have known C) will have known D) had been known
3. By 2010, scientists surely a cure for cancer.  A) are discovering B) have been discovered C) will have discovered D) had discovered
4. Since the day he ill he a lot of reading. A) was / had done B) is / has done C) was / has done D) is / has been done
5. A: What's the time? B: I'm sorry I My watch A) can't tell / stopped B) didn't know / stopped C) don't know / has stopped D) don't know / had stopped

C) have seen D) would see  11. When I counted my change I realized they me \$ 3 too much A) gave B) had given C) have given D) had been given  12. When he'd counted his change he it in his pocket. A) was put B) put C) had put D) has put  13. As soon as she out of bed she got dressed. A) had got	I 'I had had	ve studied
7. Last Sunday we out of the house where we for five years. A) had moved / lived B) have moved / had lived C) moved / had lived D) will move / have lived  8. We spent hours talking about what we since we left school. A) have done B) had been doing C) have been doing D) were doing  9. They married but in the end they changed their mind. A) are going to get B) will have been C) were going to get D) had been  10. A: Would you like me to give Mike a message for you? B: Oh, I don't want to trouble you. A: It's no trouble, really. I Mike tomorrow anyway. A) am seeing B) saw C) have seen D) would see  11. When I counted my change I realized they me \$ 3 too much A) gave B) had given C) have given D) had been given  12. When he'd counted his change he it in his pocket. A) was put B) put C) had put D) has put  13. As soon as she out of bed she got dressed. A) had got	<i>'</i>	
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13. As soon as she out of bed she got dressed.  A) had got	A) gave B) had gi C) have gi D) had be  12. When A) was pu B) put	he'd counted his change he it in his pocket.
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C) has got D) would get	A) gave B) had gi C) have gi D) had be  12. When A) was pu B) put C) had pu D) has put  13. As soo A) had go B) gets C) has got	the'd counted his change he it in his pocket.  It  It  It  It  It  It  It  It  It

14. In a fortnight's time they their exams.
A) have taken
B) will have taken
C) will have been taken
D) had taken
15. They were very rude to us. We there again.
A) won't go
B) hadn't gone
C) didn't go
D) wouldn't go
b) wouldn't go
16. In about farty years? time we'll probably on nills
16. In about forty years' time we'll probably on pills.
A) be living  D) have been living
B) have been living
C) have been lived
D) have lived
1- 1
17. A: Why have you set your alarm clock to go off at 5.30?
B: Because I then. I have to catch the early train.
A) get up
B) was going to get up
C) am going to get up
D) have got
18. A: I've planned my future for the next five years.
A) will you do
B) are you going to do
C) have done
D) do you do
19. You'll feel a lot better after you a rest.
A) had
B) have had
C) will have
D) had had
20. I woke up feeling tired this morning because I very well.
A) haven't slept
B) wasn't sleeping
C) hadn't slept
D) haven't been sleeping
b) haven t been sleeping
21. Go out and get some fresh air! You here reading all morning.
A) had been sitting
B) were sitting
C) are sitting
D) have been sitting
22. A: Why are you crying?
22.11. The jou offing.

B: Well, I up onions for the last five minutes.  A) have been cutting  B) will have cut  C) am cutting  D) will be cutting
<ul> <li>23. A: Did you spend your holiday in Miami?</li> <li>B: No. I was It there, but I changed my mind and went to Antalya instead.</li> <li>A) spent</li> <li>B) have spent</li> <li>C) to have spent</li> <li>D) to be spent</li> </ul>
24. I don't think your brother rid of his bad cold. A) won't get B) had got C) has got D) hasn't got
25. Transport systems likely to change in the future. One probable difference is that there more electric vehicles.  A) is / will be B) are / will be C) will / are D) will / would be
26. The men were to but the manager decided to give them a second change.  A) have been dismissed  B) dismissed  C) being dismissed  D) be dismissing
27. Mike in a travel agency for six months in 1990. He already had some experience of the tourist industry because he in a Tourist Information office in Bristol two years before.  A) had worked / had worked  B) was working / worked;  C) worked / has worked  D) worked / had worked
28. The film already when we sat down.  A) has already / started  B) was / starting  C) had / started  D) have / started
29. It is due in five years' time.  A) to complete  B) be completed  C) be completed  D) to be completed

30. I her a week ago but she yet.  A) wrote / hasn't answered  B) wrote / didn't answer  C) had written / hasn't answered  D) was written / doesn't answer
31. A: What happens to traffic in a traffic jam?  B: It up.  A) is held  B) will hold  C) has been held  D) was held
32. No one brought up that question at the meeting. That question up at the meeting A) was brought B) won't be brought C) hasn't been brought D) wasn't brought
33. By the end of this century most of the world's oil supplies  A) have used up  B) will have used up  C) have been used up  D) will have been used up
34. It that the Government would do something to relieve the situation.  A) is assumed  B) assumed  C) was assuming  D) was assumed
35. The man who by a snake was given a serum.  A) is bitten  B) has been bitten  C) had been bitten  D) had bitten
36. A cease-fire expected to later this month.  A) was / be declaring  B) is / be declared  C) is / declare  D) has expected / to be declared
<ul> <li>37. A great deal of research into the possible causes of cancer.</li> <li>A) are being done</li> <li>B) have been done</li> <li>C) has been done</li> <li>D) has done</li> </ul>
38. She promised that she hospital until she better.  A) would not leave / was

B) wouldn't leave / would be C) doesn't leave / was D) didn't leave / was
39. New sources of energy developed. This will become increasingly important as oil reserves up.  A) is being / are used B) has been / have been used C) are being / are used D) have been / is used
40. The transistor in 1948. As a result of this, both the size and the cost of electronic equipment greatly reduced.  A) was invented / have been B) had been invented / has been C) was invented / have had D) had invented / will be
41. Radio waves by the ionosphere. This makes it possible short-wave radio signals over great distances.  A) is reflected / to send B) are reflecting / sent C) are reflected / sending D) are reflected / to send
<ul> <li>42. Plans to develop cars on methanol are likely in the future.</li> <li>A) will be realized</li> <li>B) will have been realized</li> <li>C) to be realized</li> <li>D) being realized</li> </ul>
43. There is no bread left because we it all.  A) have eaten B) has been eaten C) had eaten D) have been eaten
44. Little she realize that the evening was out very differently.  A) did / turning  B) will / to turn  C) does / to have turned  D) did / to turn
45. It is highly probable that more and more solar energy in the future.  A) will be used B) be used C) to be used D) will be using
46. There isn't any more chalk, it all A) has / used up

B) was / used up C) has / been used up D) had / been used up	
47. You can stop looking for his watch. He just it. A) has / been found B) has / found C) had / found D) will / have found	
48. Don't ask me what cauliflower tastes like. I eating it. A) am not trying B) didn't try C) haven't tried D) don't try	
<ul> <li>49. I bought another concert ticket in case you to come with me.</li> <li>A) wanted</li> <li>B) will want</li> <li>C) have wanted</li> <li>D) would want</li> </ul>	
50. We'll close all the windows in case it while we are out.  A) rains B) rained C) will rain D) rain	
51. Take an umbrella with you in case it A) rained B) will rain C) should rain D) is raining	
52. She ought to pass her exams so long as she  A) doesn't panic  B) won't panic  C) shouldn't panic  D) didn't panic	
53. His hopes of making a fortune when his factory burned down.  A) were dashed B) have dashed C) was dashed D) will be dashed	
54. When eleven o'clock came and he still, I began to wonder if he an accident. A) didn't arrive / had B) hadn't arrived / had had C) won't arrive / had had D) didn't arrive / had had	

55. Some patients shout in pain while an injection. A) giving B) being given C) given D) have been given
Part B
Night visitor  She put the key in the keyhole as quietly as she could but she found it (56) as the door was old and rusty. As she (57) opened the door, it squeaked (58) on its old hinges. 'I wish they'd oil the thing a bit more (59),' she muttered to herself (60) She closed the door (61) behind her and then tiptoed (62) across the room. Unfortunately, this time it was the floorboards that betrayed her as they creaked (63) with every step she took. It had been so (64) since the old house had been built - it had (65) been about two hundred years before and for all Helen knew they had (66) replaced the original floorboards. Helen's heart began to beat (67) It was one o'clock. Helen's parents must have gone to bed (68) This was most unusual. Rarely (69) to bed before she got home. No sooner had she put her foot on the first stair (70) she heard a muffled voice call out, 'Who's there? Is that you, Helen?  56. She put the key in the keyhole as quietly as she could but she found it as the door was old and rusty.  A) hardly  B) easy
C) hard D) easily
57. As she opened the door, it squeaked on its old hinges.  A) slowly B) loudly C) careful D) noisy
58. As she opened the door, it squeaked on its old hinges.  A) lightly  B) noisily  C) softly  D) gently
59. 'I wish they'd oil the thing a bit more,'.  A) frequent  B) oftener  C) sooner  D) frequently
60she muttered to herself A) with angry B) angry C) angrily D) from anger
61. She closed the door behind her

A) shyly B) efficiently C) carefully D) fast
62and then tiptoed across the room.  A) softly  B) gentle C) finely D) shortly
63. Unfortunately, this time it was the floorboards that betrayed her as they creaked with every step she took.  A) aloud B) loud C) loudly D) allowed
64. It had been so since the old house had been built  A) along  B) long time  C) long  D) a long time
65 it had been about two hundred years before  A) probably B) certainly C) definitely D) may not
66and for all Helen knew they had replaced the original floorboards.  A) rarely B) scarcely C) never D) occasionally
67. Helen's heart began to beat A) fastly B) more faster C) more fast <b>D) faster</b>
68. Helen's parents must have gone to bed  A) early B) more earlier C) the earliest D) more early
69. Rarely to bed before she got home. A) they went B) they did go C) they have gone

D) did they go
70. No sooner had she put her foot on the first stair she heard a muffled voice call out, 'Who's there? Is that you, Helen?  A) then  B) than  C) that  D) there
The best stone in the world  In 1769 George and Eleanor Coade bought a factory manufacturing artificial stone in southeast London on a (71) at Pedlar's Acre, south (72) the river. The family were (73) running a successful factory in the south-west of England. Within a year of moving (74) the capital, George Coade died, leaving his wife and daughter to (75) on the business. The Coade Stone they perfected (76) to become the most permanent stone ever made. The product developed by the factory's former (77), Richard Holt, was a kind of baked clay. The two women (78) with his recipe, and (79) in creating a new kind of stone which was almost a hundred percent weather-proof. The advantage of Coade Stone is that while natural stone slowly breaks down and erodes away, Coade Stone seems to be (80) to survive in all weather conditions for many years. The National Gallery, the Royal Opera House and Buckingham Palace (81) display their original ornaments made of Coade Stone. (82) mother and daughter were clever businesswomen. They (83) only the top artists of the day to model their stone into statues and other ornaments. After the deaths of Eleanor Coade and her daughter the factory survived for twenty years, but in 1840 it (84) closed. With it went the Coade Stone recipe which was (85), and has never been rediscovered.
71. In 1769 George and Eleanor Coade bought a factory manufacturing artificial stone in southeast London on a (71) at Pedlar's Acre  A) territory  B) place  C) ground  D) plot
72 at Pedlar's Acre, south (72) the river A) to B) of C) from D) than
73. The family were running a successful factory in the south-west of England.  A) already B) just C) yet D) however

74. Within a year of moving \_\_\_\_\_the capital, George Coade died, leaving his wife and daughter to go on the business.

A) at B) in C) to D) on

75. Within a year of moving to the capital, George Coade died, leaving his wife and daughter to on the business.  A) go  B) carry  C) get  D) run
76. The Coade Stone they perfected to become the most permanent stone ever made.  A) claimed  B) had  C) was  D) would
77. The product developed by the factory's former, Richard Holt, was a kind of baked clay.  A) landlord  B) possessor  C) owner  D) tenant
78. The two women with his recipe, and in creating a new kind of stone which was almost a hundred percent weather-proof.  A) experimented B) tried C) experienced D) tested
79. The two women with his recipe, and in creating a new kind of stone which was almost a hundred percent weather-proof.  A) managed  B) succeeded  C) achieved  D) completed
80. The advantage of Coade Stone is that while natural stone slowly breaks down and erodes away, Coade Stone seems to be to survive in all weather conditions for many years.  A) capable B) possible C) able D) good
81. The National Gallery, the Royal Opera House and Buckingham Palace display their original ornaments made of Coade Stone.  A) still B) only C) just D) yet
82 mother and daughter were clever businesswomen. A) Either B) Also C) Each

D) Both
83. They only the top artists of the day to model their stone into statues and other ornaments.  A) employed B) worked C) staffed D) teamed
84. After the deaths of Eleanor Coade and her daughter the factory survived for twenty years, but in 1840 it closed.  A) lastly B) at last C) in the end D) finally
85. With it went the Coade Stone recipe which was, and has never been rediscovered.  A) missing B) disappeared C) lost D) left
The fall guy  Nick Gillard earns a living working as a stuntman on films and TV shows but his first (86) of show business was trick-riding circus horses when he was just 12 years old. Four years later he got the chance to (87) in his first film. 'I really enjoyed working on the film,' Nick remembers, 'so I started asking how I'd (88) becoming a stuntman.' Nick couldn't just (89) as a stuntman straight away. First he had to get (90) by the British Stunt Register, which represents stunt professionals in Britain. To do this he had to reach instructor (91) in six sports including skiing, riding and gymnastics. Since qualifying (92) the age of 19, Nick has worked on many movies and he has doubled for some of the biggest stars in Hollywood. Safety and timing are all-important for stunt professionals – they plan everything down to the (93) detail. 'We take the utmost (94) It's not like being an actor where you can (95) the shot again if it goes wrong. It's got to work first time.' Nick has (96) some terrifyingly dangerous stunts. For one film he jumped across a bridge in a speed boat, and in Alien 3 he was (97) on fire, without air, for more than two minutes. Filming on location (98) him all (99) the world, often for months (100) a time.
86. Nick Gillard earns a living working as a stuntman on films and TV shows but his first of show business was trick-riding circus horses when he was just 12 years old.  A) lesson B) experiment C) attempt D) taste
87. Four years later he got the chance to in his first film. A) play B) practice C) perform D) show

88. 'I really enjoyed working on the film,' Nick remembers, 'so I started asking how I'd becoming a stuntman.  A) go on  B) go about  C) go by  D) go for
89. Nick couldn't just as a stuntman straight away. A) put up B) establish C) set up D) introduce
90. First he had to get by the British Stunt Register, which represents stunt professionals in Britain.  A) applied B) allowed C) agreed D) accepted
91. To do this he had to reach instructor in six sports including skiing, riding and gymnastics.  A) line  B) level  C) measure  D) mark
92. Since qualifying the age of 19, Nick has worked on many movies and he has doubled for some of the biggest stars in Hollywood.  A) in B) on C) at D) by
93. Safety and timing are all-important for stunt professionals – they plan everything down to the detail.  A) tiniest B) lowest C) least D) lightest
94. 'We take the utmost' A) caution B) care C) attention D) guard
95. It's not like being an actor where you can the shot again if it goes wrong.  A) have B) make C) give

D) take
96. Nick has some terrifyingly dangerous stunts. A) made B) done C) led D) given
97. For one film he jumped across a bridge in a speed boat, and in Alien 3 he was on fire, without air, for more than two minutes.  A) put B) caught C) set D) lit
98. Filming on location (98) him all (99) the world, often for months (100) a time.  A) takes B) brings C) flies D) fetches
99. Filming on location (98) him all (99) the world, often for months (100) a time.  A) about B) through C) across D) over
100. Filming on location (98) him all (99) the world, often for months (100) a time.  A) at B) on C) for D) in