Министерство культуры Республики Башкортостан

ГБПОУ РБ Учалинский колледж искусств и культуры

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**Контрольно-измерительные материалы**

**(для очно-дистанционной формы обучения)**

по дисциплине

**ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык**

специальность 51.02.02 Социально-культурная деятельность. Организация и постановка культурно-массовых мероприятий и театрализованных представлений.

Учалы

Контрольно-измерительные материалы учебной дисциплины разработаны на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (далее – ФГОС) по специальностям среднего профессионального образования (далее СПО)

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Рекомендована:

 Заключение: №\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ от «\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г.

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**I курс 1 семестр**

**Самостоятельная работа № 1**

1. Выучить определение - **Транскрипция** - это специальные символы, обозначающие реально произносимые звуки речи. Необходимость овладения транскрипцией обусловлена расхождением между написанием и произношением в английском языке. Существует большое количество слов, имеющих либо нечитаемые буквы, либо исключения из правил. Недаром говорят: "Пишется Лондон - читай Ливерпуль". В английской произносительной системе - 48 звуков, следовательно, существует 48 транскрипционных значков.
2. Выучить все знаки транскрипции:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Буква | Название буквы | Название в русской транскрипции | Звук, который изучили | Приблизительный звук в русской транскрипции |
| A a | [eɪ] | Эй | æ | э |
| B b | [bi:] | Би | b | б |
| C c | [si:] | Си | k | к |
| D d | [di:] | Ди | d | д |
| E e | [i:] | И | e | э |
| F f | [ef] | Эф | f | ф |
| G g | [dʒi:] | Джи | g | г |
| H h | [eɪtʃ] | Эйч | h | х |
| I i | [aɪ] | Ай | i | и |
| J j | [dʒeɪ] | Джей | ʤ | дж |
| K k | [keɪ] | Кэй | k | к |
| L l | [el] | Эл | l | л |
| M m | [em] | Эм | m | м |
| N n | [en] | Эн | n | н |
| O o | [ou] | Оу | ɒ | о |
| P p | [pi:] | Пи | p | п |
| Q q | [kju:] | Кью | kw | к(в) |
| R r | [ɑ:] | А | r | р |
| S s | [es] | Эс | s | с |
| T t | [ti:] | Ти | t | т |
| U u | [ju:] | Ю | Ʌ | а |
| V v | [vi:] | Ви | v | в |
| W w | [dɅbl-ju:] | Дабл-ю | w | - (в) |
| X x | [eks] | Экс | ks | кс |
| Y y | [waɪ] | Уай | - | - |
| Z z | [zed] | Зед | z | з |

1. **Выучить знаки фонетической транскрипции для изображения звуков английского языка**:

|  |
| --- |
| **Согласные**  |
| [ f ] five | [ d ] do |
| [ v ] very | [ k ] key |
| [ θ ] thick | [ g ] gas |
| [ ð ] this | [ tʃ ] chin |
| [ s ] so | [ dʒ ] Jim |
| [ z ] zoo | [ m ] mother |
| [ ʃ ] ship | [ n ] no |
| [ ʒ ] pleasure | [ ŋ ] long |
| [ h ] horse | [ l ] less |
| [ p ] park | [ r ] river |
| [ b ] book | [ j ] yellow |
| [ t ] tea | [ w ] white |
| **Гласные и дифтонги** | д |
| [ i: ] eat | [ ei ] lake |
| [ i ] it | [ ai ] like |
| [ e ] pen | [ au ] house |
| [ æ ] bad | [ ɔi ] boy |
| [ a: ] art | [ ou ] home |
| [ ɔ ] box | [ iə ] ear |
| [ ʌ ] cup | [ ɛə ] air |
| [ u ] cook | [ uə ] poor |
| [ u: ] school | [ juə ] Europe |
| [ ju: ] tune | [ aiə ] fire |
| [ ə: ] girl | [ auə ] hour |
| [ ə ] paper | [ ɔ: ] all |

1. Выучить все правила чтения гласных и их сочетаний:

### [Чтение гласных букв](http://study-english.info/reading_rules.php)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Алфавитноеназвание буквы** | **В конце слова** |
| **гласная** | **согласная** | **гласная + r** | **гласная +re (+ согласная)** |
| **I** | **II** | **III** | **IV** |
| **А а [ ei ]** | **[ ei ]** take | **[ æ ]** cat | **[ a: ]** car | **[ εə ]** care |
| **O o [ əu ]** | **[ əu ]** rose | **[ ɔ ]** dog | **[ ɔ: ]** for | **[ ɔ: ]** more |
| **U u [ ju: ]** | **[ ju: ]** use | **[ Λ ]** cup | **[ ə: ]** fur | **[ uə ]** sure |
| **E e [ i: ]** | **[ i: ]** Pete | **[ e ]** pet | **[ ə: ]** her | **[ iə ]** here |
| **I i / Y y [ ai / wai ]** | **[ ai ]** Mike**[ ai ]** fly | **[ i ]** pig**[ i ]** system |  | **[ aiə ]** tyre |

**A**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **[ei]** | **[æ]** | **[a:]** | **[εə]** |
| plane [plein] | bag [bæg] | car [ka:] | care [kεə] |

**O**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **[əu]** | **[ɔ]** | **[ɔ:]** | **[ɔ:]** |
| nose [nəuz] | box [bɔks] | sort [sɔ:t] | store [stɔ:] |

**U**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **[ju:]** | **[ʌ]** | **[ɜ:]** | **[juə]** |
| tube [tju:b] | bus [bʌs] | turn [tɜ:n] | pure [puə] |

**E**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **[i:]** | **[e]** | **[ɜ:]** | **[iə]** |
| Pete [pi:t] | pet [pet] | her [hɜ:] | here [hiə] |

**I**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **[ai]** | **[i]** | **[ɜ:]** | **[aiə]** |
| pine [pain] | big [big] | girl [gɜ:l] | fire [faiə] |

**Y**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **[ai]** | **[i]** | **[ɜ:]** | **[aiə]** |
| bye [bai] | Syd [sid] | myrtle [mɜ:tl] | tyre [taiə] |

### [Чтение гласных буквоcочетаний](http://study-english.info/reading_rules.php)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **oo** | **[ ʊ ]** | look, book, cook, good, foot | [ lʊk ] [ bʊk ] [ kʊk ] [ ɡʊd ] [ fʊt ] |
| **[ uː ]** | pool, school, Zoo, too | [ puːl ] [ skuːl ] [ zuː ] [ tuː ] |
| **ee** | **[ iː ]** | see, bee, tree, three, meet | [ ˈsiː ] [ biː ] [ triː ] [ θriː ] [ miːt ] |
| **ea Исключения:** | **[ iː ]** | tea, meet, eat, read, speak | [ tiː ] [ miːt ] [ iːt ] [ riːd ] [ spiːk ] |
| **[ e ]** | bread, head, breakfast, healthy | [ bred ] [ hed ] [ ˈbrekfəst ] [ ˈhelθi ] |
| **au** | **[ eɪ ]** | away, play, say, may | [ əˈweɪ ] [ pleɪ ] [ ˈseɪ ] [ meɪ ] |
| **ey** | grey, they | [ ɡreɪ ] [ ˈðeɪ ] |

### [Чтение согласных буквосочетаний](http://study-english.info/reading_rules.php)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ck** | **[ k ]** | black, stick | [ blæk ] [ stɪk ] |
| **ng** | **[ ŋ ]** | sing, bring, ring, reading | [ sɪŋ ] [ brɪŋ ] [ rɪŋ ] [ ˈriːdɪŋ ] |
| **sh** | **[ ʃ ]** | she, shop, fish | [ ʃi ] [ ʃɒp ] [ fɪʃ ] |
| **ph** | **[ f ]** | phone, photograph | [ fəʊn ] [ ˈfəʊtəɡrɑːf ] |
| **[ v ]** | nephew | [ ˈnevjuː ] |
| **th** | **[ ð ]** | this, that, the | [ ðɪs ] [ ðæt ] [ ði: ] |
| **[ θ ]** | thank, thick | [ θæŋk ] [ θɪk ] |
| **[ t ]** | Thames | [ ˈtemz ] |
| **wh Исключение:** | **[ w ]** | when, white, why | [ wen ] [ waɪt ] [ waɪ ] |
| **[ h ]** | who | [ huː ] |
| **kn** | **[ n ]** | know, knife | [ nəʊ ] [ naɪf ] |
| **wr** | **[ r ]** | write, wrong | [ ˈraɪt ] [ rɒŋ ] |
| **gh** | **[ f ]** | enough | [ ɪˈnʌf ] |
| **[ - ]** | high | [ haɪ ] |
| **gn** | **[ n ]** | sign | [ saɪn ] |
| **ss** | **[ s ]** | possible | [ ˈpɒsəbəl ] |
| **[ ʃ ]** | pressure | [ ˈpreʃə ] |
| **sc** | **[ sk ]** | screen | [ skriːn ] |
| **[ s ]** | scene | [ siːn ] |
| **nk** | **[ ŋk ]** | think | [ ˈθɪŋk ] |
| **ch** | **[ tʃ ]** | chess | [ tʃes ] |
| **[ k ]** | chemistry | [ ˈkemɪstri ] |
| **[ ʃ ]** | machine | [ məˈʃiːn ] |
| **tch** | **[ tʃ ]** | match | [ mætʃ ] |
| **qu** | **[ kw ]** | question | [ ˈkwestʃən ] |

**I курс 2 семестр**

**Самостоятельная работа №1**

1. Образуйте множественное число существительных.

Computer (компьютер), lion (лев), glove (перчатка), lady (дама, леди), bus (автобус), knife (нож), potato (картошина), desk (парта), boat (лодка), child (ребенок), boy (мальчик), sheep (овца), leg (часть ноги от стопы до бедра), watch (часы), flower (цветок), play (игра), umbrella (зонт), phone (телефон), person (человек), armchair (кресло), tomato (помидор), theatre (театр), wolf (волк), subway (подземка, метро), deer (олень), elephant (слон), monkey (обезьяна), fox (лиса), family (семья), butterfly (бабочка), tram (трамвай), daddy (дядя).

1. Запишите перевод слов-исключений и напишите их во множественном числе.

Tooth, foot, woman, man, goose, ox, mouse.

1. Переведите словосочетания, употребляя притяжательный падеж существительных.

1. работа Джессики

2. имя доктора

3. машина Фрэнка

4. телевизор Ани

5. компьютер моих сыновей

6. дочь Марка и Виктории

7. словари Сюзанны

8. ключи моей сестры

9. сумки наших гостей

10. учитель моей дочери

1. Вставьте подходящий предлог места.

1. There's a strange woman standing \_\_\_\_ a tree. (под)

2. There's a motorbike \_\_\_\_ the car (перед) and a bicycle \_\_\_\_ it (позади), so the car is \_\_\_\_\_ the yellow motorbike and the bicycle.

3. There's a bus waiting \_\_\_ a bus stop.

4. There's a briefcase\_\_\_\_ the desk. (под)

5. Can you see a camera \_\_\_\_ the drawer?

6. There's a large picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall\_\_\_  two  small

7. There are two bedrooms \_\_\_\_ the flat.

8. Santa Monica is \_\_\_\_Southern California.

9. I've got a poster of Kevin Costner\_\_\_\_\_my wall.

10. Heidelberg is\_\_\_\_the River Neckar.

#### 5. Вставьте подходящее местоимение (my, your, his, her, our, their).

1 . I left … car in the garage.
2 . Mary hung … coat on the peg.
3 . Jack had … hair cut.
4 . Neil and David ate … supper.
5 . I hope you enjoy … holiday.
6 . You must make up … own mind.
7 . The children had to cook … own supper.
8 . Bill borrowed Jenny’s car … own can was being repaired.
9 . I’ll bring … own sheets and towels.
10 . Every dog had … own special basket to sleep in.
11 . You should do … own washing up.

6. Вставьте подходящее местоимение: he, she or they.

This is Maria. \_\_\_\_\_ is having lunch in the canteen.

Look at the children! \_\_\_\_\_ are playing football in the snow!

Vanya is my friend. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is riding a bike now.

Look at Pavel's parents. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are reading a book.

Lisa is Pavel's friend. Listen! \_\_\_\_\_\_ is singing!

7.  Вставьте *have or has*.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a mouse 2. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a mouse. 3. He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a mouse. 4. She\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a mouse. 5. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no mouse. 6. You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no mouse. 7. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no mouse. 8. She\_\_\_\_\_\_no mouse. 9. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a sheep. 10. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a sheep. 11. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a sheep. 12. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a sheep. 13. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no sheep. 14. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no sheep. 15. You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_no sheep.

8. Употребите *is* или *are .*

My name (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Brenda Foster. I (2)  \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the left in the picture. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_  ten years old and I (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the fifth form. My birthday (5)  \_\_\_\_\_ on the first of January. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_  from Santa Monica, California, USA. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ American. My phone number (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_ 235-456-789. I live at 16 Park Street. My post code (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_ LA 30 SM. I’ve got a sister and a brother. Their names (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Gina and Paul. Gina (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_ 16 years old and Paul (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_  only three. I’ve also got a dog. His name (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Spot. He (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_  on the right in the picture. My Mum (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We (17)  \_\_\_\_\_\_ all   friendly in our family.

9. Образуйте от данных глаголов существительные с по­мощью суффикса **-ег** или **-or**. Переведите на русский язык:

 To lead, to write, to read, to visit, to speak, to sleep, to act.

* Образуйте от данных глаголов существительные с помощью суффикса **-ment**. Переведите на русский язык:

 Develop, achieve, move, arrange, treat, state, improve.

**II курс 1 семестр**

**Самостоятельная работа № 1**

1. Переведите предложения с английского языка на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот There is/are.
2. There is no place like home.
3. Where there is love there is life.
4. There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes.
5. There are plenty of other fish in the sea.
6. There are two sides to every question.
7. Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский язык, употребляя оборот There is/are.
8. Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж.
9. На диване три кошки.
10. В холодильнике есть бутылка молока.
11. В корзине нет клубники.
12. На автобусной остановке есть люди?
13. В твоей сумке есть зеркало?
14. В этом парке нет туалета.
15. В нашем саду много цветов.
16. Под столом зеленый мяч.
17. За дверью никого нет.
18. Выпишите прилагательные, выделите суффиксы и переведите.

British, foolish, understandable, heartless, pitiless, successful, experi­ment, function, musician, socialist, artist, capitalism, professional, funda­mental, industrial, doubtful, useful, different, treatment, creative, attrac­tive, peaceful, dangerous, elementary, childish, active, economic, director, worker, passage, marriage, silence, freedom, kingdom.

1. Выберите подходящий модальный глагол в скобках.

1. You … (don’t have to/must not) go to school if you have a high temperature.

2. The exam is next week. So you … (must/can) study hard.

3. I will cook everything for the party, so you … (don’t have to/mustn’t) bring any food.

4. He needs more exercise, he … (should/can) go to a gym.

5. Women … (are allowed to/have to) cover their heads in a church.

6. I … (can’t/can) speak Italian very well because I didn’t learn it at school.

7. We … (could/couldn’t) sleep last night because of the storm.

8. Sam … (must/had to) leave the party early because his wife disappeared.

9. If you train more you … (could/will be able to) run faster.

10. I was … (ought to/able to) buy a dishwasher with my credit card.

5. Выберите подходящую форму прилагательного.

1. Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know. – Ник – самый счастливый мальчик, которого я знаю.
2. Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best). – Из шести машин мне нравится серебристая больше всего.
3. Jane’s notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine. – Ноутбук Джейн дешевле, чем мой.
4. This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had! – Это самый вкусный чизкейк, который я пробовала!
5. This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one. – Этот книжный шкаф красивее, чем тот.
6. Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday? – Ты чувствуешь себя лучше сегодня, чем вчера?
7. I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world. – Думаю, что моя кошка – самая красивая кошка в мире.
8. Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak. – Стив Джобс более известен, чем Стивен Возняк.
9. This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week. – На этой неделе погода жарче, чем на прошлой неделе.
10. Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one. – Наш новый дом дороже, чем старый.
11. Girls are usually (cleaner, more clean) than boys. – Девочки обычно более чистые, чем мальчики.
12. Chemistry was (harder, the hardest) subject at school. – Химия была самым трудным предметом в школе.

**II курс 2 семестр**

**Самостоятельная работа № 1**

1. Решите примеры и распишите их.
2. 123+50974352=
3. 746024+74096=
4. 900876201+1000000567=
5. Распишите порядковые числительные словами.

56-й; 20065-й; 13-й; 1-й; 703-й.

1. Переведите неправильные глаголы.

Устанавливать, сказал, пить, потерял, держать, знать, бросил; wrote, rise, ate, sell, fed, buy.

1. Найдите ошибку в правописание глаголов и исправьте.

Mode, farget, grow, cartch, blew, tald, breek, teech, swem, sing.

1. Напишите 2-ую форму глаголов.

To wake – ..,to ring -.. , to do - .., to meet-…, to find -…

**III курс 1 семестр**

**Самостоятельная работа № 1**

1. Дополните разделительные вопросы к предложениям.

1. The books about animals are really fun, …

2. You really like reading magazines, …

3. You can go to the library tomorrow, …

4. Your mum thinks adventure stories are exciting, …

5. You haven't seen «Harry Potter» yet, …

2. Переведите предложения, подставляя нужные падежные предлоги.

1. Дай книгу мне. 2. Напиши письмо карандашом. 3. Дом был построен моим дедом в 1965г. 4. Это окно моей квартиры. 5. Он делает игрушку для тебя. 6. Я люблю рассказы о дикой природе.

1. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous. (NOW)**
2. My book (to lie) on the table.
2. They (to work).
3. The doctor and her patient (to talk).
4. We (to cook) dinner. My mother (to make) a salad.
5. A young man (to drive) a car. He (to listen) music.
6. My grandfather (to read) a book.
7. The pen (to lie) on the floor.
8. You (to have) a break?
9. She still (to sing).
3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Continuous.

1. Around me people (to talk) Russian, Italian and English.
2. Arnold (to talk) to some of the other guests on the terrace when Hardy came.
3. Alex (to look) at his watch.
4. All night long the stars (to glitter).
5. Elizabeth (to eat) and didn’t raise her head.
6. He drank some of the wine and ate several chunks of bread while he (to wait) for his dinner to come up.
7. The family (to prepare) for the party.
8. She (to argue) that only Belinda knew how to treat men.
9. A few minutes later Edward (to hurry) through the streets to his bus stop.
10. They moved across the room, which (to start) to fill up, to a vacant corner.

4. Вставьте Future Continuous.

1. This time next Monday, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a huge office in New York. (work) 2. This time on Tuesday, Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a beach in Italy. (sunbathe) 3. Don’t make noise after midnight – I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soundly, I hope. (sleep) 4.Jackeline \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Kenya tomorrow at this time. (fly)

5. Students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ copies while he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the report. (make/ finish) 6.I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my study library at 6pm tomorrow. (work).

7. This time next year we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Pacific Ocean. (cross)

 8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dinner table while my mother\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  the meat. (lay / prepare)

9. You’ll recognize Molly! She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pink hat. (wear)

10. From 7 till 12 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ classes. (have)

 11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_\_\_ your bike this evening? (use)

12. My auntie and uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with us this weekend. (stay)

13. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ television from ten pm to midnight. (to watch)

14. This time on Friday I \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the beach. (to lie)

15. What \_\_\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow evening? (to do)

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late tomorrow night? (to work)

17. Don’t ring Greg up at 10am. He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  his music lesson. (have)

18. The boys of our team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football tomorrow morning. (play)

19. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when we arrive in Kongo. (rain)

20. It is mid-autumn, the leaves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon . (fall)

**III курс 2 семестр**

**Самостоятельная работа № 1**

1. Переведите предложения и напишите их в отрицательной форме.
	1. I go to the Institute on foot.
	2. Ann goes to the South every summer.
	3. My parents always spend their holidays at the seaside.
	4. She drives a car.
	5. Twice a year students take their exams.
2. Задайте вопрос к подлежащему, употребляя Simple Tenses
3. My friend lives in a hostel.
4. I sometimes meet your father at the station.
5. The Earth goes round the Sun.
6. Peter swims well.
7. The students go to the library every day.
8. Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский зык, употребляя Simple Tenses.

1.Мы поедем в лагерь летом. 2. Мы поедем в лагерь летом.3. Я не пойду туда. 4. Они долго там не задержатся.5. Она приедет к нам на следующей неделе.

1. Напишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени (The Past Simple).
2. She works too much. 2. We often go shopping. 3. They like rock music. 4. He never drinks alcohol. 5. They always help us.
3. Найдите ошибки в предложениях.
4. I goes to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. Shall you to watch TV yesterday? 3. When did you leave home for school every day?  4.. My brother went to work every day. 5. He leaves home at a quarter past eight. 6. He read newspapers tomorrow.
5. Выполнить тест по временам Indefinite.
6. **My mother \_\_\_\_ a bad headache.**
have got
am
has got
7. **Where \_\_\_\_\_ the Johnsons (live)?**
do
are
does
8. **Margie and her sister \_\_\_\_ wonderful voices.**
does
has got
have got
9. **I (not/understand) \_\_\_\_ that man because I (not/know)\_\_\_\_ English.**
not understand, don’t know
don’t understand, not know
don’t understand, don’t know
10. **\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ any time to help me? – Sorry, I \_\_\_\_**
Do you have, don’t
Have you got, am not
Do you have, have got
11. **Everybody in our family (help) \_\_\_\_\_ Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) \_\_\_\_ the dog, I (water) \_\_\_\_ the flowers, and my brothers (clean) \_\_\_\_ the rooms.**
help, walks, water, clean
helps, walks, water, clean
help, walks, water, cleans
12. **\_\_\_\_ Jane Smith (speak) \_\_\_\_ English?**
Is ... speak
Does ... speak
Do ... speak
13. **The Browns \_\_\_\_ a nice house in the country.**
has got
have got
14. **\_\_\_\_ you (like) swimming?**
Do you like
Does you like
Are you like
15. **\_\_\_\_ Dad \_\_\_\_ any brothers or sisters?**
Have Dad got
Does Dad have
Does Dad has
16. **\_\_\_\_ your sister often (go) to the theatre?**
Is ... go
Does ... go
Do ... go
17. **We \_\_\_\_ a car, but we are going to buy it.**
don’t have
aren’t have
hasn’t
18. **\_\_\_\_ Bob (know) what I want?**
Bob knows
Do Bob knows
Does Bob know
19. **They can’t go out because they \_\_\_\_ rain – coats and umbrellas.**
have got
aren’t have
don’t have
20. **Jack lives not far from us, but we (not/see) \_\_\_\_ him often.**
not see
doesn’t see
don’t see
21. **Don’t give him cigarettes. He (not/smoke) \_\_\_\_.**
isn’t smoke
doesn’t smoke
don’t smoke
22. **Can you help me? I (not/know)\_\_\_\_ the way to the market.**
am not know
not know
don’t know
23. **\_\_\_\_ Peter \_\_\_\_ any beer in the fridge?**
Does Peter have
Do Peter has
Have Peter got
24. **My daughter Mary (not/like)\_\_\_\_ apples, but she likes oranges.**
not likes
doesn’t likes
doesn’t like
25. **What’s the matter? You (look) \_\_\_\_\_ very happy.**
look
looks

**IV курс 1 семестр**

**Самостоятельная работа № 1**

1. Тексты: *«Theatre», «Music in our life*» перевести.

**The Theatre**

1). People live a very busy life nowadays, so they have little time to spare. 2). Still they try their best to make use of those rare hours of **leisure**. 3). Some people find it a pleasure to go to the **theatre**. 4). The theatre is one of the most ancient kinds of arts. 5). For centuries people have come to the theatre for different aims: to relax, to be amused and entertained, to have a good laugh, to enjoy the acting of their favourite actors and actresses.

6). Some people like **drama**, others are fond of **musical comedy**. 7). **The subtlest** **theatre-lovers** prefer **ballet and opera.** 8). In our country there are a lot of theatres: big and small, new and old, famous and not very well known. 9) The Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow is among the most famous theatres in the world. 10). Wonderful operas and ballets are **stage**d in this theatre. 11). The names of Ulanova, Plisetskaya, Maximova, Vasiliev, Arkhipova, Sotkilava and others are known **worldwide.**

12). The other most popular Moscow theatres are the Maly Theatre, the Satire Theatre, the Vakhtangov Theatre, the Variety Theatre and others. 13). Young **spectators** attend the Children's Musical Theatre and **the Puppet Theatre** more willingly. 14). All these and lots of other theatres present a great variety of shows. 15). That makes a spectator feel somewhat at a loss what theatre to choose. 16). In this case it may turn out useful to consult **a billboard** and find out what and where is on. 17). Sometimes you may face a difficulty of another kind: that is of getting **tickets.** 18). If you don't feel like standing in **a queue** for tickets at the **box-office**, you may **book** them beforehand.

19). Ticket prices vary according to the **seats**. 20). The better seats at the theatre are **in the stalls** and **in the dress circle.** 21). They are rather expensive seats. 22). **Boxes**, of course, are the best seats and the most expensive, too. 23). Those people, who are short of money, take seats **in the gallery**, **in the balcony** or **in the upper balcony**. 24). Tickets for afternoon **performances** are cheaper than those for evening performances.

**Music in our life**

Can you think of a day without music? We can hear **music** everywhere: in the streets and at home, over the radio and on TV, in the shops and in the parks. People all over the world **are fond of music.** They **listen to music**, they **dance to music**, they learn to play **musical instruments**.

But what is music? Specialists explain that music isn't only a combination of pleasant **sounds**. It is an art which reflects life. There are a lot of different kinds of music. Some of them appeared long ago, and some are modern. For example, **folk music** appeared long ago, but it is still alive. There are many **local performers, choirs and folk groups** in Russia; but perhaps the most famous **singer** is Nadezhda Babkina. Folk songs are very **tuneful** and pleasant to listen to. **Classical music** is often associated with the music of the past. However, this style also includes music being written now, and we may speak of modern classical music. **Rap** is **a modern musical style** where the singer speaks or shouts the words in time to music with a steady beat. Such groups as Public Enemy or House of Pain are leaders in this style.

Great Britain has produced more popular music stars than any other country. Over the last 30 years rock and pop music have been very popular in Britain. The Beatles, with their style of **singing**, eloquent and exciting, is still one of the most popular groups. British groups often set new trends in music. New styles, groups and singers continue to appear. Some of the more recent pop groups are Dire Straits, Eurhythmics and Spice Girls. Many of the new bands have been able to use the changes in technology to develop their music. Computerized **drum machines, synthesizers** and other **electronic instruments** are now just as popular as **the piano and electric guitars.**

Tastes differ. So people's musical interests range from pop and rock music, which are extremely popular nowadays, especially among young people, to classical music and opera.

My favourite style of music is pop music, because it is breathtaking and full of energy. When I listen to pop music it makes me remember happy times and forget the problems of everyday life. It helps me to relax when I'm tired, and entertains me when I'd like to have fun. My favourite group is Abba. It was formed in 1973 in Sweden. Abba's cheerful **tunes** made them international pop stars and one of the most successful groups of the seventies. Their most famous **songs** ("Waterloo", "Money, Money, Money", "Knowing Me, Knowing You", etc.) often topped European charts. Though the group doesn't exist any more, it is still popular with people of all ages. I can't but admire their style of singing. I find it fascinating and overwhelming. When I have free time I listen to their **records**. I also like having **background music** while I am working.

I don't mind listening to **dance music**, especially when I go to disco clubs. This style of music is catchy and I like catchy tunes. It makes me more energetic.

It's a pity that many young people like to listen only to modern music. As for me, I also enjoy listening to classical music. I find it tuneful and appealing. Classical music is always a complex of emotions. It gives me delight, pleasure and a sense of happiness. Some pieces of classical music are really wonderful. Not long ago I listened to the First Piano Concerto, **compose**d by Tchaikovsky. The power of his music captivated me. The impression was overwhelming.

The music I hate is **heavy metal**. I find it **noisy and dreadful**. When I listen to this style of music it presents to my mind pictures of dark days. Though some young people are fond of this style of music, it is not to everyone's taste. To my mind, music too loud can destroy our ears. I am indifferent to other styles of music. For example, I don't mind listening to **jazz.** **Improvisation** is an important part of this style, that's why a jazz song may sound a little different each time it is played. I think that jazz is a mixture of many different kinds of music, but I consider it a bit complicated.

My mother and father approve of my tastes in music. Though they prefer to listen to classical and "**bard music",** they think that, on the whole, modern music is not too bad. My parents agree that **each generation has its own tastes.**

It goes without saying that music plays a very important role in people's lives. It **reflects our moods and emotions**. **Music appeals to our hearts and transforms** **our feelings. It conquers our souls and enriches our minds**. Besides, listening to music is the perfect way to spend free time and not to feel bored. You can hardly find a person who doesn't like or need music and who never sings or dances. Music is beauty in sounds; it is our magic **source of inspiration.**

1. Выучите выделенные слова наизусть устно и письменно.

**Выполнение упражнений по текстам очно.**