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АВТОНОМНАЯ НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
«ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ»
«УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ЭКОНОМИКИ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ»
Факультет экономики, управления и юриспруденции
Кафедра социально-гуманитарных дисциплин

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Проректор по учебно-методической работе
_____ / Г.П. Узунова
«02» февраля 2026 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Направление подготовки

27.03.01 «Стандартизация и метрология»

Профиль

«Стандартизация, сертификация и метрология»

Квалификация выпускника
Бакалавр

Для всех
форм обучения

Симферополь, 2026 г.

1. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

В качестве оценочных средств используются:

- практические задания (грамматические задания, составление диалогов, упражнения на освоение лексики);
- тестовые задания, словарные диктанты;
- устные сообщения, и презентации по темам (вопросам), вынесенным на самостоятельную работу.

Задания для текущего контроля предлагаются из:

1. Методического пособия Изучаем английский: учебно-методическое пособие / составители О. Н. Поликарпова, О. В. Козина, А. В. Дидрих. — Барнаул: Алтайский государственный педагогический университет, 2020. — 176 с. — Текст: электронный // Цифровой образовательный ресурс IPR SMART: [сайт]. — URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/102725.html (дата обращения: 17.06.2022). — Режим доступа: для авторизир. пользователей.
2. Учебно-методического пособия Шкарлат, Л.П. Иностранный язык: учебно-методическое пособие по самостоятельной работе студентов. / Л.П. Шкарлат, – Симферополь: АНО «ООВО» «Университет экономики и управления», 2021 – 163 с. – Текст: электронный.

Компетенция УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	
УК-4.1. Знает общий лексический минимум русского и изучаемого иностранного языка, требования к устной и письменной формам деловой коммуникации на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке	ТЕМА 1. а) Формулы речевого этикета (стр. 21-23) (2); б) Фонетический строй английского языка и правила чтения Основные части речи и состав предложения. Интонация в различных видах предложений: стр. 24- 27 (2). ТЕМА 2. а) Тексты: 2.2., стр. 28; 2.6., стр. 30; 2.10., стр. 31 (2); б) Лексический материал: зад. 2.1., стр. 28; 2.5., стр. 29; 2.8., стр. 30 (2); в) Формулы речевого этикета: стр. 32 (2); г) Фонетика и правила чтения: стр.32 (2); д) Грамматика. Имя существительное: единственное и множественное число; существительные, имеющие одну форму для единственного и множественного числа: стр. 33-34 (2). Местоимения: личные, объектный падеж, притяжательный падеж, возвратные местоимения. Вопросительные местоимения. Неопределенные местоимения и их производные: стр. 35,

	39-40 (2). Указательные местоимения: стр. 37-38 (2). Артикль. Случаи отсутствие артикля: стр. 41-44 (2). ТЕМА 3. а) Тексты: 3.2., стр. 47; 3.6., стр.48 (2); б) Лексический материал: зад. 3.1., стр. 46; 3.5., стр. 48 (2): в) Формулы речевого этикета: стр. 49-51 (2): г) Фонетика и правила чтения: стр. 51(2); д) Словообразование: стр. 51 (2); е) Грамматика. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных: стр. 53-55 (2). Наречие. Особенности образования. Степени сравнения наречий: стр. 57 (2). Конструкция there is/are: стр. 58 (2). Числительные. Количественные числительные. Порядковые числительные: стр. 61 (2). Предлоги: стр. 63 (2). Повелительное наклонение: стр. 64 (2). ТЕМА 4. а) Тексты: 4.2., стр. 67; зад. 4.6., стр. 68 (2); б) Лексический материал: зад. 4.1., стр. 66: зад. 4.5., стр. 67 (2); в) Формулы речевого этикета: стр. 70-73 (2); г) Фонетика и правила чтения: стр. 73 (2); д) Словообразование. стр. 73 (2); е) Грамматика. Модальные глаголы и их синонимичные обороты: стр. 74-79 (2); Образование и употребление времен группы Simple в активном залоге: стр. 81-89; 90-95; 97-102; 104-108 (2). ТЕМА 5. а) Тексты: 5.2., стр. 110; 5.5., стр. 112 (2); б) Лексический материал: зад. 5.1., стр. 110; 5.4., стр. 112. (2); в) Формулы речевого этикета: стр. 113-116 (2); г) Фонетика и правила чтения: стр.116 (2); д) Словообразование: стр.117 (2); е) Грамматика. Образование и употребление времен группы Continuous в активном залоге: стр.118-122; 125, 127-130; 133-136 (2). ТЕМА 6. а) Тексты: 6.5., стр. 139; 6.10., стр. 141; 6.14., стр. 142 (2);

	б) Лексиксический материал: зад. 6.1., стр. 138; 6.13., стр. 142 (2); в) Разговорные фразы: стр. 144 (2); г) Словообразование: стр. 145 (2); д) Грамматика. Образование и употребление времен группы Perfect в активном залоге: стр.146-151; 154-157; 160-163. (2).
УК-4.2. Умеет анализировать, сравнивать, обобщать и оценивать информацию (факты, события, явления, мнения) на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке; логично, аргументировано и ясно выражать свои мысли в устной и письменной формах на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке в ситуациях межличностной, профессиональной и деловой	ТЕМА 1. 1. Составить диалоги, используя выученные фразы речевого этикета; 2. Выполнить задания: 1.1., стр. 24; 1.2., стр. 25: 2.6., стр.30. (2). ТЕМА 2. 1. Составить диалоги, используя выученные фразы речевого этикета; 2. Выполнить задания: 2.3.- 2.4., стр. 29; 2.6., 2.10, стр. 31; 2.26., 2.28., 2.29., 2.31., стр. 41: 2.32., стр.44; задание 6., стр. 45. (2); 3. Подготовить презентацию по изучаемой теме; 4. Подготовить сообщение по изучаемой теме. ТЕМА 3. 1. Составить диалоги, используя выученные фразы речевого этикета; 2. Выполнить задания: 3.2.-3.3., стр. 47; 3.5.-3.6., стр. 48; .3.10., стр. 51; 3.13., стр. 54; 3.14., стр. 56; 3.16, стр. 57: 3.19.-3.20 стр. 60; 3.26., стр. 62; 3.31., стр.65 (2); 3. Подготовить презентацию по изучаемой теме. ТЕМА 4. 1. Составить диалоги, используя выученные фразы речевого этикета; 2. Выполнить задания: 4.1., стр. 67; 4.2.-4.3 стр. 670; 4.5.-4.6., стр. 67-68; 4.9.-4.11., стр. 70-72; стр. 4.13., стр. 73; 4.14., стр. 77; 4.17., стр. 79; 4.31., стр. 89; 4.35.-4.36., стр. 95; 4.58., стр. 108 (2); 3. Подготовить презентацию по изучаемой теме. ТЕМА 5. 1. Составить диалоги, используя выученные фразы речевого этикета; 2. Выполнить задания: 5.1.-5.2, стр. 110-111; 5.9., стр. 117; 5.13., стр. 118; 5.16.-5.17., стр. 123; 5.24., стр. 126; 5.29., стр. 130; 5.38, стр. 136 (2). 3. Подготовить презентацию по

	пройденной теме. ТЕМА 6. 1. Составить диалоги, используя выученные фразы речевого этикета; 2. Выполнить задания: 6.1.-6.4., стр. 138-139; 6.5.-6.7, стр. 139-140; 6.10.-6.11, стр. 141; 6.13.-6.14., стр. 142; 6.24.-6.25, стр. 151; 6.40.-6.41., стр.163 (2); 3. Подготовить презентацию по изучаемой теме; 4. Составить диалоги по предложенной теме.
УК-4.3. Владеет навыками устного и письменного делового общения на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке; навыками делового речевого этикета; основной терминологией в деловой сфере на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке; навыками использования информационно-коммуникационных технологий в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач	ТЕМЫ 1-6 Выполнить задания: 2.11., стр. 34; 2.15., стр. 35; 2.18., стр. 36; 2.22., стр. 38; 2.30., стр. 41; 2.33., стр. 52; 3.4., стр. 48; 3.15., стр. 56: 3.21., стр.60; 3.27., стр.63; 3.32, стр. 65; 4.4., стр.67; 4.7., стр.69; 4.27., стр. 86; 4.30., стр. 89; 4.44., стр. 96; 5.3., стр.111; 5.6., стр. 113; 6.15., стр. 143 (2). 1.11., стр. 11; 1.15., стр. 15; 2.11., стр. 23; 2.14., стр. 25; 3.8., стр. 29; 9.12., стр. 91, стр. 70-75 (1).

Тестовые задания:

Variant 1

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

Choose the correct variant:

1. Have you ever been to France?" "Yes, I_____ there last August."
   a) had been
   b) went
   c) have been
   d) gone

26. "What is he doing?" " _____."
   a) He's an economist
   d) He's having lunch
   c) He's having lunch
   d) He an economist

2. The bank is _____the cinema.
a) above
b) beside
c) up
d) on

3. Couldn't you go a little faster?
I'm _____ a hurry.
a) on
b) in
c) at
d) into

4. I usually wear skirts, but today
I_____trousers.
a) wears
b) wear
c) wearing
d) wore

5. It's Mr Smith,_____?
a) isn't he
b) is it
c) isn't it
d) is he

6. One of my neighbours has
_____ me to tea.
a) invited
b) pleased
c) suggested
d) offered

7. I'm _____ in the news.
a) exciting
b) interesting
c) interested
d) interest

8. Can we _____at your house and
go to the party together?
a) come;
b) see;
c) find.
d) sang

9. How can I_____to the post-office?
a) reach

27. Would you mind_____the window, please?
a) to open
b) I open
c) opening
d) to open

28. We arrived _____the airport in time.
a) —
b) at
c) on
d) to

29. _____
a) I like very much reading.
b) I like reading very much.
c) I like very reading.
d) I likes very reading.

30. It rained all day yesterday, _____?
a) no
b) isn't it
c) didn't it
d) is it

31. Father leaves _____ home at 7 o'clock
so that he can be in his office at 8.
a) —
b) from
c) at
d) above

32.1don't know where he is, he hasn't arrived
_____.
a) still
b) already
c) yet
d) on

33. This car is _____.
a) mine
b) my
c) her's
d) our

34. 1_____ you are wrong.
a) know
b) knows

b) get
c) find
d) search

10. Must I take my umbrella?" "No, you _____. It's not going to rain."
a) mustn't
b) needn't
c) have to
d) has to

11. I think John _____translate this document.
a) have to
b) will have
c) will have to
d) have to

12. I was a bit worried because I thought I might _____my train.
a) be late
b) not reach
c) miss
d) is late

13.1 _____ breakfast when the phone rang.
a) have
b) am having
c) was having
d) were having

14. This car is more _____ than that one.
a) faster
b) modern
c) fastest
d) fast

15. She hasn't written to me _____met last time.
a) since
b) ago
c) for
d) from

16. This question is _____ difficult for me.
a) too
b) to

c) am knowing
d) am know

35. My teacher lives _____ 45 Elm Street.
a) under
b) on
c) in
d) at

36. "Did you enjoy _____?" "Yes, I did."
a) yourselves;
b) you;
c) yourself
d) yourselfs

37. _____ in our city are expensive.
a) All restaurant
b) The restaurants all
c) All the restaurants
d) All restaurantes

38. Their parents came _____ car yesterday.
a) by
b) in
c) on
d) at

39. You are taller _____Mary.
a) then
b) than
c) —
d) when

40. Mr Dupont is _____.
a) the French
b) a Frenchman
c) France
d) a Frenchmen

41. If she _____ Peter, he'll stay.
a) asked
b) had asked

c) such
d) so

17. This record-shop _____ a book-shop a few years ago.
a) was
b) used
c) had
d) uses

18. She doesn't like _____ television.
a) looking
b) watch
c) watching
d) watches

19. He arrived _____you were asleep.
a) during
b) for
c) while
d) at

20. Mr. Smith woke up in the middle of the night. He could hear _____ in his garden.
a) anybody
b) everywhere
c) someone
d) anybodies

21. I couldn't come to the party because I _____go to work.
a) had
b) had to
c) have
d) has

22. He doesn't speak languages very_____.
a) good
b) better
c) well
d) gooder

23. "Harry is on the phone." "Who _____ to?"
c) asks
d) ask

42. He can't go to see her tonight. He hasn't got _____ time.
a) many
b) a
c) much
d) some

43. Please _____.
a) put off your coat
b) take on your coat
c) put your coat on
d) puts your coat on

44. They came _____ .
a) early in the morning
b) in early the morning
c) in the morning early
d) Tomorrow morning

45. Why aren't you looking _____ your notebook?
a) to
b) —
c) at
d) from

46. If it _____ nice tomorrow, we'll go to the zoo.
a) is;
b) will;
c) would be
d) will be

47. We _____ the sights of the city next week.
a) will see
b) have see
c) was shown
d) were shown

48. I _____ English since I was at school.
a) don't speak;

a)does he talk;
b)is he talk;
c)is he talking.
d) are she talk

24. Which country _____ from?
a) Tom is coming;
b) does Tom come;
c) comes Tom.
d) is Tom is come

25._____ I put it in the bag? ‘‘Yes, please.’’
a) Will
b) Do
c) Shall
d) Does

b) haven’t spoken;
c) speaking
d) speaks

49. What is their new house like?” “It _____.”
a) looks like an office block
b) seems like very comfortable
c) looks very well
d) look very modern

50. Tell me more about your work, I’m very _____.
a) interesting
b) interesting in it
c) interested in it
d) interest

Вариант II

1. A:_____be nervous, you can do it!
B**:** I’m not so sure.
a) Don’t
b) Not
c) No
b) Do

2. A: How many people were there?
B: ...
a) Sometimes
b) About twenty
c) Very much
d) A lot of

3. A: Who are you_____to the cinema with?
B: A friend. You don’t know her.
a) go
b) friend
c) going
d) to go

4. A: Which _____ would you like?
B**:** The cheaper one.
a)your one
b) yours one
c) you’re
b) one

26. A: When_____ it over?
B: Around ten o’clock.
a) were
b) be
c) did
d) are

27. Is this your contract?
B: Yes, this is _____ room.
a) us
b) we
c) ours
d) our

28. A: That’s _____ wine for me.
B: Come on, you’re not drinking.
a) lot of
b) too much
c) too many
d) a lot

29 A: Who is_____ in the other room?
B: I think it’s my boss.
a) shout
b) it shout
c) shouting at
d) shouting

5. A: Is there a wastepaper basket somewhere?
B: Yes, _____ under the table.
a) is there
b) it's
c) is one
d) there is

6. A: _____ anybody smoke in your family?
B: No, nobody.
a) Are
b) Do
c) Does
d) Is

7. A: _____ I come, too?
B: Sorry, you can't.
a) Do
b) Am
c) Let
d) May

8. A: What kind of car _____ ?
B: A Fiat.
a) has she got
b) is she
c) she has
d) she has got

9. A: What _____ the film like?
B: Interesting.
a) did
b) were
c) was
d) do

10. A: Please _____ your shoes off.
B: But they are clean.
a) to take
b) talking
c) took
d) take

11. A: How much ice cream would you like?
B: _____, please.

30. A: Is _____ anything wrong?
B: No, I'm just tired.
a) __
b) it
c) they
d) he

31. A: How can I help?
B: You _____ .
a) don't
b) can't
c) aren't
d) not

32. A: _____I try again?
B: Do, please.
a) Would
b) Have
c) Shall
d) Can

33. A: _____ a good time at the party.
B: Thanks. See you later.
a) Have
b) Make
c) Do
d) Be

34. A: We've got _____ time.
B: Let's walk then.
a) lots of
b) lots
c) lot of
d) a lot

35. A: What're you _____ this weekend?
B: I'm going away.
a) do
b) staying
c) doing
d) be

36. A: Is this _____ own car?
B: No, it's his father's.

a) A lot
b) A lot of
c) Many
d) A few

12. A:_____ your friend doing?
B: He is waiting for us.
a) Where's
b) What're
c) Where're
d) What's

13. A: Is this your room?
B: Yes, this is _____ room.
a) us
b) we
c) ours
d) our

14. A: _____ any letters for me?
B: Yes, they are on the desk.
a) Are there
b) Is it
c) Are they
d) Is there

15. A: What do you do?
B:_____ .
a) Fine thanks.
b) I'm a teacher.
c) Sleep
d) I'm working

16. A: _____ I come in?
B: Of course, come in and have a seat.
a) Let
b) Am
c) May
d) Must

17. A: Why _____ leave so early?
B: Because I had headache.
a) did you
b) was it
c) were you
d) you

18. A: Let's not_____ restaurant again.

a) he
b) him
c) he's
d) his

37. A: _____ tickets for tomorrow night?
B: Yes, a few.
a) Is there some
b) Are there any
c) Are there some
d) Is there any

38. A: How often _____ come here?
B: Once or twice a week.
a) is he
b) she to
c) do you
d) are you

39. A: _____ you, please, come back in a few minutes?
a) May
b) Must
c) Are
d) Could

40. A: What _____ for dinner?
B: Something cold.
a) would you like
b) would like you
c) like you
d) do have

41. A: Here are the tickets for tonight.
B: Who _____ them?
a) did bought
b) buy
c) bought
d) buying

42. A: There are_____ I expected.
B: They've all flown away.
a) lesser birds
b) less birds
c) we go to that
d) fewer birds

43. A: When I was a young I wasn't

B**:** All right. Where shall we go then?

a) going to that
b) go to that
c) we go to that
d) to go to that

19. A: Was it very crowded?
B**:** There were only _____ people.

a) Little
b) Small
c) a few
d) Bit

20. A: Why _____ children sleeping?
B**:** It's not late.
a) don't
b) isn't
c) can't
d) aren't

21. A: Whose is this paper?
B: I think, it's _____ .

a) me
b) mine
c) my
d) I

22. A: Is there any milk at home?
B: No, _____ .
a) it isn't
b) isn't
c) there isn't
d) there not

23. A: _____ you like this music?
B**:** It's all right.

a) Is
b) Are
c) Does
d) Do

24. A: _____ you play tennis?
B**:** Yes, a little bit.

a) Can
b) Are
c) May

_____ to smoke.
B: Neither was I.
a) allowed
b) have
c) must
d) possible

44. A: What the most beautiful country _____ visited?
B: I've never been abroad
.a) you've yet
b) have you ever
c) you've still
d) you've been

45. A: When_____ be able to give us the answer?
B: By Wednesday.
a) are
b) can't you
c) shall you
d) will you

46. A: Did you _____to eating rice when you lived in China?
B: Yes, I Did.
a) get used
b) using
c) to be used
d) use

47. A: Jackie's sister_____ a beautiful green dress.
a) was worn
b) was wearing
c) weared
d) did wear

48. A: _____do my homework unless you let me watch TV.
B: Which program do you want to see?
a) I can
b) I shall
c) I won't
d) I will

49. A: I can't come out with you because I'am_____visit my grandmother.
B: How about Wednesday then?
a) going to
b) go
c) being

d) Have

25. A: Where _____ you like to sit?
B: How about over there, in the back.

a) have you got to
b) you
c) would you
d) you would

d) will

50. A: _____ to get there by bus than by train?
B: I'll check the time table for you.
a) Is it the more quickly
b) Is it quicker
c) Is it quickest
d) Is it the quicker

Словарный диктант по теме: я в повседневной жизни

Запишите слова под диктовку и сделайте соответствующий перевод (в 1 столбце обучающиеся записывают слова, словосочетания, на английском языке, которые преподаватель диктует на русском языке; во 2 столбце обучающиеся записывают слова, словосочетания на русском языке, которые преподаватель диктует на английском языке; в обоих столбиках - переводы).

English	Russian
1. the capital – 2. a citizen– 3. parents – 4. a lawyer– 5. housewife– 6. younger – 7. pensioner– 8. perfect relationships –	9. ходить на прогулку– 10. готовиться– 11. студент очной формы обучения– 12. принимать участие– 13. любимый – 14. заниматься спортом– 15. заниматься борьбой – 16. проводить (время) –

2. КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ПРИ ПРОВЕДЕНИИ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

Вид контроля	Наименование работы	Наименование оценочных средств	Шкала оценивания
Текущий контроль	-практические задания (грамматические задания, составление диалогов, упражнения на освоение лексики); -тестовые задания, словарные диктанты; -устные сообщения, и презентации по темам (вопросам), вынесенным на самостоятельную работу.	Оценка выступлений на практическом (семинарском) занятии, проверка заданий и устный опрос, оценивание презентаций	отлично хорошо удовлетворительно неудовлетворительно

Критерии оценивания устных ответов обучающихся

Устные ответы оцениваются по пяти критериям:

1 *Содержание* (соблюдение объема высказывания, соответствие теме, отражение всех аспектов, указанных в задании, стилевое оформление речи, аргументация, соблюдение норм вежливости).

2 *Взаимодействие с собеседником* (умение логично и связно вести беседу, соблюдать очередность при обмене репликами, давать аргументированные и развернутые ответы на вопросы собеседника, умение начать и поддерживать беседу, а также восстановить ее в случае сбоя: переспрос, уточнение);

3 *Лексика* (словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку);

4 *Грамматика* (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций в соответствии с поставленной задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку);

5 *Произношение* (правильное произнесение звуков английского языка, правильная постановка ударения в словах, а также соблюдение правильной интонации в предложениях).

Шкала оценивания	Характеристика оценивания
отлично	оценивается ответ, который показывает прочные знания основных процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличается глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; владение терминологическим аппаратом; умение объяснять сущность, явлений, процессов, событий, делать выводы и обобщения, давать аргументированные ответы, приводить примеры; свободное владение монологической речью, логичность и последовательность ответа.
хорошо	оценивается ответ, обнаруживающий прочные знания основных процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличается глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; владение терминологическим аппаратом; умение объяснять сущность, явлений, процессов, событий, делать выводы и обобщения, давать аргументированные ответы, приводить примеры; свободное владение монологической речью, логичность и последовательность ответа. Однако допускается одна - две неточности в ответе.
удовлетворительно	оценивается ответ, свидетельствующий в основном о знании процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличающийся недостаточной глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; знанием основных вопросов теории; слабо сформированными навыками анализа явлений, процессов, недостаточным умением давать аргументированные ответы и приводить примеры; недостаточно свободным владением монологической речью, логичностью и последовательностью ответа. Допускается несколько ошибок в содержании ответа.
неудовлетворительно	оценивается ответ, обнаруживающий незнание процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличающийся неглубоким раскрытием темы; незнанием основных вопросов теории, несформированными навыками анализа явлений, процессов; неумением давать аргументированные ответы, слабым владением монологической речью, отсутствием логичности и последовательности. Допускаются серьезные ошибки в содержании ответа.

Критерии оценивания работы обучающихся на практических занятиях

Шкала оценивания	Показатели	Критерии

Шкала оценивания	Показатели	Критерии
Отлично	1. Полнота выполнения практического и тестового задания (полнота ответа); 2. Своевременность выполнения задания; 3. Последовательность и рациональность выполнения практического задания (логичность и четкость ответа); 4. Правильность ответов на вопросы; 5. Самостоятельность решения (владение дополнительным материалом); 6. Знание нормативно-законодательной базы и терминологии курса.	Задание решено самостоятельно. При этом составлен правильный алгоритм решения задания, в логических рассуждениях, в выборе формул и решении нет ошибок, получен верный ответ, задание решено рациональным способом. Дан правильный и исчерпывающий ответ на поставленные теоретические и тестовые вопросы, в которых обучающийся показал всестороннее системное знание программного материала, усвоение основной и дополнительной литературы, четкое владение понятийным аппаратом.
Хорошо		Задание решено с помощью преподавателя. При этом составлен правильный алгоритм решения задания, в логическом рассуждении и решении нет существенных ошибок; правильно сделан выбор формул для решения; есть объяснение решения, но задание решено нерациональным способом или допущено не более двух несущественных ошибок, получен верный ответ. На поставленные теоретические и тестовые вопросы, при которых обучающийся показал достаточный уровень знаний основного программного материала: освоение информации лекционного курса и учебных пособий, овладение понятийным аппаратом, методикой исследований при попытке анализа различных ситуаций.
Удовлетворительно		Задание решено с подсказками преподавателя. Задание решено в общем виде. Обучающийся показал средний уровень знаний основного программного материала, но не мог убедительно аргументировать свой ответ, ошибся в использовании понятийного аппарата, показал недостаточные знания литературных источников.
Неудовлетворительно		Задание не решено. Обучающийся продемонстрировал значительные пробелы в знаниях основного программного материала, не аргументировал свой ответ, показал неудовлетворительные знания понятийного аппарата и специальной литературы.

Критерии оценивания тестовых заданий

Оценивание **тестовых заданий** происходит в соответствие с процента правильных ответов:

Шкала оценивания	Характеристика оценивания
Отлично	Ответ обучающегося составляет не менее чем 85 % тестовых заданий
Хорошо	Ответ обучающегося составляет не менее чем 70 % тестовых заданий
Удовлетворительно	Ответ обучающегося составляет не менее чем 51 % тестовых заданий.
Неудовлетво	Ответ обучающегося составляет не менее чем 50 % тестовых заданий

рительно	

Критерии оценивания словарного диктанта

Оценивание словарного диктанта происходит в соответствие с процента правильных ответов:

Вид работы	Отлично	Хорошо	Удовлетворительно	Неудовлетворительно
Словарный диктант	95% - 100%	75% - 94%	51% - 74%	Менее 51%

3. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Средства оценивания в ходе промежуточной аттестации:
– вопросы для зачета;
– практические задания для зачета

Компетенция УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	
УК-4.1. Знает общий лексический минимум русского и изучаемого иностранного языка, требования к устной и письменной формам деловой коммуникации на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке	ТЕМА 1 – 6 I. Лексический материал в объеме не менее 150 единиц. II. Грамматический строй языка: -морфология: стр.8-18, 20-21 (2), - синтаксис стр.26-27 (2); - словообразование: 51, 117, 145 (2); III. Тексты по изучаемой тематике: 1.8., 12 (1); стр. 30-31; 47-48; 67-68; 110, 112; 139, 141, 142 (2); 96.
УК-4.2. Умеет анализировать, сравнивать, обобщать и оценивать информацию (факты, события, явления, мнения) на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке; логично, аргументировано и ясно выражать свои мысли в устной и письменной формах на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке в ситуациях межличностной, профессиональной и деловой	ТЕМА 1– 6 Выполнить задания: 1,19., стр. 17; 2.13., стр. 24; 3.7.-3.8. стр.29; 9.5., стр. 87; 7.5., стр. 58; 7.9., стр. 60; 9.7., стр. 89; 9.11., стр. 91; 9.23., стр.98; 9.24 (С)., стр. 99; 10.7., стр. 106 (1); 2.19., стр. 35; 2.27., 3.18., стр. 57; 3.24., стр. 60; 4.20., стр. 80; 4.33., стр.90; 4.60., стр.. 109; 5.11., стр. 117; 5.20., стр. 124; 5.26., стр. 127; 5.34., 132 ; 6.16., стр. 143; 6.17., стр. 144 (2).
УК-4.3. Владеет навыками устного и письменного делового общения на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке; навыками делового речевого этикета; основной терминологией в деловой сфере на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке; навыками использования информационно-коммуникационных технологий в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач	ТЕМА 1 – 6 Выполнить задания: 1.22., стр. 18; 2.12.-2.19., стр.25; 7.12., стр. 61; 4.21., 9.14., стр. 92; 9,27., стр. 101; 10.7., 10.9., стр. 106-107 (1); 2.16., стр. 35; 2.20., 36; 3.2.5., стр. 61; 4. 4., стр. 67; 4.21., стр.80; 4.34., стр. 90; 5.12., стр. 117; 5.21, стр.124; 6.17., стр. 144; 6, 21., 146; 6.45., стр. 164. (2).

Вопросы к зачету.

I. Чтение текста и письменный перевод со словарем с английского языка на русский.

II. Неподготовленное монологическое высказывание по одной их пройденных тем:

1. Я в повседневной жизни. О себе.
2. Значение английского языка в профессии юриста.
3. Виды работ и должностные обязанности юриста.
4. Университет экономики и управления: основные сведения.
5. Ступени высшего образования в Университете экономики и управления.
6. Я – студент первого курса университета.
7. Профессия – юрист.
8. Российская Федерация. Общие сведения.
9. Политическая система Российской Федерации.
10. Москва – столица нашей Родины.
11. Объединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии. Общие сведения.
12. Политическая система Великобритании.
13. Лондон – столица Великобритании.
14. Соединенные штаты Америки. Общие сведения.
15. Политическое устройство США.

Задания к зачёту.

1. Прочитайте и переводите текст.

STUDENT LIFE

Students are the future of every country. They are young citizens of our society, full of infinite energy and progressive ideas, fantastic plans and noble ambitions, hopes and dreams. Students learn subjects, which they are interested in, but they have certain duties to perform and the primary one is studying hard to gain knowledge for the future career, to attend all the classes, to be punctual and disciplined.

Sessions at the end of each semester is quite tough for students. They spend endless days and nights on studying and cramming.

Some students manage to deal with part-time jobs because they need a lot of money to study at University. Students should also go in for sports to stay in good health and mood. They say: “A sound mind lives in a sound body.” Social life broadens student’s mind, develops talents and communication skills. During their studies, many of them make many true friends.

2. Подготовить монологическое высказывание по теме: Значение английского языка в профессии юрист.

Тексты заданий для зачёта.

MY FRIEND

1 have many friends but my best friend is Peter. He is fifteen. Now we are first year students of the technical school. He is a good student because he studies hard and is very diligent. He wants to become a good specialist. He often helps me with my English lessons and I'm grateful to him for that. We made friends with Peter when he and his family moved to our house. We

have very much in common: we like the same music, we both like reading. Now a few words about his appearance. He is rather tall, strong and well built. He has an oval face, straight nose, dark-brown hair, blue eyes and a nice smile. People find him good-looking. Peter is a good sportsman. He goes in for sports. He knows that sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organised and better disciplined. He plays football and basketball well. He is a member of our university's basketball sports team.

WORKING DAY MORNING

I am a first-year studeпt of the University. Now, let me describe my usual working day. My classes begin at half past eight. So on weekdays I have to get up at seven o'clock. My alarm clock usually wakes me up and my working day begins. I do my morning exercises, take a shower and brush my teeth. After that I get dressed and comb my hair. Theп 1 have breakfast. Honestly speaking I do not like traditional breakfasts, I prefer a cup of tea and a sandwich.1 love to listen to the latest news оп TV while I am eating. 1 leave the house at ten minutes past eight and walk to the nearest bus stop. I live rather far from the University and it usually takes me about a quarter of an hour to get there by bus. Sometimes when the weather is fine and I have enough time, 1 walk to the University. We take a lot of subjects at school. My favourite subjects are English and Law.

OUR CLASSES

I am a student of the University of Justice. Every day we have practical classes in numerous theoretical and special subjects. As a rule, we have three or four classes' a day. We have lectures in different subjects. Usually 1 doп't miss my classes because 1 want to pass my examinations successfully. At twelve o'clock we have a big interval for lunch. That's my favourite time. That is the time to share the latest news with my friends. I prefer not to go to the canteen and we often have lunch in a small cafe not too far from the college. At one o'clock we have to be back to our classes. During the working day we also have several short intervals that last ten minutes. From time to time 1 have to stay at the University because I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report. As a rule, 1 have no free time on weekdays. So by the end of the week I get very tired. Sometimes1 come home at about 7 o'clock.

LEGAL PROFESSION

Lawyers are very important in our society. They help people too assert their rights. That is exactly what I want to do in future It is not easy to be a lawyer. This job is in great demand. It is necessary to keep in mind a lot of information, prepare documents thoroughly and it might be stressful to work in a court. Still this profession attracts me. Lawyers work in not only law firms and prosecutor's office. They are also in demand in commercial companies and real estate agencies. They draw up contracts, check correctness of transactions, and help to resolve disputed issues. I like films and books about lawyers as they make me think about the ethical aspect of the profession. A lawyer has to defend his client's interests whatever they are. Sometimes a lawyer may feel that he is on the wrong side, but can't drop the case. I think a lot about it. I hope I will be able to find a job, where I will really help people and serve justice.

OFFICIAL SYMBOLS OF RUSSIA

The national symbols of Russia are a part of the cultural heritage of the country which has given the country its national identity. There are only three official, i.e. authorized by law, symbols of the state. They are flag, emblem and anthem. I'd like to tell you about them.

The first official symbols is the national flag of Russia is a tri colour flag-white colour which lies on the top, blue in the middle and red on the bottom. White stands for nobility and frankness; blue symbolizes loyalty, honesty, chastity and scarlet represents self-sacrifice, generosity and love.

The second official symbol is two-headed eagle. The two heads of the eagle stands for the two parts of vast Russian empire – European and Asian.

The second official symbol is anthem: music by Alexander Alexandrov and the lyrics Sergey Mikhalkov.

NON-OFFICIAL SYMBOLS OF RUSSIA

Matryoshka is the most famous symbol of Russia and the most popular Russian souvenir all around the World. It is a set of wooden dolls nested into each other. The painted image on them is most often a woman wearing traditional Russian costume decorated with flowers and patterns. Matryoshka was first made in Russia at the end of the 19th century Russia was experiencing a rising culture and national identity. The name «matryoshka» comes from the Russian word for "mother" — «мать» (the Latin root "mater "- mother). The largest doll holds her babies inside So matryoshka is a symbol of motherhood.

Valenki, are Russian national footwear. They are traditionally made of milled fleece. In the 18th century, felt boots were an expensive, luxury gift: Peter the First and Catherine the Great ordered specially made valenki for their personal wardrobes. Balalaika and samovar are also non-official symbols of Russia.

GREAT PEOPLE IN RUSSIA.
Prince Alexander Nevsky (1221 – 1263)

The prince Alexander Nevsky' only lived 42years old, but he had quite a rich and righteous life. Prince Alexander became famous the Battle of the Neva and the Battle of the Ice.

The Neva Battle between the Slavs and the Swedes took place on July 15, 1240, and gave the prince his famous nickname. The battle lasted all day until dusk and ended with the complete defeat of the Swedes.

The Ice Battle which took place on April 5, 1242. This day has gone become in the history of our country as a Day of military glory. Alexander Nevsky's enemies were the Livonian and Teutonic Orders. The Russian troops won the battle: most of the knights of the Teutonic Order fell through the ice of the lake. The Order and Novgorod signed a peace treaty.

The Grand Duke has not lost a single battle in his life. He died in 1263. Now his relics are in the Alexander Nevsky Monastery (St. Petersburg).

FROM HISTORY OF JURISPRUDENCE

Jurisprudence already had this meaning in Ancient Rome, Pontiffs indirectly created a body of laws by their pronunciations on single concrete (judicial) cases. Their sentences were simple interpretations of the traditional customs, soon turned also to a more fair interpretation, adapting the law to the newer social instances.

Under the Roman Republic, schools of law were created, and the activity constantly became more academic. In the age from the early Roman Empire to the 3rd century, a relevant literature was produced by some notable groups including the Proculians and Sabinians. The degree of scientific depth of the studies was unprecedented in ancient times and reached still unrivalled peaks of skill.

During the Byzantine Empire that legal studies were undertaken in depth. It contributed to the birth of the Justinian Corpus Juris Civilis.

BRITISH HOLIDAYS

In the United Kingdom there are two types of them – bank and public holidays. Bank holidays are the days, when all people in the UK have a day off and celebrate a national event. Those days are New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Early May, Spring Bank holiday, Summer Bank holiday, Christmas and Boxing Day.

Public holidays are "Guy Fawkes Night", "Mother's Day", "Remembrance Day", "Valentine's Day" and so on. People usually celebrate them but do not have a day off on these events, unless they fall on weekends.

The main British holiday is Christmas that is celebrated at night of December 24 and 25. Several weeks before the celebration bright Christmas lights are lit up on the streets and skating-rinks are open. A beautiful Christmas tree is set up at Trafalgar Square in London. People spend a lot of time in shops and at flea markets in order to find gifts for their close people.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED KINDOM

There are a number of public holiday in the UK. Let's discuss some of them.

Halloween (October 31) is a yearly celebration observed on October 31. It is dedicated to remembering the dead. This day children will dress up in costumes and go 'trick or treating' around the neighbourhood. They knock on someone's door and say 'Trick or Treat'. The master of the house gives them a treat (usually sweets). Children enjoy the holiday because they go home with a bag of sweets!

Guy Fawkes Night (November 5) is a firework festival associated with the tradition of celebrating Guy Fawkes's failed attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605. It is an annual event dedicated to bonfires, fireworks and celebrations.

There are also a few uniquely British holidays, such as Burns Supper in Scotland, dedicated to the poet Robert Burns, or the Queen's Birthday,

STUDENT'S LIFE AT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

The popular image of student life is of young people with few responsibilities enjoying themselves and doing very little work. This is often not true. Many older people now study at college or university, s These students are often highly motivated and work very hard.

In Britain reduced government support for higher education means that students can no longer rely on having their expenses paid for them. In the US students already have to pay for tuition and room and board. Many of them take part-time jobs during the term and work full-time in the vacations.

Many students in Britain go to a university away from their home town. They usually live in a hall of residence for their first year, and then move into a rented room in a private house or

share a house with other students. They may go back home during vacations, but after they graduate most leave home for good

WASHINGTON

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The first President of the USA -George Washington laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits. Washington has a population of 900 000 people. Is has many historical places. The largest and tallest is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington. The two-storied house built in 1799 is White House, the President's residence. Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument looking like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres. The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence. The Lincoln Memorial devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, who gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

ALTAI STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Barnaul is a city of students. The oldest higher educational establishment of Altai Krai is Altai State Pedagogical University. Today it trains teachers, kindergarten teachers, psychologists, social care teachers, speech therapists and other specialists. Altai State Pedagogical University is a federal state budget institution of higher education in Barnaul. It has a long and rich history. Barnaul Teacher Training Institute was founded in 1933. In 1993 Barnaul State Pedagogical Institute received a university status.

Altai State Pedagogical University consists of 5 institutes and 2 faculties. They are Institute of Psychology and Pedagogics, Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Institute of Physical Culture and Sports, Linguistic Institute, History Department and Philology Department. Students can choose full-time or part-time education. About 6000 students study at Altai State Pedagogical University at present.

LEISURE TIME

Nowadays people work all day and rarely have spare time to rest to do something they like. A favourite occupation of a person in his free time is his hobby. There are a lot of things to do that can help people not to feel bored. Many people prefer to go in for different kinds of sports and lead an active way of life. Yoga and Pilates are one of the most popular sporting pursuits for women. Some of them regularly visit fitness clubs. Men like to go to the stadium and to cheer for their favourite team there. Watching TV is, by the way, a very popular pursuit that people choose to pass their free time. Nowadays the perfect way of spending free time is listening to music. People’s music interests range from pop and rock music, techno, electronic dance music to classical music and opera. Other popular occupations are visiting museums, art galleries and going to the theatre or cinema. Shopping and cooking are widespread among women.

SAINT PETERSBURG

Saint Petersburg is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded by Peter the First in 1703. It is situated on 42 islands. The river Neva runs through the city. At night the bridges are raised over the Neva. In May and June, the sun shines very late in the evening. People call these nights the White Nights. Many Russian and foreign architects took part in the construction of the city. The first building was the Peter and Paul fortress designed by Domenico Trezzini.

The magnificent building of the Winter Palace is a masterpiece of another great Italian architect Bartolomeo Rastrelli. Petersburgers and their guests admire the Admiralty of the Russian by architect Zakharov. St. Isaac's Cathedral is the greatest cathedral in Russia. The cathedral is the heaviest building in the city, and its dome is the largest in Russia.

COMMERCIAL LONDON

Probably every visitor is going to do shopping in London. You can see the most fashionable goods from all over the world in stores on Knightsbridge and Bromton Cross (intersection of Fulham Rd and Bromton Rd), Bond Street and Sloane Street. You can buy nice clothes at reasonable prices on Oxford Street and on King Road. The department stores that are most popular are: Harrods, Harley Nichols, Sefbridge, Fortnum & Mason, Marks & Spencer. You might want to visit some of the following Flea markets: Portobello Road market, Petticoat Lane Market, New Caledonian market, and Camden Market. Shopping in London is very interesting, especially for tourists from other countries It is worth saying that the English really enjoy hunting around for a bargain in the sales, buying something new to wear out on a Saturday night.

THE GOLDEN RING

The Golden Ring is a group of ancient Russian towns and cities that form a curved line. This line begins and ends in Moscow. These towns and cities are an important part of Russian culture. They saw the main events of Russian history. A tour of the Golden Ring gives visitors the opportunity to learn about Russia's past, culture and traditions. Many people believe that the best way to travel around the ring is in an anti-clockwise direction. The classical route is Vladimir → Suzdal → Kostroma → Yaroslavl → Rostov the Great → Pereslavl-Zalessky → Sergiev-Posad. Prince Vladimir Monomakh founded Vladimir in 1108. It became the capital of North-Eastern Russia in the 12th century. It is famous for its beautiful architecture and its peaceful atmosphere. Suzdal is one of the best-preserved ancient towns in Russia.

HOLIDAYS IN THE USA

American holidays are strikingly different in origin and show surprising similarities in the manner of their celebration. Federal holiday in the US is a day when workers have a paid day-off from their jobs. There are some holidays that are not federal holidays but are very popular holidays to celebrate. The first day of January is New Year's Day. When midnight comes, they greet the New Year: people gather in the streets of big cities, they ring bells, blow whistles and automobile horns, some shoot off guns and firecrackers. People in the US sometimes spend this day watching college football games and parades. On the third Monday in January, Americans celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday. Martin Luther King taught people to use peaceful demonstrations to change laws, instead of violence. Many laws were changed because of his work.

AMERICAN FAVOURITE HOLIDAYS

The United States do not celebrate national holidays, but Congress has designated ten legal public holidays, during which most federal institutions are closed and employees do not work. Seven federal legal holidays such as New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday/ Presidents' Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas are considered to be American favourite holidays. Here are some of them.

Labour Day (first Monday in September) commemorates the contributions of working men and women. For many Americans the holiday marks the end of summer and the beginning of the school year.

Thanksgiving Day (fourth Thursday in November) is a variant of the harvest festivals celebrated. Thanksgiving is usually celebrated at home. It is the occasion for a large festive meal and for expressing thanks for that bounty.

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

England itself does not have a formal government or constitution, and a specifically English role in contemporary government and politics is hard to identify in any formal sense, for these operate on a nationwide British basis. Historically, the English may be credited with the evolution of Parliament, which, in its medieval form, was related to the Anglo-Saxon practice of regular gatherings of notables. The English may also be credited with the glory of the Revolution of 1688, which affirmed the rule of law, parliamentary control of taxation and of the army, freedom of speech, and religious toleration. Freedom of speech and opinion with proper opportunities for reasonable debate form part of the English tradition, but the development of party and parliamentary government took place after the Act of Union of 1707. Unlike Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, each of which has its own assembly or parliament, regional government does not exist in England.

I AM A CITIZEN OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

I am a citizen of the Russian Federation or Russia. I am proud of my country and know a lot about Russia. The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about l/7 of the Earth surface. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres. The Russian Federation is washed by 12 seas of three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the south and in the west the country borders on fourteen countries. It also has a sea-border with the USA. There are no countries in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our land. Our country has numerous forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. Russia is very rich in oil, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources. The capital of Russia Moscow, one of the oldest Russian cities, was founded in . 1147

ENGLISH IS THE LANGUAGE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

English is the language of international communication in many areas of life: trade, air and sea transport, tourism, sport and entertainment. Over 337 million people speak English as their first language, and about 350 million people speak it as a second language. America has the largest number of English speakers – over 226 million speak the language as a mother tongue.

India was a British colony for a long time. Now English is the second official language in India. About 3,000 newspapers are published in India in the English language.

English is very popular now. It's the language of computers, science, business and politics. English is also the language of interactional commerce. Over 80 per cent of the world's electronically stored information is in English and two-thirds of the world's scientists read in English.

MIKHAIL LOMONOSOV

Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov (1711-1765) is sometimes called the Russian Leonardo da Vinci. A natural scientist, physicist, chemist, astronomer, poet and painter, he was certainly a man of all talents. Moscow, was also a key city in Lomonosov’s life.

The Russian scientist Mikhail Vasilievich Lomonosov was born in 1711, in the village of Denisovka near the town of Kholmogory, Arkhangelsk Gubernia, in the family of fisherman.

Lomonosov was a man of unusual abilities. He made great achievements in the spheres of physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, geography, linguistics and history. Among the numerous discoveries of Lomonosov was the Law of the Conservation of Mass. Lomonosov himself considered chemistry his “main profession”, but he was at the same time the first Russian physicist.

ENGLISH IS THE SECOND OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Now English is the second official language in India. English is the language of interactional commerce. About 3,000 newspapers are published in India in the English language. Over 80 per cent of the world's electronically stored information is in English and two-thirds of the world's scientists read in English. English is an official language in over 75 of the world's territories. If the rest of the world is not talking English, they are borrowing English words to add to their own language. For example the Japanese go оп a "pikunikku" (picnic). Almost all computer terms in Russian are taken from English.

Students should learn English because today it is the language of the world. Today knowledge of foreign languages is especially important because they are the main and the most efficient means of information exchange between the people of our planet.

MOSCOW KREMLIN AND RED SQUARE

There is a lot of sшпреы in Russia, but first of all foreign tourists visit the capital of our country, Moscow, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. They dream of visiting Red Square, which is called the heart of Moscow. Moscow Kremlin is a symbol of the whole country, not just Moscow. The Kremlin is the oldest part of the city where Grand Prince Yury Dolgorukiy built a fortress that was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1147. The Kremlin houses a complex of 15th-19th-century buildings, including the Grand Kremlin Palace, Armory Chamber, the Senate, the current official residence of the Russian president, churches, and examples of Russian cast work such as the Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell. Red Square, which dates back to the 14th century, is home to Saint Basil's Cathedral, the State Historical Museum,

THE TOWER OF LONDON

Most of London sights, such as the Tower, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Trafalgar Square, and others are famous all over the world.

The Tower of London is one of the most famous and most interesting places in the city. The Tower of London was founded in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. The Tower in the past was a fortress, a palace, and a prison. Though the kings were born, lived and were married there, it happened also that kings and queens were murdered in the Tower. It was said that whoever held the keys to the Tower, held the keys to the kingdom.

Now the Tower is a museum and the Crown jewels and other treasures are kept there Now the only inhabitants of the Tower are ravens. There is a legend that the Tower will fall if it loses its ravens.

ENGLISH IS THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

English is the major international language for communication in such areas as science, technology, business and mass media. English is used as one of the official languages of the United Nations Organisation and other political organisations. It is the language of computer software, literature, education, modem music and international tourism. Learning a foreign language is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But every educated person, every good specialist has to know English because it is necessary nowadays. Reading books and magazines in the original, watching films and talking with the native speakers helps a lot. It is the language of computer software literature education modern music and international law. When learning a foreign language you learn the culture and history of the country.

MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital and the largest city of Russia. It stands оп the banks of the Moskva River. More than nine million people live in the city now. Moscow is the economic, political and cultural centre of Russia.

The prince Yuri Dolgoruky founded Moscow in 1147. The Kremlin and the Red Square are in the centre of Moscow. The Kremlin has a red brick wall, up to 21 т in height with 19 towers that surrounds palaces, cathedrals, and other monuments. The Great Kremlin Palace, built in 1849, is the most impressive structure inside the Kremlin. Other famous Kremlin palaces are the Granovitaya Palace (built in 1491) and the Terem (built in 1636). These constructions are the outstanding examples of ancient Russian architecture. The Spasskaya Tower, which is the main tower of the Kremlin, is now a symbol of the country.

NEW YORK CITY

New York is the largest city in the United States. More than seven million live there. New York has very tall buildings – skyscrapers. It is also the biggest port in the world. Thousands of ships come to the port of New York. It also has the largest lady in the world – the Statue of Liberty. New York is a very cosmopolitan city. People from many countries came to live in New York. The majority people in New York City come from five groups. The groups are: black, Jews, Italians, Puerto Ricans, and Irish. New York City is the centre for culture in the United States. If you want to see a play, go to Broadway street as is it is the centre for theatre in the United States. People call New York City the “Big Apple”. Jazz musicians in the 1920s gave New York this name. Today New York is still the U.S. centre for art and business.

4. КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ПРИ ПРОВЕДЕНИИ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Шкала оценивания уровня сформированности универсальной компетенции (зачет)

Шкала оценивания	Уровень освоение компетенции	Критерии оценивания
Зачет	Базовый уровень освоения компетенции	Дан правильный и исчерпывающий ответ на вопрос. Обучающийся демонстрирует знание теоретического материала, изложено правильное понимание вопроса, дано достаточно подробное описание предмета ответа, приведены и раскрыты в тезисной форме основные понятия, относящиеся к предмету ответа. Имеется базовый уровень овладения практическими умениями и навыками по данной дисциплине в соответствии с ФГОС.
Незачет	Неудовлетворительный уровень	Отсутствует ответ или в ответе есть грубые ошибки, свидетельствующие о отсутствии знаний соответствующего программного материала; отсутствие умений и навыков по данной дисциплине в соответствии с ФГОС и/или фрагментарные знания основного учебно-программного материала.

Текущий контроль и промежуточная аттестация осуществляются в соответствии с «Положением о текущей и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся в Автономной некоммерческой организации «Образовательная организация высшего образования» «Университет экономики и управления».

Вид промежуточной аттестации – зачет.

Форма проведения промежуточной аттестации – письменный зачет.