Частное образовательное учреждение высшего образования "Ростовский институт защиты предпринимателя"

(г. Ростов-на-Дону)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Ректор Паршина А.А.

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля)

Учебный план 43.02.16 ТУРИЗМ И ГОСТЕПРИИМСТВО

Квалификация Специалист по туризму и гостеприимству

 Форма обучения
 очная

 Общая трудоемкость
 0 ЗЕТ

Часов по учебному плану 156 Виды контроля в семестрах:

в том числе: экзамены 4

 аудиторные занятия
 138

 самостоятельная работа
 0

 контактная работа во время
 0

 промежуточной аттестации (ИКР)
 0

 часов на контроль
 16

Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам

Семестр (<Курс>.<Семестр на курсе>)	1 (1.1)	2 (1.2)	3 (2	2.1)	4 (2	2.2)		Итого
Недель	1	4	2	0.	1	2	1	0		
Вид занятий	УП	РΠ	УП	РΠ	УП	РΠ	УП	РΠ	УП	РП
Практические	28	28	62	62	24	24	24	24	138	138
Консультации							2	2	2	2
В том числе в форме практ.подготовки	20	20	56	56	20	20	24	24	120	120
Итого ауд.	28	28	62	62	24	24	24	24	138	138
Контактная работа	28	28	62	62	24	24	26	26	140	140
Часы на контроль	2	2			2	2	12	12	16	16
Итого	30	30	62	62	26	26	38	38	156	156

Программу составил(и): Препод. Недикова И.Я.; Препод. Сорока О.И.

Рецензент(ы):

к.ф.н., доц. , Дышекова О.В.

Рабочая программа дисциплины

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

разработана в соответствии с ФГОС СПО:

Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт среднего профессионального образования по специальности 43.02.16 ТУРИЗМ И ГОСТЕПРИИМСТВО (приказ Минобрнауки России от 12.12.2022 г. № 1100)

составлена на основании учебного плана:

43.02.16 ТУРИЗМ И ГОСТЕПРИИМСТВО

утвержденного учёным советом вуза от 29.06.2023 протокол № 35.

Рабочая программа одобрена на заседании кафедры

Гуманитарные и социально-экономические дисциплины (СПО)

Протокол от 31.05.2023 г. № 10

Директор Грищенко М.А.

1. ОБЛАСТЬ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

1.1 Учебная дисциплина «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» является обязательной частью социально-гуманитарного цикла основной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности 43.02.16 Туризм и гостеприимство.

2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ) В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Цикл (раздел) ОП: СГЦ

- 2.1 Требования к предварительной подготовке обучающегося:
- 2.2 Дисциплины (модули) и практики, для которых освоение данной дисциплины (модуля) необходимо как предшествующее:

3. ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ) – ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К РЕЗУЛЬТАТУ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

В результате освоения дисциплины (модуля) обучающийся должен:

3.1 Знать

правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);

лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.

3.2 Уметь

понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые); понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;

участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;

строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые);

писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.

ОК 02.: Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 03.: Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по правовой и финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях;

ОК 04.: Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;

ОК 05.: Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;

ОК 06.: Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных российских духовно-нравственных ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения;

ОК 09.: Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

	4. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)										
Код занятия	Наименование разделов и тем /вид занятия/	Семестр / Курс	Часов	Компетен- ции	Литература и эл. ресурсы	Инте ракт.	Примечание				
	Раздел 1. Общие сведения о туризме										
1.1	Туризм. Профессии в туризме /Тема/	1									

1.2	Туризм: определение туризма и понятие турист. Профессии в туризме: обязанности, рабочий день на работе, навыки, необходимые для различных профессий в сфере туризма. Национальности и языки. Порядок слов в английском предложении; глагол «to be»; личные местоимения; настоящее неопределенное время и настоящее продолженное время (The Present Indefinite Tense, the Present Continuous Tense); наречия частотности. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	1	1		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
1.3	Интервью с работником сферы туризма: встреча, знакомство, профессии, приветствия, благодарности, прощание, формы обращения. /Пр/	1	3		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
1.4	Ролевая игра: Приветствие. Знакомство. Рассказ о будущей профессии. /Пр/	1	3		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
1.5	Стратегия туристического бизнеса /Teмa/	1				
1.6	Стратегии туристического бизнеса: рынок туризма и его исследование, цели и задачи туристических компаний, конкуренты, направления туризма, реклама в туризме. Глагол «to have»; вопросительные предложения; словообразование: суффиксы существительных, прилагательных, глаголов; приставки. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	1	1	03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
1.7	Фразы согласия или несогласия. /Пр/	1	3		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
1.8	Написание рекламы туров, гостиниц, услуг. Образцы рекламных объявлений. /Пр/	1	3	ОК 02. ОК	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	

	Раздел 2. Организация путешествий					
2.1	Виды путешествий /Тема/	1				
2.2	Виды путешествий: в зависимости от времени года, продолжительности, целей и интересов. Модальные глаголы; причастие настоящего времени; союзы. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	1	1		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.3	Заказ туристической поездки: по телефону и письменно, информация о путешествиях. Телефонные разговоры: как отвечать на телефонные звонки, правила ведения телефонных разговоров. /Пр/	1	3	03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.4	Факсы, электронные сообщения. Образцы сообщений. Письмо с информацией о путешествиях; письмо, подтверждение информации; заполнение бланка с информацией о путешествии. /Пр/	1	3		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.5	Путешествие по воздуху /Тема/	1				
2.6	Путешествия по воздуху: описание аэропорта и его служб: регистрация, таможня, паспортный контроль, багаж; магазин duty-free; правила безопасности в самолете; сокращения и символы, принятые в авиаперевозках; чтение авиабилета, монитора в аэропорту. Будущее время, the Present Indefinite Tense для обозначения будущего действия в расписаниях; специальные вопросы; отрицательные предложения; предлоги времени, места, направления; повелительное наклонение. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	1	1	03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.7	Бронирование мест на самолет: расположение мест в самолете (у окна, у прохода, классы); время, дата, авиакомпании, рейсы. /Пр/	1	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	

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2.8	Меморандум или служебная записка, объявление. Образцы записок, объявлений. /Пр/	1	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3		
2.9	/Др/	1	2	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3		
2.10	Путешествия наземными видами транспорта /Тема/	2					
2.11	Путешествия наземными видами транспорта: поездка по железной дороге, расписание, проезд в автобусе, на автомобиле; цены и скидки на билеты; чтение описательного текста. Числительные; будущее время (The Future Indefinite); The Present Continuous Tense для обозначения будущего действия (планов); модальные глаголы (would + like + to (глагол)/существительное; would + rather (do)/prefer to, could, should, ought to); предлоги времен. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	2	1	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3		
2.12	Запрос информации о железнодорожном транспорте: расписание, время, даты, цены. Правила ведения телефонных разговоров: запрос информации и ответ на запрос. /Пр/	2	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3		
2.13	Образцы документов в соответствии со специальностью: рекламные буклеты,	2	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3		
2.14	расписание, схемы железных дорог, билеты и т.п. Письмо – запрос/ответ на запрос информации, подтверждение информации о железнодорожном транспорте. /Пр/ Круизы /Тема/	2		06. OK 09.			

2.15	Круизы: определение круиза; паромы, путешествие на лайнере, услуги и расположение помещений на лайнере/пароме. Вопросительные предложения разных типов. Работа с текстом. Перевод текста: «Достопримечательности англоязычных стран». Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	2	1	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.16	Изменение планов, отмена брони. /Пр/	2	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.17	Письмо-подтверждение брони, отказ и изменение планов, объяснение причин; объяснение клиенту условий его отказа или изменений его планов. /Пр/	2	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.18	Международные путешествия /Тема/	2				
2.19	Международные путешествия: названия стран, национальностей, языков; климат и погода; местные достопримечательности и развлечения; всемирно известные достопримечательности; покупки, подарки, сувениры; условия въезда в страну; транспорт. Образование прилагательных; модальные глаголы долженствования; советы и предложения; глагол «will»; артикли с географическими названиями и именами собственными; абстрактные понятия. Настоящее перфектное время о прошлом опыте. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	2	1	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.20	Презентация курорта; объяснение программы и маршрута путешествия. /Пр/	2	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	

2.21	Информационное письмо по теме	2	3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3	
	занятия; образцы документов в соответствии с темой (буклеты, рекламные объявления, видеоматериалы).			Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
	Планирование и составление своего маршрута путешествия. Ведение путевого дневника. /Пр/				
2.22	Пешеходные туры /Тема/	2			
2.23	Пешеходные туры: походы в горы, по сельской местности; пейзаж, ландшафт. Правила безопасности в походе. Сравнение времен настоящего перфектного с прошедшим неопределенным (The Present Perfect Tense and the Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense); наречия: образование. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	2	1	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.24	Составление пешеходных маршрутов. /Пр/	2	3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.25	Графическое изображение маршрутов, работа с картой. /Пр/	2	3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.26	Экскурсии по городу. Туристические информационные центры. /Тема/	2			
2.27	Экскурсии по городу; туристические информационные центры: достопримечательности и исторические места (замки, монастыри, дворцы и др.); городской транспорт (метро, трамвай, автобус, такси); развлечения в городе (музеи и выставки, фестивали, спортивные мероприятия, парки и аттракционы). Описание процессов изготовления национальных напитков. Указательные местоимения; страдательный залог (настоящее и прошедшее время); артикли. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	2	1	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	

2.28	Объяснение пути в городе; информация о городах и их достопримечательностях. /Пр/	2	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.29	Описание достопримечательностей. Схемы городов и транспортных маршрутов. /Пр/	2	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.30	Маршруты путешествий /Тема/	2				
2.31	Маршруты путешествий: программа отдыха, экотуризм; этикет в разных странах, что взять в путешествие. Проблемы во время путешествий. Неопределенная форма глагола (The Infinitive) и ее функции в предложении; предлоги. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	2	1	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.32	Обсуждение маршрутов и программ с клиентами. /Пр/	2	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.33	Составление маршрутов. /Пр/	2	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.34	Путешествие и безопасность /Тема/	2				
2.35	Путешествия и безопасность: советы туристам, связанные со здоровьем, погодой и климатом, сохранностью вещей, покупками, едой и др.; службы и профессии, обеспечивающие безопасность туристов; страхование. Модальные глаголы — советы, разрешения, запреты. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	2	1	OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.36	Советы и правила поведения в разных местах (в гостинице, на экскурсии и др.). Как улаживать жалобы и претензии клиентов. /Пр/	2	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
2.37	Письмо-извинение на жалобу клиента. /Пр/	2	3	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	

-	Раздел 3. Гостиничное обслуживание	•				
3.1	Гостиницы и другие места проживания / /Тема/	2				
3.2	Гостиницы и другие места проживания: типы гостиниц и услуг, которые они предоставляют; цены и скидки; развитие гостиничного бизнеса. Артикли: определенный, неопределенный, отсутствие артикля; степени сравнения прилагательных; структура «to be going to» (о планах). Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	2	1		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
3.3	Деловые переговоры: посещение гостиницы представителем туристического агентства. /Пр/	2	3		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
3.4	Электронное сообщение: описание гостиницы и услуг. Образцы буклетов о гостиницах. Символы, обозначающие услуги в гостинице. /Пр/	2	3		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
3.5	Виды апартаментов /Тема/	2				
3.6	Виды апартаментов: прием гостей, регистрация и размещение гостей; условия оплаты и условия проживания в гостинице. Видовременные формы глагола в английском языке (обобщение пройденного материала). Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	2	1	03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
3.7	Фразы делового общения при встрече и размещении гостей в гостинице. Рассмотрение жалоб гостей в гостинице. Вызов экстренной помощи. /Пр/	2	3		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
3.8	Факсы, электронные сообщения о бронировании и подтверждении брони номера. Образцы сообщений. /Пр/	2	2	03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
3.9	/Др/	1			Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
3.10	Виды услуг в гостинице /Тема/	3				

P				_	r	-
3.11	Виды услуг в гостинице: деловой центр и его оборудование, конференции в гостинице, спортивные услуги; автомобиль напрокат. Условные предложения (if/when- clauses). Настоящее перфектное время с предлогами for/since. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	3		OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
3.12	Факсимильное сообщение – информация о возможностях бизнес- центра. Факс-запрос на проведение конференции в гостинице. /Пр/	3	6	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
3.13	Питание /Тема/	3				
3.14	Питание: виды ресторанов, кафе, баров; меню; национальные кухни; виды продуктов и их приготовление. Этикет за столом. Неличные формы глагола: причастие прошедшего времени. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные; much/many; (а) few/(a) little/ a lot (of); too + much(many)/прилагательное/(not) enough. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/	3	1	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
3.15	Заказ блюд. Объяснение, из чего состоит блюдо и/или как его приготовить. Жалобы в ресторане. /Пр/	3	6	OK 02. OK 03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
	Раздел 4. Развитие и организация					
A 1	туризма	2				
4.1	Работа туристических агентств /Тема/	3				

4.2	Работа туристических агентств: работа туроператора, его обязанности. Продажа туров по путевке (раскаде holidays). История создания и перспективы развития туристических агентств. Ознакомительные туры. Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, причастие настоящего времени, причастие прошедшего времени и конструкции с ними; модальные глаголы предположения. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/		1	03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
4.3	Диалог – продажа путевки. Телефонный разговор – назначение встречи. /Пр/	3	6		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
4.4	Расчеты.Деньги. /Тема/	3				
4.5	Расчеты. Деньги: валюты разных стран и обмен валют; различные виды оплаты; кредитные карты; документы — счета, квитанции, накладные. Сроки оплаты. Прямая/косвенная речь; правило согласования времен. Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. /Пр/		1	03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
4.6	Телефонные разговоры и переговоры об условиях оплаты. /Пр/	3	2		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
4.7	/Др/	3	2		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3	
				03. OK 04. OK 05. OK 06. OK 09.	Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	

4.9	VVIII TURO HOHIOÙ OTROVI VI VIOGOVIVIVI	4	2	OV 02 OV	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3	<u> </u>
4.9	Культура нашей страны: праздники,	4				
	исторические памятники, традиции,			03. OK 04.	Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
	театр. Соответствие русских и			OK 05. OK		
	английских названий и понятий,			06. OK 09.		
	связанных с национальной культурой и					
	историей в английском языке.					
	Правила построения простых и сложных					
	предложений на профессиональные					
	темы основные общеупотребительные					
	глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная					
	лексика);					
	лексический минимум, относящийся к					
	описанию предметов, средств и					
	процессов профессиональной					
	деятельности;					
	особенности произношения, правила					
	чтения текстов профессиональной					
	направленности. /Пр/					
4.10	Презентация России в устной форме.	4	6	OK 02. OK	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3	
	/Πp/			03. OK 04.	Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
				OK 05. OK		
				06. OK 09.		
4.11	Источники в туристическом бизнесе.	4				
	/Тема/					
4.12	Источники в туристическом бизнесе:	4	2		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3	
	указатели на улицах, в транспорте, в			03. OK 04.	Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
	помещениях, расписания, программы,			OK 05. OK		
	путеводители по городам/странам,			06. OK 09.		
	буклеты, рекламные материалы					
	документы и бланки в соответствии с					
	профессией, карты, атласы, схемы,					
	планы.					
	Правила построения простых и сложных					
	предложений на профессиональные					
	темы основные общеупотребительные					
	глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная					
	лексика);					
	лексический минимум, относящийся к					
	описанию предметов, средств и					
	процессов профессиональной					
	деятельности;					
1	особенности произношения, правила					
	чтения текстов профессиональной					
	направленности. /Пр/					
4.13	Заполнение документов в соответствии	4	6	ОК 02. ОК	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3	
	со специальностью. /Пр/	·	_	03. OK 04.	Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
				OK 05. OK		
				06. OK 09.		
4.14	Перспективы профессии. /Тема/	4				
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4.15	Перспективы профессии: устройство на	4	2		Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3	
	работу; умения и навыки, необходимые				Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
	для работы, подготовка к			OK 05. OK		
	собеседованию, содержание			06. OK 09.		
	собеседования, правила поведения на					
	собеседовании и написания резюме.					
	Правила построения простых и сложных					
	предложений на профессиональные					
	темы основные общеупотребительные					
	глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная					
	лексика);					
	лексический минимум, относящийся к					
	описанию предметов, средств и					
	процессов профессиональной					
	деятельности;					
	особенности произношения, правила					
	чтения текстов профессиональной					
	направленности. /Пр/					
4.16	Собеседование о приеме на работу. /Пр/	4	6	ОК 02. ОК	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3	
				03. OK 04.	Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
				ОК 05. ОК		
				06. OK 09.		
4.17	/Конс/	4	2	ОК 02. ОК	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3	
				03. ОК 04.	Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2	
				ОК 05. ОК	Л2.3	
				06. OK 09.		
4.18	/Экзамен/	4	12	OK 02. OK	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3	
				03. OK 04.	Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3	
				OK 05. OK		
				06. OK 09.		
				55, 51, 57,		

5. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

5.1. Контрольные вопросы и задания

Задания для текущего контроля

Лексико-грамматический тест

- 1. Tell him not to forget ticket.
- a) My b) our c) Her d) his
- 2. I see that he has lost ... keys.
- a) Themselves b) ourselves c) His d) me
- 3. I will ask him
- a) Myself b) herself c) Ourselves d) yourself
- 4. That is his manager, ...name is Jane.
- a) Her b) his c) Us d) our
- 5) ... will help me?
- a) Who b) when c) Why d) how
- 6. Do you know the man ... wrote the 8-DReport?
- a) Who b) which c) Why d) how
- 7. Who's there? It's ...
- a) Me b) you c) I d) her
- 8. The magazine ... you lent me is very interesting.
- a) That b) this c) Those d) these
- 9. ... is a new Peugeot.
- a) When b) why c)This d) where
- 10. My brother is a professional. ...repairs a lot of cars.
- a) she b) he c) I d) him
- 11. I don't like this motorbike of
- a) your b) yours c) you d) Am
- 12. Willy is wearing a uniform that isn't
- a) He b) him c) his d) ours
- 13. My auto is bigger than hers, butis nicer.
- a) Her b) hers c) his d) him
- 14. We know their names, but they don't know
- a) Our b) ours c) us d) his
- 15. Rememberto your headmaster.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
a) Mine b) Me c) My d) She
16. This is not my cup;is big.
a) Mine b) My c) Me d) his
17. Mary and Jim visitcolleagues very often.
a) They b) Their c) Theirs d) Mine
18. We protectfrom the cold with warm things.
a) herself b) ourselves c) itself d) yourself
19. He cutshaving this morning.
a) himself b) themselves c) myself d) yourself
20.Please, put the book the table.
a) In c) on
b) Into d) at
21. We went the park yesterday.
a) To c) in
b) At d) into
22. Put your name the top of the page.
a) At c) to
b) On d) in
23. The island was inhabitant, there was nobody it.
a) On c) at
b) In d) into
24. Put some sugar my cup, please!
a) In c) into
b) On d) to
25. There is a plate my table, but there is no soup it.
a) into; at c) at; into
b) - ; into d) On; in
26. Turn right the end of the street.
a) to c) in
b) at d) into
27. 'Where is my bag?' 'It's the boot'
a) In c) at
b) - d) into
28. Where are you going your holidays?
a) At c) on
b) To d) for
29. My cat likes to sit the window.
a) At c) in
b) Near d) on
30. I always leave my car the underground parking.
a) on b) in c) over d) between
a) on b) in c) over a) between
Контрольная работа № 1
контрольная расота ле т
Вариант 1
І. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров 1 – 7 так,
чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск
соответствует отдельному заданию из группы1-7.
Tourism in Britain
Every year more than eleven million tourists visit Britain. In fact, tourism is an 1 industry, employing thousands of
people.
IMPORTANCE
Most 2 come in the summer months when they can expect good weather.
Most 2 come in the summer months when they can expect good weather. VISIT
Most 2 come in the summer months when they can expect good weather. VISIT Tourists 3 spend a few days in London, then go on to other well-known cities.
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II. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст			
чтобы они грамматически соответствов соответствует отдельному заданию из г		аполните пропуски получени	ыми словами. Каждыи пропуск
Albert Einstein, a Nobel Prize Winner in F			
Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 18'		nterest in science 1	when he was only five
years old.			
BEGIN			
His father gave him a magnetic compass. I MOVE	Looking at it, the young Al	pert wanted to know why the ne	edle 2
In 1902, after graduating from the universit			
LEAVE His genius was recognized, and in 1921 he			
GIVE In 1933, when Adolf Hitler came into pow	ver Finstein and his 5	wife moved to th	ne IISA
TWO			
He 6 a professor at Pri	inceton University where he	e remained until his death in 195	55.
BECOME			
Shortly before his death he wrote and sign. Russell-Einstein Manifesto, 7		orld about the danger of nuclear	r catastrophe. Albert Einstein is
remembered as the scientist in the world. I WARN	His theories have changed s	cience forever.	
It is generally thought that Albert Einstein LIVE	is the greatest theoretical p	hysicist who ever 8	·
III. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обс представлены возможные варианты отв			
Alaska The first Europeans to visit what is now cal czar Peter the Great. In 1728 Bering and hi of Asia and the westernmost part of the Anto the heavy fog, they never actually saw the Island off the 4 of what is now the	is crew 2 through the nericas. Their journey 3 ne nearby land of North Am	e strait that is now named after h that Asia was not connected erica. In 1741 Bering headed fur	nim, between the easternmost pard to North America; however, due
In the 1780s and 1790s Russians began sm. Company was established to 5 Rusthe European colonists, 6 never nuthey sold it to the United States for \$7.2 m	ssian interests. For the next mbered more than a few hu	68 years the company provided	I the only form of government for
The 8 of gold in 1896 in the Yuko	on Territory started a huge g	old rush that brought thousands	of settlers.
1. A) travel; B) trip; B) journey; Γ) expedit 2. A) paddled; B) sailed; B) travelled; Γ) ro 3. A) proved; B) convinced; B) persuaded; 4. A) bank; B) beach; B) shore; Γ) sea-side 5. A) look after; B) look at; B) look for; Γ) 6. A) which; B) whose; B) what; Γ) who 7. A) country; B) area; B) ground; Γ) earth 8. A) discovery; B) detection; B) exploration	owed ; (7) appeared e) look away		
Вариант 2			
I. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. чтобы они грамматически соответствов соответствует отдельному заданию из г California	али содержанию текста. 3		
Nicknamed the "Golden State", California DISCOVER	is the third largest state in a	rea after Alaska and Texas. The	1of gold and
the immigration in 1849 of thousands of gothe Union in 1850. VALUE	old diggers in search of the	2 metal hel	ped California's admittance into
Today, California, land of 3 MARVEL	redwoods, has the hi	ghest population of any state in	the country.
It is also America's main 4AGRICULTURE	state,		
T .			

which is 5 known for its avocados and grapes.
SPECIAL It is also the house of Hellywood the contant of America's marrie (
It is also the home of Hollywood, the center of America's movie 6 BUSY
However, not everyone wants to move to California. In recent years forest fires, floodings and earthquakes have left thousands of people
HOME.
II. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров 1 – 8 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1 – 8.
Albert Schweitzer, a Nobel Peace Prize Winner
Albert Schweitzer is known throughout the world for his missionary work in Africa. He was born on January 14, 1875 in Alsace, which was part of Germany and 1 Part of France after World War I. LATE
He was a talented person and by the age of thirty, 2 as an author, a lecturer, and a musician.
KNOW It was at this time that he learned of the great need of medical doctors in Africa. He decided to become a doctor of medicine. In 1913, Doctor Schweitzer and his wife 3 for Africa. LEAVE
The morning after the Schweitzers arrived, they started to treat their patients in an old farmhouse. However, a new hospital building 4 with the help and the trust of the African people. BUILD
Their work was interrupted by World War I. Only in 1924, Dr. Schweitzer was finally able to return to Lambarene to rebuild the hospital. When Mrs. Schweitzer came back to Africa in 1929, the hospital was much 5 LARGE
There was a 6 staff of doctors and nurses. GROW
In 1953 Dr. Schweitzer 7 the Nobel Peace Prize.
GIVE He was grateful, but said, "No man has the right to pretend that he 8 enough for the cause of peace or declare himself satisfied." WORK
III. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами $1-7$. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям $1-7$, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов (A, Б, B, Γ). Установите соответствие номера пропуска варианту ответа.
The First Day at School
Do you remember your first day at school? It was probably 1 confusing. Now, to 2 this confusion, many primary schools in England have a special teacher who welcomes new pupils. She is 3 a reception class teacher. The children are 4 with the idea of school and if they have been good, they can't understand why they have to go to school. They imagine that school is optional. When the child goes to school on his first day and watches his mother leaving he thinks that she is deserting him. The teacher must 5 him that at the end of the day his mother will be back and take him home. The children are not the only people that are disturbed by going to school. The teacher sometimes has as much difficulty in 6 with the mothers. They hang around and dislike leaving the child without their protection.
The best way to 7 with the situation is to get the child used to the idea of school. Before the beginning of term, the mother should take her child to see the teacher and to look 8 the school. The first day should be something to emphasize the regularity of school
 A) enough; B) rarely; B) rather; Γ) equally A) escape; B) defeat; B) beat; Γ) avoid A) named; B) called; B) said; Γ) told A) afraid; B) threatened; B) endangered; Γ) risked A) convince; B) prove; B) explain; Γ) announce A) managing; B) guiding; B) coping; Γ) handling A) face; B) deal; B) touch; Γ) consider A) through; B) about; B) after; Γ) round
Контрольная работа № 2
Вариант 1.
Задание №1.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1.I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (riot to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I... . 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? -I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

Задание №2

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Вчера они были в библиотеке. 2. Сейчас они в школе. 3. Завтра они будут в театре. 4. В данный момент его здесь нет. 5. В воскресенье он будет на концерте. 6. В прошлую субботу он был на стадионе. 7. Мой брат сейчас в школе. 8. Мой брат был вчера в кино. 9. Мой брат будет завтра дома. 10. Ты будешь дома завтра? 11. Она была вчера в парке? 12. Он сейчас во дворе? 13. Где папа? 14. Где вы были вчера? 15. Где он будет завтра? 16. Мои книги были на столе. Где они сейчас?

Задание №3. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

Задание №4 Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу местоимениями

Who is that lady? — Why are you looking at?
Do you know that young handsome man?-Yes, I study with
Please, listen to I want to express my point of view.
These puppies are so nice! Do you want to look at
We like this house. We're going to buy
He can't see because we are sitting in the last row.
Where are the keys to our flat? I can't find
Where is Ann? I want to talk to
This snake is poisonous. I'm very afraid of
Don't wait for for dinner. I'll return very late at night.
He left Polotsk long ago. I haven't seen since.
You can fully rely on We won't let you down.
Вариант 2.
^

Задание №1.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons every morning. 2. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons yesterday morning. 3. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons tomorrow morning. 4. I always (to go) to the Altai Mountains to visit my relatives there. 5. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. 6. I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money and I can't afford it. 7. They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening? 8. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 9. How often you (to go) to the dentist's? 10. We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time during our short stay in London. 11. She (to do) all the washing in their house. 12. He even (not to know) how to use the washing machine. 13. Two years ago they (to be) rich and money (to be) never a problem. 14. You (to think) you (to be) happy in your new neighbourhood? 15. When the cabbage soup (to be) ready? 16. The customs officers at JFK airport in New York (to arrest) that young man when he (to arrive).

Задание №2

Перепишите следующий текст в настоящее время.

In the summer I visited my grandparents. We went to the forest, swam in the river, went fishing, read books, went to the cinema, watched TV all the time. I visited my friends, played football, listened to music, worked in the fields, went boating, had a good time. I picked berries and mushrooms. I lay on the sand.

Задание №3

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

Моя мама вчера не была на работе. Она была дома. 18. Мой друг не в парке. Он в школе. 19. Завтра в три часа Коля и Миша будут во дворе. 20. Мы не были на юге прошлым летом. Мы были в Москве. 21. Завтра мой дедушка будет в деревне. 22. Когда твоя сестра будет дома? 23. Ты будешь летчиком? — Нет, я буду моряком. 24. Моя сестра была студенткой в прошлом

году, а сейчас она врач. — Ты тоже будешь врачом? — Нет, я не буду врачом. Я буду инженером. 25. Они не были в кино. 26. Они не в школе. 27. Они дома. 28. Вы были в парке вчера? 29. Он был в школе вчера? 30. Он был рабочим. 31. Она была учительницей.
Задание №4
Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу местоимениями
Jack is hungry. Bring a sandwich.
Ann is ill. Take these flowers.
Fred and Jane are in the country. Write a letter.
I am thirsty. Bring a bottle of Coca-Cola.
Jimmy is in class. Givethis book.
The children are hungry. Bring these red apples.
Alan is at home. Ask to come to the yard.
We are at table. Give tea and cakes.
Контрольная работа № 3
Вариант 1
1.Translate into English
удобства в номере
цена ,стоимость
гостиничный номер
хорошо-оборудованный
недорогая гостиница
работник службы приема
местоположение
клуб здоровья
разнообразие
доход
2. Match the terms with the definitions
1) a budget hotel
2) a convention hotel
3) a residential hotel
4) a condominium
5) a shift
6) a marina
7) a grading system
8) amenities
a) a scheduled period of time worked by a group of employees, then replaced by another group
b) a rating system, a system of classifying hotels or restaurants into different levels of quality
c) a low-priced hotel providing basic accommodation
d) a hotel which caters for long-term guests, usually with full-board arrangements
e) an apartment house with individually owned apartments
f) facilities, services and comforts provided in hotel rooms
g) a hotel providing a set of meeting rooms and exhibition areas together with bedrooms and restrooms, built for holding large meetings
h) a harbour fit for tying up a large number of pleasure boats
3. Open the brackets and translate into Russian:
1. Our rooms (not to fit) with colour TV-sets.
2. German (to speak) in this hotel chain.
3. What this dish (to make) of? - It (to make) of chicken and mushrooms.
4. What kind of menus (to offer) in this restaurant?
5. The room amenities always (to show) to our guests.
4. Translate from Dussian into English
4. Translate from Russian into English.
1. Где находится ресторан «Ритц»? - Он расположен на Пикадилли в Лондоне Какие блюда там подают? - Там подают
дорогие фирменные блюда и вина. О кухне этого ресторана много говорят.
2. Как готовят это блюдо? - А с чем и как его едят? - Его едят руками и без хлеба. Его не едят ножом и вилкой. А хлеб не
подают вообще. Я не знаю, что делать. Здесь не говорят по-русски. Меня не понимают А на каком языке здесь говорят? Ведь на английском здесь говорят, правда? - Да, говорят, но очень быстро. Я не понимаю, и меня тоже не понимают. Ты должна
поступить в наш колледж. У нас хорошо преподают иностранные языки.
noon, mind b man konsteak. V mae kopomo npenodator intoerpainine kishki.

Вариант 2

1.Translate into English

просторный

отдельная ванная

расположенный

хорошо оборудованный

исключительно

содержать

салон красоты

гостиная, комната отдыха

район, квартал

обслуживать

- 2. Match the terms with the definitions
- 1) a budget hotel
- 2) a convention hotel
- 3) a residential hotel
- 4) a condominium
- 5) a shift
- 6) a marina
- 7) a grading system
- 8) amenities
- a) a scheduled period of time worked by a group of employees, then replaced by another group
- b) a rating system, a system of classifying hotels or restaurants into different levels of quality
- c) a low-priced hotel providing basic accommodation
- d) a hotel which caters for long-term guests, usually with full-board arrangements
- e) an apartment house with individually owned apartments
- f) facilities, services and comforts provided in hotel rooms
- g) a hotel providing a set of meeting rooms and exhibition areas together with bedrooms and restrooms, built for holding large meetings
- h) a harbour fit for tying up a large number of pleasure boats
- 3. Open the brackets and translate into Russian
- 1. Cereals (to include) in full English breakfast?
- 2. Who (to invite) to the company dinner?
- 3. The room amenities always (to show) to our guests.
- 4. Our staff (to train) to meet the international standards.
- 5. The employees (to teach) two foreign languages
- 4. Translate from Russian into English
- 1. В Турции ежегодно строится много курортных отелей. В них обслуживают гостей из разных стран. Персонал этих отелей подготовлен так, чтобы соответствовать международным стандартам. В отделе приема и размещения отелей говорят на немецком и английском языках. В клубных отелях организуют анимационные программы. Там проводят развлекательные программы для детей и взрослых.
- 2. Отели класса «люкс» и «суперлюкс» обычно расположены в фешенебельных районах. Они предназначены для обеспеченных клиентов и деловых людей. Номера в таких отелях оснащены современным оборудованием и дорогой мебелью. Гостиные 202 и другие помещения прекрасно обставлены. Гостей обслуживают круглосуточно.

Задания для проведения экзамена:

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты.

The Tour Operator

The tour operator works in a tourist company. He develops tours also known as tour packages. Tour packages include transportation, accommodation, catering, transfers and other services.

In order to develop a tour package the tour operator works with transportation companies or carriers, hotels, restaurants, museums and other suppliers.

The tour operator usually markets the tours. He advertises them in mass media or in brochures.

The tour operator is a wholesaler. He sells tour packages to travel agents wholesale and pays commission to them. Sometimes he sells tour packages direct to the public.

Tour operators organize tours, so they are the main producers in the tourist industry.

The Travel Agent

The travel agent works in a travel company. The travel agent like the shop-assistant sells goods to customers. The goods which he offers are tour operator's packages.

The travel agent is a retailer. He sells tour packages retail to consumers. He gets a commission from the tour operator. The commission is from 5 to 10 per cent of the tour cost.

The travel agent also sells separate services. They are flights, hotel rooms, sightseeing tours, car rentals, travel insurances and so on. The travel agent works directly with the public.

Travel agents sell tours, so they are the main sellers in the tourist industry.

- II. Выполните задания к текстам:
- 2. Match the terms with the definition:
- 1) a tour operator a) a travel company staff member who sells services retail
- 2) a travel agent b) a tourist professional who shows tourists round a destination
- 3) a tourism manager c) a tourist specialist who develops tour packages
- 4) a tour guide d) a manager who supervises a staff of animators
- 5) an animator e) a tourist professional who manages a travel company or a department
- 6) a social director f) a travel company staff member who issues and sells tickets
- 7) a booking agent g) a specialist who arranges entertainments for hotel guests
- 8) a ticket agent h) a travel company staff member who arranges ticket bookings

3. Fill in the blanks:

A retailer, a commission, the animator, suppliers, the social director, carriers, the tour operator, destination, the tourism manager, a wholesaler, the tour guide, the travel agent, sightseeing, entertainment, promotion.

- 1. ... supervises all operations in a tourist company and its staff.
- 2. ...handles tour groups.
- 3. ...sells tour packages and separate services to customers.
- 4. ...provides entertainment for holiday-makers.
- 5. ...develops tour packages.
- 6. The tour guide knows all sights in the ...
- 7. The tourism manager decides on...and advertising of new tours.
- 4. Translate from Russian into English:
- 1. Менеджер туризма управляет туристической компанией. Он принимает решения о турах, ценах и скидках. Он управляет персоналом компании. Он не всегда находится в офисе. Он часто ездит по делам.
- 2. Я гид-переводчик. Я не работаю в туристической компании. Я занимаюсь туристическими группами. Я провожу экскурсии. Я часто отвечаю на вопросы туристов. Я много перевожу с одного языка на другой.
- 5. Answer the questions.

What is the best job in tourism in your opinion?

What travel agents in you region do you know?

Have you ever been a tourist?

Where do you usually spend you holiday?

Do you prefer to travel within your own country or abroad?

What is inbound and outbound tourism?

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты.

The Tourism Manager

The tourism manager works in a tourist company. He runs some tourist business. He supervises all kind of operations in a tourist company. He also supervises the tourist company staff.

Sometimes the tourist manager is just the head of some department in a large tourist company: a sales department, a marketing department, or a public relations department. In this case he reports to the general manager.

The tourism manager plans tourist business: operations, new products, profits. He controls the results.

In a travel company – a tour operator or a travel agency – the tourism manager decides on development and promotion of new tour packages, advertising and sales. He also decides on prices and discounts.

The tourism manager hires employees. He selects them and provides their training.

The Tour Guide

The tour guide handles tour groups. He shows tourists round a city, a sight, or a museum. The tour guide conducts sightseeing tours or tours of museums and exhibitions. The tour guide is also called the tour conductor.

The tour guide accompanies tourists during a local tour or during the whole journey. He or she caters to the needs of tourists. During

a journey the tour guide deals with all kinds of problems.

The tour guide speaks the language of the tourists perfectly well. He or she interprets or translates well from one language into another. The tour guide knows a lot on history, geography, art and culture. He or she knows all the sights in a travel destination. The tour guide answers a lot of questions.

The tour guide is a friendly, easy-going and helpful person. Tourists always tip their guides if they like them.

Выполните задания к текстам:

- 2. Match the terms with the definition:
- 1) a tour operator a) a travel company staff member who sells services retail
- 2) a travel agent b) a tourist professional who shows tourists round a destination
- 3) a tourism manager c) a tourist specialist who develops tour packages
- 4) a tour guide d) a manager who supervises a staff of animators
- 5) an animator e) a tourist professional who manages a travel company or a department
- 6) a social director f) a travel company staff member who issues and sells tickets
- 7) a booking agent g) a specialist who arranges entertainments for hotel guests
- 8) a ticket agent h) a travel company staff member who arranges ticket bookings

3. Fill in the blanks:

A retailer, a commission, the animator, suppliers, the social director, carriers, the tour operator, destination, the tourism manager, a wholesaler, the tour guide, the travel agent, sightseeing, entertainment, promotion.

- 1. The tour operator pays... to travel agents.
- 2. The tour guide conducts... tours.
- 3. The animator arranges and conducts... programmes.
- 4. The travel agent is...
- 5. The tour operator is...
- 6. The chief animator is also called...
- 7. The tour operator woks with..., hotels, museums and other ...
- 4. Translate from Russian into English:
- 1. Чем занимается туроператор? Где он работает? Туроператор главный производитель в индустрии туризма. Он работает с поставщиками и разрабатывает пакеты туров. Он реализует пакеты туров оптом. Иногда туроператор продает туры в розницу.
- 2. Турагент не разрабатывает туры. Турагент продает пакеты туров клиентам в розницу. Турагент также предлагает различные отдельные услуги. Какие услуги предоставляет турагент? Турагент предоставляет билеты, экскурсии, аренду автомобилей, страховки.
- 5. Answer the questions.

What is the best job in tourism in your opinion?

What are the main tourist attractions in your region?

What does it mean to be a tourist?

Where do you usually spend you holiday?

What does a person need to start travelling?

What is inbound and outbound tourism?

5.2. Темы письменных работ

- 1. Лингвостилистический анализ вводно-модальных слов и конструкций
- 2. Лингвостилистический анализ инфинитивных конструкций
- 3. Лингвостилистический анализ предложно-падежных форм
- 4. Сложные предложения с сочинительными союзами в английском языке
- 5. Средства выражения темпоральных отношений в русском и английском языках
- 6. Особенности выражения способов глагольного действия в английском языках
- 7. Структура популярного газетного издания (на примере одной из популярных газет Великобритании, США, России)
- 8. Структура популярного журнального издания (на примере одного из популярных журналов Великобритании, США, России)
- 9. Составление CV на английском языке
- 10. Подготовка к собеседованию на английском языке
- 11. Этикет профессионального общения в англоязычной культуре
- 12. Этикетные формулы представления по телефону в английском языке
- 13. Достопримечательности Лондона (Нью-Йорка, Вашингтона и пр.)
- 14. Известные музеи Великобритании (США)
- 15. Известные писатели / художники Великобритании (США)
- 16. Важное событие в истории Великобритании и США
- 17. Известные мемориалы в Великобритании и США
- 18. Известные библиотеки Великобритании и США
- 19. Известные музеи и мемориальные комплексы Великобритании (США)

- 20. Известные театры Великобритании (США)
- 21. Кино Великобритании и США
- 22. American dream как ценностная категория культуры
- 23. Известные музеи России.
- 24. Известные писатели / художники России.
- 25. Важное событие в истории России.
- 26. Известные мемориалы в России.
- 27. Известные библиотеки России.
- 28. Известные музеи и мемориальные комплексы в России и Ростовской области.
- 29. Известные театры в России
- 30. Российское кино.

5.3. Фонд оценочных средств

Контрольная работа №1-1

1. Напишите множественное число существительных.

Man, pen, wife, money, goods, box, boy, city

- 2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.
- 1.... are at the office.
- 2. ... am from Germany.
- 3. My brother and ... are doctors.
- 4. ... is eighteen.
- 3. Задайте вопрос.
- 1. Her name is Mary.
- 2. She is a sales manager.
- 3. I am a student.
- 4. He is nineteen.
- 4. Употребите глагол to be в нужной форме, а во второй части предложения употребите нужное притяжательное местоимение.
- 1. He (be) a student. ... name is Henry Brown.
- 2. I (be) a teacher and ... brother is a doctor.
- 3. Nick and Andrew (be) twenty. ... friends are twenty-one.
- 4. This girl (be) from Great Britain. ... boy-friend is from Germany.
- 5. Употребите притяжательный падеж.
- 1. my friend, car
- 2. his mother, dress
- 3. the girls, shelves
- 4. these men, wives
- 5. your classmates, bags
- 6. Употребите в правильной форме.
- 1. My (sister) are married.
- 2. There (be) wrong information.
- 3. Put these (knife) on the table.
- 4. He caught a lot of (fish).
- 5. (that) furniture is new.
- 6. Sheep are here. Do you want to see (they)?

Контрольная работа №1-2

1. Напишите множественное число

Woman, child, person, furniture, tooth, watch, day, book, mouse.

- 2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.
- 1. ...is a good girl.
- 2. Are ... your friends?
- 3. ... is not a table.
- 4. Is ... a businessman?
- 3. Задайте вопрос.
- 1. Mary is thirty-two.
- 2. His friend is from the USA.
- 3. We are sisters.
- 4. There are two teachers in the class.
- 4. Употребите глагол to be в нужной форме, а затем во второй части употребите нужное местоимение.
- 1. You (be) a teacher. Is ... husband a teacher too?
- 2. This (be) our cat. ... name is Snowflake.
- 3. My sister and I (be) students. ... mother is an engineer.
- 4. Those (be) our classmates. ... names are Tom and Ted.
- 5. Употребите притяжательный падеж.
- 1. his sister, friend
- 2. her son, wife
- 3. the women, dress

- 4. the children, toys
- 5. the teachers, books
- 6. Употребите в правильной форме.
- 1. Her sister's (child) are twins.
- 2. (this) news is very good.
- 3. Police arrested two (thief).
- 4. I have got new information. Do you want to look at (it)?
- 5. These books are not (my).
- 6. He is interested in (this) goods.

Проверочная работа №1-3

1. Напишите множественное число

Table, book, mouse, news, trousers, fruit, life, tooth, money, teacher

- 2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.
- 1. ... are at home.
- 2. ... am a student.
- 3. ... is twenty.
- 4. Lisa and ... are good friends.
- 3. Задайте вопрос.
- 1. Mark is sixteen.
- 2. His name is Mark.
- 3. Mark is a teacher.
- 4. This is his wife.
- 4. Употребите глагол to be в нужной форме, а затем во второй части употребите нужное местоимение.
- 1. She ... my friend. ... name is Mary Water.
- 2. The boys ... from Russia. ... girl-friends are from the UK.
- 3. Oh, you ... a good writer! ... books are very popular.
- 4. I ... a doctor and ... husband is a businessman.
- 5. Употребите притяжательный падеж.

My sister, book

The boys, hats

His uncle, car

Her father, glasses

These women, dogs

- 6. Употребите в правильной форме.
- 1. This works are bad.
- 2. The hair are long.
- 3. This girl is from your group?
- 4. This bag is not my. It is her.
- 5. These students's books are on your table.

Контрольная работа №2-1

Choose the right variant:

- 1. How long ... he spend in this city.
- a. do b. is c. does d. -
- 2. There ... much snow last winter.
- a. is b. are c. were d. was
- 3. There ... an exam next year.
- a. are b. is c. was d. will be
- 4. ... Moscow is situated on ... Moskva river.
- a. the, the b. the, a c. -, the d. the, -
- 5. My elder brother goes to ... school.
- a. the b. c. a d. an
- 6. Ann usually drinks ... cup of tea in ... morning.
- a. a, -, the b. the, -, c. the, -, the d. -, a, a
- 7. ... William Shakespeare, ... great English playwright, was born in 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon in ... England.
- a. a, the, the, a b. -, a, -, c. -, a, the, d. -, the, the, -
- 8. This story is ... than that one.
- a. more interesting b. the most interesting c. interestinger d. so interesting
- 9. There ... 3 meals in England.
- a. is b. are c. was d. were
- 10. Jane is ... girl in our group.
- a. the beautiful b. the most beautiful c. more beautiful d. beautifulest
- 11. Every day I receive ... letters.
- a. much b. many c. little
- 12. My friend plays ... piano well.
- a. b. a c. the d. an
- 13. Where is the book? It is ... the table.
- a. between b. into c. over d. on

14. Do you have time? Help me, please.	
a. much b. many c. few d. a few e. a little	
15. Pskov is rich old history.	
a. on b. in c. at d. for	
16. It is answer which I have even heard.	
a. bad b. badder c. the baddest d. the worst	
e. worse f. more baddest	
17. Выбери правильный вопрос.	
Tom has two best friends.	
a. Has Tom two best friends?	
b. Does Tom has two best friends?	
c. Is Tom has two best friends?	
d. Does Tom have two best friends?	
Контрольная работа №2-2	
Choose the right variant:	
1 you what I want?	
a. you know b. do you know c. does you know d. is you know	
2lot of students go in for sport.	
a. an, the b. a, - c, the d, -	
3. What parts Pskov of?	
a. do consist b. does consist c. do consists d. does consists	
4 there a flight for Moscow tomorrow?	
a. is b. was c. will be d. is be	
5. History of Pskov rich in the important events.	
a. does b. is c d. be	
6 Jane English?	
a. is speak b. does speak c. dospeak d. was speak	
7 your Dad any brothers or sisters?	
a. Have got b. Does have c. Does has d. Is have	
8. I met my friend yesterday.	
a. goodest b. better c. best d. the best	
9. Pskov is than Moscow.	
a. oldest b. the oldest c. more old d. older	
10. Baseball is sport in America.	
a. the popularest b. more popular c. the most popular d. most popular	
11. Thank you very	
a. many b. much c. a lot d. few	
12. I don't have time but I try to help you.	
a. much b. many c. a lot d. little	
13. Give me water, please.	
a. a little b. a few c. many d. a lot	
14. I live Lenina Street.	
a. on b. in c. at d. between	
15. Выбери правильный вопрос.	
My mother has cooked a cherry pie.	
a. Does my mother cooked a cherry pie?	
b. Does my mother have cooked a cherry pie?	
c. Has my mother cooked a cherry pie?	
d. Is my mother cooked a cherry pie?	
16. Pskov is famous beautiful churches.	
a. in b. at c. for d. —	
17 there many lectures yesterday?	
a. is b. will be c. were d. was	
Проверочный тест	
Выберите правильный вариант A, B, or C.	
1 Neil and Angela to the cinema every weekend.	
A go B goes C gos	
2 My brother economics at university.	
A studys B studies C study	
3 A Does Jane live with her mother?	
В	
A Yes, she likes B Yes, she does C Yes, she is	
4 Where?	
A he works B does he work C does he works	
5 speak Spanish in class?	
A Do your teacher B Your teacher does C Does your teacher	
6 A What?	

B They're doctors.
A do they do B they do C do they work
7 A Who's that boy?
B He's
A Chloe's brother B the brother of Chloe C Chloes brother
8 Is that?
A the car of your parents B your parent's car C your parents' car
9 He's
A my sister's boyfriend B my boyfriend's sister
C the boyfriend of my sister
10 This is
A the end of the exercise B the exercise's end C the end's exercise
11 I live in London, but my sister in New York.
A live B lives C gos
12 We drive to work – we go by bike.
A don't B doesn't C do
13 My mother three sisters.
A have B has C is
14 He work. He's retired.
A doesn't B don't C do
15 The shops at 9.30 a.m. and close at 6.00 p.m. A is open B open C opens
A is open B open C opens
16 Where you live?
A are B does C do
17 What your brother do?
A does B dos C do
18 your parents have a car?
A Is B Does C Do
19 My boyfriend's engineer.
A an B one C a
20 A that woman?
B She's Sandra's aunt.
A Who's B Whose C Who
VOCABULARY
a Tick (□) A, B, or C to complete the expressions.
Example: German A speak B have C get
1 TV
A look B watch C make
2 to the radio
A listen B hear C do
3 the guitar
A do B play C make
4 fast food
A eat B take C use
5 the newspaper
A read B see C ride
b Tick (□) A, B, or C to make each noun plural.
Example: book
A bokks B books C bookes
6 man
A men B mans C mens
7 woman
A wemens B womans C women
8 child
A children B childs C childrens
9 person
A persons B people C peoples
c Tick (□) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.
Example: My grandmother's son is my
A uncle B father C brother
10 My mother's son is my
A brother B nephew C uncle
11 My sister got married last year. Her is a lawyer.
A son B boyfriend C husband

12 My sistem's con is my	•
13 My sister's son is my A niece B nephew C cousin 14 My father's brother is my	
A uncle B cousin C aunt	
d Tick () A, B, or C to complete the sentences. Example: My sister's birthday is 14th December. A in	
PRONUNCIATION a Which word has a different sound? Tick (□) A, B, or C. Example: A door B board C clock □ 1 A cinema B speak C cat 2 A actor B children C cook 3 A nephew B footballer C Paul 4 A church B politician C sushi 5 A music B has C see b Which is the stressed syllable? Tick (□) A, B, or C. Example: A afternoon □ B afternoon C afternoon 6 A receptionist B receptionist C receptionist 7 A grandmother B grandmother C grandmother 8 A holiday B holiday C holiday 9 A politician B politician C politician 10 A uniform B uniform C uniform	
Grammar Simple Tenses. Active Voice.	
1. Present Simple Tense.	
1) My dadat a travel agency. a) works b) working c) is working d) work 2) The Biblelove of money is the root of all evil. a) say b) is saying c) said d) says 3) The concertat 8 p.m a) began b) begins c) beginning d) will begin 4) The Moonround the Earth. a) goes b) is going c) went d) go 5) She (not) study French. a) is b) do c) does d) is doing 6) your friend smoke? a) do b) does c) is doing d) have 7)you often visit your relatives ? a) do b) does c) did 8) They (not) often go to the cinema. a) do b) does c) is doing d) have been doing	
Раздел 2.	
Тексты для контроля чтения и понимания New York	
New York has always been the gateway to the USA. New York is a financial center of the country where "money making law of life. New York is the symbol of capitalism and its Wall Street has become a nickname for big monopolies all over	

One of the largest cities in the world New York extends for 36 miles from north to south and is situated at the month of the Hudson River. In the 18th century New York grew into the largest city of the USA. Now New York is a great sea port, the leading textile and the financial center of the country. Manhattan Island with the Wall Street district is the heart of America's business and culture and the city of sky-scrapers. The highest of them is the 102- storey Empire State Building. In Manhattan at Broadway and 116 Street is Campus of Columbia University, and near it are houses of Harlem. There is not one Harlem but three: Spanish, Italian and the Black Harlem. The Black Harlem is the most overcrowded and its shabby houses contrast with rich houses on Sugar Hill to the North, where most prosperous people live.

It is a big modern city, with a heavy traffic. Subway provides the cheapest and fastest way to travel.

- 1. Утверждение "Broadway has become a nickname for big monopolies all over the world." согласно тексту является
- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 2. Утверждение "The main law of life in New York is making money." согласно тексту является
- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 3. In New York the Metro is called:
- a) Underground
- b) Tube
- c) Subway
- 4. Утверждение "In Manhattan at Wall Street and 116 Street is Campus of Columbia University." согласно тексту является
- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 5. Утверждение "There are three Harlems in New York." согласно тексту является
- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 6. Утверждение "The Spanish Harlem is the most overcrowded." согласно тексту является
- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 7. Утверждение "The US Congress seats in the Capitol." согласно тексту является
- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 8. Утверждение "The Library of Congress is located in the Capitol." согласно тексту является
- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 9. Утверждение "Home of the US President is the Capitol." согласно тексту является
- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 10. Утверждение "In Washington no building should be higher then the White House." согласно тексту является
- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации

The United Kingdom. Geographical Position and Political System.

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is situated northwest of France on more than five hundred islands including one-sixth of the island of Ireland. The largest of these islands is called Great Britain. We should note that the name Great Britain does not refer to the whole country but only to England, Scotland, and Wales. Great Britain is the largest island in Europe and eighth largest in the world. It is almost twice the size of Iceland or Cuba. The UK has land boundaries only with one country, Ireland. Its closest continental neighbors are France and

Although the UK is as close to the North Pole as eastern part of Siberia, its climate is much milder. The British climate is notorious for sudden changes, yet temperatures rarely fall below -10C or go higher than +32C.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy traditionally ruled by a monarch. The current monarch, her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, succeeded to the throne in 1952 and is Head of State, though this is a rather symbolic role. British Parliament is the oldest in the world and is composed of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of approximately 500 life peers (that is those who may sit in the Parliament all their lives), 92 hereditary peers (that is those whose children will have the right to sit in the Parliament) and 26 clergy representing church.

Apart from its parliamentary functions, the House of Lords is the highest court in the state. The House of Commons, unlike the House of Lords, is formed by regular elections in which citizens elect 659 members of parliament (or MPs) representing different political parties. The largest parties are the Labour Party and the Conservative Party.

- 1. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
- a) The whole island Ireland belongs to the UK
- b) more than a half of the island Ireland belongs to the UK
- c) less than a half of the island Ireland belongs to the UK
- 2. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
- a) There are no islands in Europe larger than Great Britain
- b) There are two islands in Europe larger than Great Britain
- c) There is only one island in Europe larger than Great Britain
- 3. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
- a) The UK borders on many countries on land
- b) The UK borders on two countries on land
- c) The UK borders on one country on land
- 4. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
- a) The UK is closer to the North Pole than the eastern part of Siberia.
- b) The UK is further from the North Pole than the eastern part of Siberia.
- c) The UK and the eastern part of Siberia are equally distant from the North Pole.
- 5. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, has been Head of State for ...

- a) more than 50 years.
- b) less than 50 years.
- c) 50 years.
- 6. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
- A person can be the member of the parliament all his life if he is the member of
- a) The House of Commons
- b) The House of Lords
- c) Clergy representing church

ST. DMITRY ROSTOVSKY: A LEGEND AND A REAL PERSON

Rostov-on-Don bears the name of an outstanding person – the metropolitan Dmitry Rostovsky. The monument to Dmitry Rostovsky stands in front of the cathedral in the market square. But it happened so that Dmitry Rostovsky had never been to our city. He had died fifty years before his name was given to a new fortress on the river Don and the status of a saint had been imposed upon him only four years before this event.

The biography of Dmitry Rostovsky is a bright example of great innovations introduced by Peter I. He was born in the family of a Cossack Savva Tuptalo in December 1651 and his initial name was Daniil. As a boy he was smart, curious and passionately wanted to study. He got education in Kiev, then he became a monk and took a name Dmitry. He knew several foreign languages, traveled much and possessed a rare talent to communicate with people. He became metropolitan of Rostov the Great and Yaroslavl.

Being metropolitan, he stayed an unpretentious person who took care of education, health protection and hated bribery and ambitions. When he died in 1709 he left no gold or money but several unfinished papers which were put into the coffin according to his will. There are following words in one of his books: "there are three main Christian virtues: faith, hope and love. It is impossible to find salvation without them. Which of them is the most important? – LOVE. Love to God, to one's neighbour, etc. this virtue is immortal and eternal. It will stay for ever".

- 1. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) Dmitry Rostovsky lived and worked in Rostov -on-Don.
- b) Dmitry Rostovsky didn't live in Rostov –on-Don.
- c) Dmitry Rostovsky visited Rostov -on-Don many times.
- 2. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before his death.
- b) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before the fortress got his name.
- c) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before the monument was built.
- 3. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) Parents called their son Dmitry.
- b) Parents called their son Dimitry.
- c) Parents called their son Daniil.
- 4. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:

- a) Dmitry Rostovsky was born 350 years ago.
- b) Dmitry Rostovsky was born more than 350 years ago.
- c) Dmitry Rostovsky was born less than 350 years ago.
- 5. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) Dmitry Rostovsky was a modest person.
- b) Dmitry Rostovsky was an ambitious person.
- c) Dmitry Rostovsky was an irresponsible person.
- 6. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some gold was put into his coffin.
- b) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some money was put into his coffin.
- c) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some papers were put into his coffin.
- 7. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) It is impossible to be rescued without faith, hope and love.
- b) It is impossible to be educated without faith, hope and love.
- c) It is impossible to be famous without faith, hope and love.

The Tower of London

- 1. The Tower on the north bank of the Thames is one of the most ancient buildings of London. It was founded in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. But each monarch left some kind of personal mark on it. For many centuries the Tower has been a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury. It is now a museum of arms and armour, one of the strongest fortresses and, as in Britain, it has the Crown Jewels.
- 2. The grey stones of the Tower could tell terrible stories of violence and injustice. Many sad and cruel events took place within the walls of the Tower. It was here that Thomas More, the great humanist, was falsely accused and executed. When Queen Elizabeth was a princess, she was sent to the Tower by Mary Tudor ('Bloody Mary') and kept prisoner for some time.

The ravens whose forefathers used to find food in the Tower still live here as part of its history. There is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall. That is why the birds are carefully guarded.

- 3. The White Tower was built by William the Conqueror to protect and control the City of London. It is the oldest and the most important building, surrounded by other towers, which all have different names. The Tower is guarded by the Yeomen Warders, popularly called 'Beefeaters'. There are two letters, E.R., on the front of their tunics. They stand for the Queen's name Elizabeth Regina. The uniform is as it used to be in Tudor times. Their everyday uniform is black and red, but on state occasions they wear a ceremonial dress: fine red state uniforms with the golden and black stripes and the wide lace collar, which were in fashion in the 16th century.
- 4. Every night at 10 p.m. at the Tower of London the Ceremony of the Keys or locking up of the Tower for the nigh takes place. It goes back to the Middle Ages. Five minutes before the hour the Headwarder comes out with a bunch of keys and an old lantern. He goes to the guardhouse and cries: 'Escort for the keys'. Then he closes the three gates and goes to the sentry, who calls: 'Halt, who comes there?' Headwarder replies: 'The Keys'. 'Whose Keys?' demands the sentry. 'Queen Elizabeth's Keys', comes the answer. 'Advance Queen Elizabeth's Keys. All's well'. The keys are finally carried to the Queen's House where they are safe for the night. After the ceremony everyone who approaches the gate must give the password or turn away.
- 1. Утверждение "It is now a museum of arms and armour one of the strongest fortresses." согласно тексту является
- d) истинным
- е) ложным
- f) в тексте нет информации
- 2. Утверждение: "The birds are not carefully guarded." согласно тексту является:
- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 3. Утверждение "Beefeaters usually wear black and red uniforms, but on state occasions they wear fine red state uniforms with the golden and black stripes and the wide lace collar" согласно тексту является:
- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 4. Утверждение "Every night at 10 a.m. at the Tower of London the Ceremony of the Keys or locking up of the Tower for the nigh takes place."

согласно тексту является:

- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 5. Абзац текста (1, 2, 3, 4) содержит следующую информацию:
- "For many centuries the Tower has been a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury."
- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4
- 6. Абзац текста (1, 2, 3, 4) содержит следующую информацию:
- "There is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall."
- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3

- d) 4
- 7. Ответ на вопрос:
- "Why are the ravens carefully guarded?" согласно тексту является:
- b) The birds are carefully guarded because their forefathers used to find food in the Tower.
- c) The birds are carefully guarded because they are a part of history.
- d) The birds are carefully guarded because there is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall.
- e) The birds are carefully guarded because everybody likes them.
- 8. Основную идею текста выражает утверждение:
- a) The Tower on the north bank of the Thames is one of the most ancient buildings of London.
- b) The Tower of London is a fortress and royal treasury.
- c) The Tower of London is one of the most impotent parts of English history.
- d) The Tower of London is the oldest and the most important building, surrounded by other towers.
- 8. Texas is the southern state of the US and Colorado in the central northwest.
- 1. Texas is the largest and most southern state on the Mexican border with a coastline on the Gulf of Mexico. The chief rivers are the Rio Grande and the Colorado. Much of the central part of the State is flat prairie land.
- 2. Cattle raising and poultry are major activities. Texas is also an important agricultural state. Agricultural products include cotton, corn, vegetables, grains and cereals. Minerals include petroleum and cement. The State's

leading manufactures are chemicals, oil and gas, wood products and leather.

3. Austin is the capital of Texas, but Houston, Dallas and San Antonio are much larger. The Capitol at Austin, built in 1888 of red granite, covers three acres and is 311 feet to the top of its dome: it is the largest of the States' Capitols. There are more than 600 airports in Texas, including about 60 major US Air Force bases.

Texas has more than 130 higher educational institutions, the most famous being the University of Texas at Austin.

- 4. Texas has become independent in 1836, and entered the Union in 1846. Texas is the only State that was an independent republic recognized by the United States before annexation.
- 5. Colorado is the State in the Rocky Mountains. Being the highest State in the country, it contains some of the highest peaks as well. All in all, there are 52 peaks over 14,000 feet in elevation. Numerous rivers rise in the mountains, the chief being the Colorado and the Arkansas.
- 6. Coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and petroleum are mined. Agriculture is becoming important, sugar-beet, wheat, maize and oats are chief crops.

There are several National Parks. Denver is the capital and largest city; others are Pueblo and Colorado Springs. Colorado became a State in 1876.

1. Утверждение "In Texas we can see more than 600 airports."

согласно тексту является:

- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 2. Утверждение "Houston is much less than Austin."

согласно тексту является:

- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- Утверждение "Colorado is situated at a coastline on the Gulf of Mexico."

согласно тексту является:

- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 4. Утверждение "Colorado has several National Parks."

согласно тексту является:

- а) истинным
- b) ложным
- с) в тексте нет информации
- 5. Ответ на вопрос:
- "What is Colorado rich in?" является:
- a) silver and gold
- b) chemicals
- c) leather
- d) cereals
- 6. Абзац текста (1, 2, 3, 4) содержит следующую информацию:

"Texas is an important state in agriculture."

- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3
- e) 4
- 7. Основная идея текста выражена в утверждении:

- a) The USA has 50 states.
- b) The specific system of education in these states.
- c) The important factors of some states.
- d) The political system of the USA.

Вставьте слова в текст Эталон ответа: 1-а; 2-b;

Rostov-on-Don

a) custom-house; b) bank; c) center; d) border; e) town; f) fortress;

g) population; h) continent; i) bridge

Rostoy-on-Don is a large industrial and cultural (1) in the south of Russia, with the (2) more than 1 million people.

Rostov-on Don is situated on the right (3) of the river Don, on the (4) line between Europe and Asia. So you can move from one (5) to the other simply crossing the (6) over the Don.

The city was founded on the 15-th of December 1749 when a (7) on the Temernik river was set up. But only years later, after the death of Tsar Peter I, under the rule of Katherine II a (8) was built here. It's main purpose was to support the customs effectively operating in this trade and transport active region, to defend the Southern borders of Russia against the numerous enemies. The fortress was named after Dmitry Rostovsky, the Archibishop of Rostov the Great. The (9) grew later on, round the walls of the fortress and it was called "Rostov, which lies on the river Don". Being the largest fortress in the South of Russia the town has always played a significant role in its policy and economy.

Past Simple Tense

- 1) Yesterday I ...my mate at the University.
- a) saw b) seen c) seeing d) seed
- 2) They... to this place by train.
- a) go b) went c) gone d) is going
- 3) What ...you... on TV yesterday?
- a) did, see b) seen, did c) do, see d) have, seen
- 4) Mary...her lag this morning.
- a) hurt b) hurted c)hurting d) hurts
- 5) How much...you...for this jacket?
- a) did, pay b) have, paid c) do, pay d) did, paid
- 6) We...party yesterday.
- a) had b) have c) having d) is having
- 7) Alice and John....London two years ago.
- a) leave b) left c) is leaving d) leaved
- 8) When...you....school?
- a) did, leave b) do, leave c) have, left d) have, leaved
- 3. Future Simple Tense
- 1) I...give a call in the evening.
- a) Will b) shall c) do d) have
- 2) They...come in a few days.
- a) shall b)will c) will be d) shall be
- 3) The film...begin in 5 minutes.
- a) shall b) will c) shall be d) will be
- 4) We... stay at our friends.
- a) shall b) will c) shall be d) will be
- 5) The children...do it themselves.
- a) will b) will be c) shall be d) will be
- 6) John... graduate from the University next year.
- a) will b) will be c) shall d) shall be
- 7) She...help you with the cooking.
- a) will b) shall c) will be d) shall be
- 8) We...dine out tonight.
- a) will b) will be c) shall be d) shall
- 9) I...drop in 2 days.
- a) shall b) shall be c) will d) will be

Progressive Tenses

- 4. Present Progressive
- 1)youme well?
- a) are, hearing b) do, hear c)did, hear d) have, heard
- 2) The plane...at 4 p.m..
- a) is arriving b) am arriving c) are arriving d) do arrive
- 3) Why....the child?
- a) is crying b) are crying c) do cry d) is being crying
- 4)They...now.

- a) are quarreling b) is quarreling c) am quarreling d)) is being quarreling
- 5) She...at her report now.
- a) is working b) am working c) are working d) is being working
- 6) They...computer games.
- a) are playing b) is playing c)am playing d) is being playing
- 7) What...you now?
- a) are doing b)is doing c) am doing d) is being doing
- 8) What songthey now?
- a) are, singing b) is, singing c) am, singing d) is being singing
- 9) What ...you at?
- a) are, laughing b)is, laughing c) am, laughing d) is being laughing
- 10) What photos...he...?
- a) is, showing b) am, showing c) are, showing d) is being showing
- 11) It.... .
- a) is raining b) is being raining c) am raining d) are raining
- 12) Who...at the window?
- a) is being standing b) is standing c) are standing d) am standing

5. PAST PROGRESSIVE

- 1) When I switched on the light I ... a strange scene.
- a) was seeing b) is being seeing c)have seen d) had seen
- 2) When I arrive, Tom (lie) on the sofa and (speak) over the phone.
- a) was lying, speaking b) lie, speak c) is being lying, speaking
- 4) The police caught Dan when he (rob) a shop.
- a) was robbing b) are robbing c)is being robbing d) were robbing
- 5) He could not speak because he (die) from laugh.
- a) was dying b) were dying c) is dying d) are dying
- 6) When I got up that morning, the sun (shine) brightly.
- a) is shining b) was shining c) were shining d) is being shining
- 7) Somebody stole the money from his pocket while he (sleep).
- a) were sleeping b) is sleeping c) was sleeping d) slept
- 8) I (sit) by the window when I heard the noise.
- a) was sitting b) sat c) have seated d) were sitting
- 9) It(rain) cats and dogs as I (walk) towards the house.
- a) rained, walked b) was raining, walking c) were raining, walking d) are raining, walking
- 10) I glanced at Tom who (shiver) from the cold.
- a) were shivering b) shivered c)was shivering d) are shivering
- 11) At 8 p.m. I (wait) for her at the stop.
- a) was waiting b) were waiting c) waited d) is waiting
- 12) On coming my way home I saw a man who (try) to unlock the door by force.
- a) were trying b) was trying c) tried d) are trying
- 13) The student (reply) the question when the Dean came in.
- a) were replying b) is replying c)replied d) was replying

Раздел 3.

Present Perfect

- 1) He knows Africa well because he (travel) a lot.
- a) has traveled b) has been traveling c) traveled d) is been traveled
- 2) Something (happen) to Helen.
- a) has been happening b) has happened c) happen d) happened
- 3)...they (tell) anything about the events?
- a) have told b) did tell c) do tell d) -----
- 4) I am afraid I (forget) my book at home.
- a) have forgotten b) forget c)forgot d) have been forgetting
- 5) ...she (yet/come)?
- a) has, come, yet b) did came c) did came d) do come
- 6) I (learn) the poem. Could you listen to me?
- a) have learned b)learned c) learn d) have been learning
- 7) Have you (ever /be) to London.
- a) be b) being c) been d) was
- 8) He (not/receive) any news from his relatives.
- a) has, received b) received c) did receive d) do receive
- 9) We (see) a new thriller two days ago.
- a) see b) saw c) have seen d)has seen
- 10) I (not/seen) her for ages.
- a) see b)saw c) seen d)have seen

- 11) My sister (work) at a hospital for a year.
- a) has worked b) work c) worked d) works
- 12) My friend (be) ill for a fortnight.
- a) has been b) was c)were d) been
- 13) ... you (ever/ride) to a horse.
- a) have ,ridden b) rode c)did ride d) did ridden

7. PAST PERFECT

- 1) We walked home after we (finish) the work in the garden.
- a) have finished b) finished c) has finished d) had finished
- 2) They thought she (come/not) yet.
- a) came b) has come c) had come d) have come
- 3) Did you ever seen him after he (finish) the University.
- a) finish b) finished c) has finished d) had finished
- 4) I went down to the beach after they (leave).
- a) leave b) left c) has left d) had left
- 5) Before she entered the Medical Institute she (work) as a nurse.
- a) work b) worked c) has worked d) had worked
- 6) When I turned round she (leave) room.
- a) leave b) left c) has left d) had left
- 7) When mother came home the children (go) to bad.
- a) went b) go c) gone d) had gone
- 8) He could not believe we (do) it ourselves.
- a) did b) do c) had done d) has done
- 9) Helen was afraid she (forget) her key at home, but she found it in her handbag.
- a) forgot b) forget c) had forgotten d) has forgotten
- 10) I was not hungry because I (have/just) breakfast.
- a) just have b) just had c) had just had d) had
- 11) I (finish) painting the ceiling by 2 a.m.
- a) finish b) finished c) had finished d) has finished
- 12) I apologized I (not/phone) her.
- a) had not phoned b) phoned c) has phoned d) phoned

8. FUTURE IN THE PAST

- 1)Yesterday he told us he (explain) everything.
- a) would explain b) explain c) explained d) was explaining
- 2) Tom promised me last night he (not/tell) anything.
- a) did not tell b) did not told c) would not tell d) will not tell
- 3) I thought I (find) this rule in the book.
- a) will find b) would find c) found d) founded
- 4) It was decided they (send) their report at the end of the week.
- a) will send b) would send c) sent d) sended
- 5) It seemed there (be) no end of the questions.
- a) would be b) will be c) be d) should be
- 6) He promised we all (come) to them.
- a) will come b) would come c) has come d) had come
- 7) We knew he (come) back to get his money.
- a) would come b) will come c) came d) come
- 8) I did not remember who (be) the first.
- a) would be b) will be c) be d) was
- 9) She told me he (return) your book tomorrow.
- a) will return b) would return c) returned d) return
- 10) I ask when he (work) better?
- a) would work b) will work c) worked d) work
- 11) She thought they (come) in time.
- a) will come b) came c) come d) would come
- 12) He told me Pet (be late).
- a) will be b) would be c) be late d) was late
- 13) I wondered who (do) this task.
- a) will be doing b) would do c) will do d) do
- 14) He interested who (be) our guest.
- a) would be b) will be c) is d) was
- 15) She asked me when I (ring) to my mother.
- a) would ring b) will ring c) rang d) rung
- 16) I hoped I (learn) these words by tomorrow morning
- a) will learn b) would learn c) learn d) learned
- 17) I knew he (go) to work by $10 \ a.m.$
- a) will go b) would go c) went d) go

- 18) He was afraid I (not keep) my word.
- a) would keep b) will keep c) kept d) keep
- 19) Nobody was sure they (do) this experiment.
- a) will do b) would do c) did d) done
- 20) They decided they (go) to the sea side next summer.
- a) will go b) would go c) went d) go
- 21) She told us she (buy) this book to his birthday.
- a) would buy b) bought c) buy d) will buy
- 22) Helen said he (be) the last to come.
- a) will be b) would be c) was d) were
- 23) The children told the teacher they (go) to the circus.
- a) will go b) would go c) went d) gone
- 24) My aunt told me my friend (recall) me in a minute.
- a) recalled b) recall c) will recall d) would recall
- 25) My boy-friend told me we (marry) next year.
- a) will marry b) marry c) would marry d) married

9. SEOUENCE OF TENSES

- 1) When he learnt that his son had received an excellent mark he (be) very pleased.
- a) was b) is c) would be d) be
- 2)We (not/know) where our friends had gone.
- a) do not know b) did not know c) not know d) had not know
- 3) We knew he (go) tomorrow.
- a) would go b) go c) went d) gone
- 4) She said her best friend (be) a doctor.
- a) was b) is c) has been d) be
- 5) I did not know you (work) at the Hermitage.
- a) had been working b) working c) work d) works
- 6) I knew they (be) ill.
- a) were b) was c) are d) is
- 7) We found that she (leave) the house at 8p.m.
- a) had left b) has left c) left d) leaves
- 8) My uncle said he (just/ come) from the Caucasus.
- a) had just come b) come c) came d) comes
- 9) Helen informed us she (just/ come) back from her relatives.
- a) just came b) just come c) had just come d) just comes
- 10) Bob said it (do) him a lot of good.
- a) did b) done c)has done d) does
- 11) Mike says he (be) excellent guide.
- a) is b) was c) are d) will
- 12) He said she (bring) us the photos a bit later.
- a) would bring b) bring c) brings d) brought
- 13) He says they (already/ make) a great progress in English.
- a) have already made b) has already made c) has already make d)make
- 14) I knew they (wait) me at the Subway station.
- a) were waiting b) waited c) waits d) is waiting
- 15) My friend asked me who (play) in the sitting room.
- a) was playing b) is playing c) played d) were playing
- 16) He said he (come) to see me off.
- a) would come b) came c) comes d) will come
- 17) I want to know what he (buy) to her birthday.
- a) bought b) has bought c) had bought d) buys
- 18) I was afraid you (hurt) your leg.
- a) will hurt b) hurt c) hurts d) would hurt
- 19) I knew that my friend (never/be) to London.
- a) had never been b) has never been c) never be d) is
- 20) She thought the children (be/ play) in the yard.
- a) are playing b) is playing c) were playing d) played
- 21) She said she (can) not tell the right time, her watch (be) wrong.
- a) could, was b) can, was c) could, were d) can, is
- 22) She said she (play) tennis from 5 till 8p.m.
- a) played b)was playing c) had been playing d)played
- 23) He understood the soldiers (arrest) him.
- a) had arrested b) arrest c) arrests d) will arrest
- 24) I suppose he (know) English well.
- a) knew b)knows c) know d)would
- 25) I was told she (never/drink) alcohol.
- a) had never drunk b)never drinks c) never drank d)never drink

5.4. Перечень видов оценочных средств

устный опрос письменный опрос тестирование контрольная работа экзамен

	чевно-методиче	CKOE.	И ИНФОРМАЦИОННО	<u>Е ОБЕСПІ</u>	ЕЧЕН	<u>ние ди</u> сципл	ины
		6	.1. Рекомендуемая литер	атура			
			6.1.1. Основная литерат	ypa			
	Авторы, составители		Заглавие			Издательств	о, год
Л1.1	Губина Г. Г.		иский язык для туристов в сиональной коммуникаци			Москва, Берлин: Директ- Медиа, 2020	
Л1.2	Минина О. Г.		й профессиональный англ е пособие	ийский язы	IK:	Москва, Берлин: Медиа, 2020	Директ
Л1.3	Корелова Н. Г.		амматика английского язы е пособие	ка в таблиц	ax:	Москва: ФЛИНТА, 2020	
Л1.4	Вдовичев А. В., Ковальчук С. И.	·		Москва: ФЛИНТА, 2020			
	•	6.1	.2. Дополнительная лите	ратура			
	Авторы, составители		Заглавие			Издательств	о, год
Л2.1	Миньяр-Белоручева А. П.		иский язык для искусствов цей истории искусств: учеб			Москва, Берлин: Директ Медиа, 2020	
Л2.2	Иванова Е. В., Иванченко А. И.		и́ский язык: повседневное : самоучитель	общение: 3	0	Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2020	
Л2.3	Орлова Н. В., Николаенко И. С., Жукатинская В. А.	Синтаксис английского языка в таблицах: учебное пособие			Липецк: Липецкий государственный педагогический университет имени П.П. Семенова-Тян- Шанского		
			о распространяемое прог отечественного производ	ства		· 	
			льных баз данных и инф	ормационн	ых с	правочных сист	ем
	1 Справочная Правовая		-				
6.3.2.	2 Информационная сп	равочна	ия система «Гарант»				
	7. MTC) (обору	дование и технические с	редства об	учен	ия)	
№	Назначение		Оборудование	ПО		Адрес	Вид
47a	учебная аудитория проведения занят лекционного типа, за семинарского тип курсового проектиро (выполнения курсо работ), групповых	ий нятий іа, вания вых к и	Демонстрационное оборудование, учебнонаглядные пособия Специализированная мебель: стол – 16 шт., стул – 31 шт., доска – 1 шт.		Po II	029, Ростовская область, г. стов-на- Дону, [ервомайский район, ул. ожантова, 2/104	Пр
170	индивидуальных консультаций, текул контроля и промежут аттестации,	щего гочной	Помочетвом		211	020 Doomonous	Поч
47a	учебная аудитория проведения занят лекционного типа, за семинарского тиг курсового проектиро	ий нятий 1a,	Демонстрационное оборудование, учебно- наглядные пособия Специализированная мебель: стол – 16 шт.,		Po	029, Ростовская область, г. стов-на- Дону, Гервомайский район, ул.	Лек

7. MTO