

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ  
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«ЛУГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»  
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЛГПУ»)

Структурное подразделение Институт филологии и социальных  
коммуникаций

Кафедра английской и восточной филологии



УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Директор Института филологии и  
социальных коммуникаций

О.С. Перетятая

20 24 г.

Приложение к рабочей программе учебной дисциплины

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ  
для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации  
обучающихся по дисциплине

Практический курс английского языка

По направлению подготовки – 45.03.02 Лингвистика

Профиль подготовки – Отечественная филология. Межкультурная  
коммуникация (русский, английский языки)

Квалификация выпускника – бакалавр

Форма освоения – очная

Курс – 3, 4 (5-8 семестр)

Разработчики:

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# 1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

## 1.1. Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) – неотъемлемая часть рабочей программы дисциплины «Практический курс английского языка» и предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений студентов, освоивших программу дисциплины.

## 1.2. Цели и задачи фонда оценочных средств

Цель ФОС – установить соответствие уровня подготовки обучающегося требованиям ФГОС ВО бакалавриат по направлению подготовки 45.03.02 Лингвистика, утвержденным приказом Министерства науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации от 12 августа 2020 года № 969 (с изменениями и дополнениями).

## 1.3. Перечень компетенций, формируемых в процессе освоения основной образовательной программы

Процесс освоения дисциплины направлен на формирование следующих компетенций и индикаторов их достижения:

Код по ФГОС ВО	Индикатор достижения
Общепрофессиональные	
ОПК-3 Способен порождать и понимать устные и письменные тексты на изучаемом иностранном языке применительно к основным функциональным стилям в официальной и неофициальной сферах общения;	ОПК-3-В-1 Адекватно интерпретирует коммуникативные цели высказывания, полно выявляет релевантную информацию, адекватно идентифицирует принадлежность высказывания к официальному, нейтральному и неофициальному регистрам общения; ОПК-3-В-2 Адекватно понимает устные и письменные тексты на изучаемом иностранном языке и корректно передает семантическую информацию, а также стилистическую и культурную коннотацию языковых единиц, используемых в устной и письменной коммуникации; ОПК-3-В-3 Адекватно использует лексико-грамматические и фонетические средства организации целого текста с соблюдением семантической, коммуникативной и структурной преемственности между частями устного и (или) письменного высказывания; ОПК-3-В-4 Достигает ясности, логичности, содержательности, связности, смысловой и структурной завершенности устных и (или) письменных текстов в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами

	коммуникации;
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**1.4. Этапы формирования компетенций и средства оценивания  
уровня их сформированности  
5 семестр**

<b>Этапы формирования компетенций</b>	<b>Компетенции</b>	<b>Контрольно-оценочные средства / способ оценивания</b>
My Home is my Castle	ОПК-3	Устный опрос. Выполнение практических заданий.
Текущая аттестация	ОПК-3	Module Test
While there's life, there's hope	ОПК-3	Устный опрос. Выполнение практических заданий.
Текущая аттестация	ОПК-3	Module Test
Промежуточная аттестация	ОПК-3	Зачет

**6 семестр**

<b>Этапы формирования компетенций</b>	<b>Компетенции</b>	<b>Контрольно-оценочные средства / способ оценивания</b>
Travel Broadens Mind.	ОПК-3	Устный опрос. Выполнение практических заданий.
Текущая аттестация	ОПК-3	Module Test
Earth is Dearer than Gold.	ОПК-3	Устный опрос. Выполнение практических заданий.
Текущая аттестация	ОПК-3	Module Test
Промежуточная аттестация	—	—

**7 семестр**

<b>Этапы формирования компетенций</b>	<b>Компетенции</b>	<b>Контрольно-оценочные средства / способ оценивания</b>
Early to Bed.	ОПК-3	Устный опрос. Выполнение практических заданий.
Текущая аттестация	ОПК-3	Module t Test
Better Safe than Sorry.	ОПК-3	Устный опрос. Выполнение практических заданий.
Текущая аттестация	ОПК-3	Module Test

Промежуточная аттестация	ОПК-3	Зачет
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### 8 семестр

Этапы формирования компетенций	Компетенции	Контрольно-оценочные средства / способ оценивания
Penny Wise, Pound Foolish.	ОПК-3	Устный опрос. Выполнение практических заданий.
Текущая аттестация	ОПК-3	Module Test
You are What you Eat.	ОПК-3	Устный опрос. Выполнение практических заданий.
Текущая аттестация	ОПК-3	Module Test
Промежуточная аттестация	ОПК-3	Зачет

### 1.5. Описание показателей формирования компетенций

Код компетенции	Результаты сформированности
ОПК-3 Способен порождать и понимать устные и письменные тексты на изучаемом иностранном языке применительно к основным функциональным стилям в официальной и неофициальной сферах общения;	Знает: правила адекватного речевого поведения в различных коммуникативных ситуациях, согласно нормам изучаемого языка; Умеет: осуществлять коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на иностранном(ых) языке(ах) в деловой и профессиональной сфере общения; Владеет: нормами устной и письменной коммуникации профессионального общения; навыками адекватного речевого, социального и межкультурного взаимодействия на иностранном(ых) языке(ах); нормами устной и письменной коммуникации профессионального общения;

### 1.6. Критерии оценивания компетенций на разных этапах их формирования

#### 5 семестр

Вид текущей учебной работы	Количество баллов
Работа на практических занятиях (20*5)	100
Самостоятельная работа (2*15)	30
Модульный контроль (2*15)	30
Ведение словаря	15
Зачет	25
<b>Всего:</b>	<b>200</b>

### 6 семестр

Вид текущей учебной работы	Количество баллов
Работа на практических занятиях (8*5)	40
Самостоятельная работа (2*10)	20
Модульный контроль (2*10)	20
Ведение словаря	20
<b>Всего:</b>	<b>100</b>

### 7 семестр

Вид текущей учебной работы	Количество баллов
Работа на практических занятиях (18*5)	90
Самостоятельная работа (2*15)	30
Модульный контроль (2*20)	30
Ведение словаря	20
Зачет	30
<b>Всего:</b>	<b>200</b>

### 8 семестр

Вид текущей учебной работы	Количество баллов
Работа на практических занятиях (18*5)	90
Самостоятельная работа (2*15)	30
Модульный контроль (2*15)	30
Ведение словаря	20
Зачет	30
<b>Всего:</b>	<b>200</b>

### Накопительная система оценивания по 100-балльной шкале

Четырехбалльная система оценивания экзамена	100-балльная шкала	Буквенная шкала, соответствующая 100-балльной шкале	Система оценивания зачета
Отлично	90-100	А – отлично – теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы; все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному	Зачтено
Хорошо	83-89	В – очень хорошо – теоретическое	

		содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы; все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному	
Хорошо	<b>75-82</b>	<b>С</b> – хорошо – теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью; некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно; все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками	
Удовлетворительно	<b>63-74</b>	<b>Д</b> – удовлетворительно – теоретическое содержание дисциплины освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы; большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки	
Удовлетворительно	<b>50-62</b>	<b>Е</b> – посредственно – теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично; некоторые практические навыки работы не сформированы, многие предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания не выполнены либо качество выполнения некоторых из них оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному	
Неудовлетворительно	<b>21-49</b>	<b>FX</b> – неудовлетворительно – теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично; необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы; большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий	Не зачтено

Неудовлетворительно	<b>0-20</b>	<b>Г</b> – неудовлетворительно – теоретическое содержание курса не освоено; необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы; все выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки, дополнительная самостоятельная работа над материалом курса не приведет к какому-либо значимому повышению качества выполнения учебных заданий	
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## 2. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

### 2.1. Оценочные средства текущего контроля

#### Практические задания

##### Методические рекомендации для описания картинки

Описание картинки предполагает спонтанное составление диалога, логически построенного на основе сюжета предъявленной картинки или фотографии.

При подготовке к описанию картинки, прежде всего, необходимо определить «предмет» картинки, т.е. кто или что является «героем» описания (портрет, пейзаж, сюжет). Далее описание выполняется в три этапа, которые можно рассматривать как отдельные упражнения.

Составьте список слов и выражений, которые необходимы для описания данной картинки.

Напишите как можно больше предложений по картинке, описывающих:

- а) место действия;
- б) время действия;
- в) внешность людей;
- г) их действия и эмоции;
- д) ваши предположения и аргументацию того, что уже произошло и что, предположительно, произойдет в недалеком будущем.

Из составленных вами предложений напишите связный рассказ, начиная с предложения «It's a picture of...» по предлагаемому плану:

Место действия (описание комнаты, дома, конторы, почты, театра etc.). Если действие происходит вне помещения, описывается ландшафт (парк, лес, река, озеро, горы, море, пляж etc.)

Время действия (время года, время дня, описание погоды). Иногда логика изложения требует некоторых изменений в плане.

Описание людей, включая сведения о количестве людей, их возрасте, отношениях между ними (дружеские, родственные), привязанностях, их состоянии (радость, печаль, озабоченность, веселье, счастье, усталость etc.), их внешности (рост, цвет глаз и волос, одежда).

Описание действий персонажей должно включать:

1. описание происходящего на картинке (с употреблением времен Present Continuous и Present Simple),
2. описание того, что уже произошло (с употреблением времени Present Perfect).
3. описание того, что, по вашему мнению, должно, может или произойдет (с употреблением времени Future Simple или конструкции to be going to). При описании картинки могут оказать помощь ответы на вопросы:

Where does the scene take place? If it is a room, what is it like? (small-large, light-dark, clean-dirty, tidy - in a mess, part of a flat, an office etc.) If it is outside, where is it? (in the park, in the street, on the playground, in the country, in the forest, in the field, on a boat etc.)

What season is it? It is early spring (mid summer, late autumn, winter)

What time of the day is it? It is early morning (midday, early evening etc.)

What might indicate what time of the day it is? (It's dark outside; the sun is shining brightly; there is a lamp lit in the room; the children are having lunch or going to bed etc.)

What is the weather like?



If it is summer, it is hot (very warm, cloudy, looks like rain, is going to rain, a cool summer evening etc.)

If it is autumn (Indian summer), it is nasty (windy, rainy, cold, looks like snow; the trees are bare, beautiful with red, yellow, green and brown leaves, the trees are dropping their leaves, the air is still, the sun is not bright etc.)

If it is winter, it is very cold (bitter cold, frosty, windy, snowy, freezing, going to snow, the smoke is going upright from the chimneys, there are many stars on the dark sky etc.

If it is spring, it is sunny, but cold enough (the snow is going to melt, the birds have come from the South, they are going to make nests, the trees have got new leaves, there is a lot of greenery everywhere, etc.).

Примерный список тем для монологического высказывания

Your family is large, isn't it?

You like your friend's family, don't you?

Do you enjoy shopping?

Is it possible to enjoy shopping in your city?

Your flat is well-planned, isn't it?

Have you got a room of your own?

You like the furniture in your flat, don't you?

Speak about eating out in our city.

Are you fond of cooking?

What is your favourite season?

Do you follow weather forecasts?

Describe the place you live in?

Would you like to live in a big city?

Are you good at studying?

Speak about the secrets of mastering your language skills

### **Пример тестовой работы**

Read the article. Are the statements true or false?

International students in full-time UK higher education The majority of EU international students in the UK are doing first-degree courses. Just under a quarter of the total number of EU international students are doing taught postgraduate courses, while the percentage of students doing postgraduate research is just under ten percent. Overall, the numbers of EU international students were down last year. In contrast, there has been a significant increase in the numbers of non-EU students coming to the UK to study and the total number is just over a quarter of a million, about 265,000. Compared to EU students, many more non-EU students are doing taught postgraduate courses. The country outside the EU which sends by far the largest number of students for all courses is China, with around 80,000 students. This is nearly three times the number of the second largest group, which comes from India. As far as the EU is concerned, the largest number of students come from Germany, followed closely by the Republic of Ireland, and the lowest number from Bulgaria. The most popular subject studies by international students is business and administrative studies, with just over a third of all students taking these courses, and the most popular universities seem to be the University of Manchester and University College, London.

1. Most EU students are postgraduate students. T/F

2. More than 25 percent of EU student are training to be teachers. T/F

3. Less than 10 percent of postgraduate students are doing research. T/F
4. The total number of non-EU students is less than 300,000. T/F
5. More EU than non-EU students are doing postgraduate research. T/F
6. More international students come from China than anywhere else. T/F
7. About 80,000 students come from India. T/F
8. There are more German students than other EU students. T/F
9. More Bulgarian than Irish students study in the UK. T/F
10. Business studies had the biggest number of international students. T/F

### **Пример домашнего чтения**

#### **Delicious Desserts from Four Continents Some of the World's Most Famous Desserts**

Desserts are everyone's favorite part of the meal. In most cultures, these delicious sweet dishes come at the very end of the main course, and can be served in all shapes and tastes – cakes, cookies, pies, even sweet soups, you name it!

Despite millions of dessert recipes available in recipe books, there are some which have absolutely conquered the world with their unique tastes, causing pure happiness and bliss when eaten. But how did desserts come about in the first place?

#### **A Brief History of Desserts**

- The English word "dessert" is derived from French *desservir*, which means "to clear the table", referring to the custom of serving dessert only after the table has been cleared of other dishes.
- Historians normally agree that dried fruits and honey were the first sweeteners after put in other dishes to make them sweet. Ancient civilizations in Mesopotamia and India prepared sweets as their gifts to the gods.
- Nonetheless, the discovery and spread of sugarcane marks the most important moment in the history of desserts. The Indians grew it 2,500 years ago, but it was only in 500 AD that sugar was crystalized and traded to China.
- Sugar was brought to light to the Europeans even later, in the 12th century, during the Crusades (wars to spread Christianity). In 1381, the first apple pie recipe was published.
- High prices of sugar persisted until the Industrial Revolution, so desserts were mostly reserved for the wealthy.

#### **Cheesecake, the U.S.**

Modern cheesecake spread across the world as an American product. It was developed in 1872 by accident when William Lawrence was trying to recreate soft French cheese. Instead of cheese, he came up with heavier, creamy base that is now part and parcel of the cheesecake. Yet, it is speculated that ancient Greeks also made a form of cheesecake.

Some say that the athletes competing at the first Olympic Games in 776 B.C. ate cheesecakes for energy. Greek physicians Aegimus even wrote an entire book on the art of making cheesecakes in the 5th century. Nowadays, the bottom layer, or the crust, normally consists of crushed cookies, and is covered with the thickest cheesy layer, and topped with fruit.

### Crème Brûlée, France

Also known as "burnt cream" or "cream catalana", this dessert is unique for its rich custard base topped with a layer of hard caramel. This is one of the oldest known desserts in Europe, having appeared in Catalan cookbooks in the 14th century.

Under the name of crème brûlée, it first showed up in a 1691 cookbook with recipes for royals and bourgeoisie (the rich). Crème brûlée is always served in individual ceramic bowls.

Nowadays, it is popular to form the caramel directly on top of the custard. To complete this task, a butane torch is used to burn the sugar, causing a small flame, which makes the serving of the dessert very festive.

### Baklava, Turkey and the Caucasus

The combination of filo pastry and chopped nuts held together with syrup or honey is known all over the world as baklava. Because baklava is the national dessert of several countries in Asia Minor and the Middle East, its etymology is inconclusive, having links to Mongolian, Persian and Turkish.

The 15th century origin of the current form of baklava is well-known – it was the Turkish sultan residing in Istanbul who sent baklava trays to his young soldiers during the month of Ramadan (the 9th month of the Islamic year, when Muslims do not eat or drink between dawn and sunset). Before that, ancient Romans ate a similar layered dough dessert they called *placenta cake*.

Nowadays, baklava can be bought on the streets of every major city in the region. It is sold per small piece, but buying more than one serving is simply irresistible.

### Gulab Jamun, India

Everyone in Southeast Asia has heard of gulab jamun, a traditional Indian desert prepared since the medieval times. The word *gulab* comes from Persian for "flower and water", while *jamun* in an Indian fruit which has a similar size and shape like this dessert.

Gulab jamun is created when milk solids are kneaded into a dough, shaped into small balls, deep-fried and soaked in sugary syrup flavored with rose water.

Being easy to make, yet delicious, this dessert is eaten at all major celebrations such as [marriages](#) and birthdays. Both Hindu and Muslim communities in India share the love for this dessert, so they traditionally make it for their religious holidays.

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### Vocabulary Questions

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. What does "part and parcel" mean?    | B. caramelized sugar                |
| A. dividing a cake into layers          | C. sweet food made of eggs and milk |
| B. rarely used ingredient               |                                     |
| C. essential component                  | 4. What does "festive" mean?        |
| 2. What does "crystalized" mean?        | A. not seen before                  |
| A. turned into a solid form             | B. cheerful, celebratory            |
| B. made more see-through                | C. risky, dangerous                 |
| C. become really expensive              | 5. What does "knead" mean?          |
| 3. What does "custard" mean?            | A. do woodwork                      |
| A. savory food that tastes like mustard | B. work or massage with hands       |
|   | C. bake until crispy                |
- 

### Collocation Questions

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 6. Not many people know how desserts initially came _____. | 7. The discovery of sugarcane is the most important _____ in the history of desserts. |
| A. around  | A. minute   |
| B. about   | B. mark   |
| C. above   | C. moment   |

8. Cheesecake \_\_\_\_\_ across the world as an American product.
- A. spread
  - B. proliferated
  - C. shared
9. In Europe, sugar was brought to \_\_\_\_\_ quite late.
- A. surface
  - B. reality
  - C. light
10. The custard base is topped with \_\_\_\_\_ caramel.
- A. firm
  - B. solid
  - C. hard
11. Ancient Romans also ate sweet \_\_\_\_\_ dough.
- A. layered
  - B. blanketed
  - C. coated
12. In baklavas, filo pastry and chopped nuts are held \_\_\_\_\_ by honey.
- A. in
  - B. together
  - C. around
13. Gulab jamun is made from carefully cooked milk \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. solids
  - B. structures
  - C. lumps
14. To \_\_\_\_\_ the task of forming caramel directly, you need to use a torch.
- A. end
  - B. settle
  - C. complete
15. Before serving, deep-fried milk-based balls are \_\_\_\_\_ in syrup.
- A. soaked
  - B. drenched
  - C. swamped

## Пример контрольной работы

### 1. Fill in the blanks with prepositions

George is worried ..... his son's behavior at school.

Thomas is very clever ..... English

More and more girls are interested ..... computers.

Linda is very sensitive ..... other's people's needs

I am afraid ..... cats.

Pete is rude ..... his friends.

### 2. Grammar.

*Translate the following sentences into English.*

Все больше и больше лесов исчезают из-за пожаров!

Вода закипает при 100 градусов.

Я встречаюсь с ним сегодня вечером

Смотри! Ребенок падает!

Что ты сейчас делает? – Я пишу сочинение и слушаю музыку.

Автобус в Лондон прибывает в 5 часов.

Джордж говорит по-китайски, а я – по-английски.

Мы разговаривает с боссом сейчас.

### 3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words derived from the word in bold.

1. Be ..... ! Don't spend all your money on a new car! **Sense**

2. Carrie should be more..... With her money! **Care**

3. Ireland has a rich ..... tradition. **Poet**

4. Sally never thinks about other people. She's a very..... girl. **Self**

5. You're in a good mood. Probably, you feel rather..... today. **Cheer**

6. He receives the news with ..... enthusiasm. **Child**

## 2.2. Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

### Перечень вопросов к экзамену

#### Topics for speaking

##### **Friends**

- How many real good friends do you have?
- Friends are important for everyone - What do think about it?
- What is more important - the appearance or the character of a person?
- How much time do you spend together with your friends?

##### **Shopping**

- How much money do you spend on ...?
- What are your favourite clothes?
- Who do you take with you when you go shopping?
- How do you spend your pocket money?
- How much pocket money do you get?
- Girls like shoes and boys like computers - What do you think about it?

##### **Home town**

- What would you show a guest in your hometown?
- Tell something about the history of your hometown.
- How can young people spend their free time in your hometown?

#### **Future**

- What are your plans for the future?
- Where do you want to live?
- In what kind of job do you see yourself in the following years?
- What do you think about a family later?
- What will be the most important things for you in the future?

#### **Free Time, Holidays**

- What are your favourite free time activities?
- What kind of sports do you like?
- Tell about your holiday plans.
- Where would you like to be during your holidays?
- What country would you like to live in?

#### **School, Job**

- Tell something about your favourite subjects at school.
- Tell something about your work experience.
- What is your dream job?
- A good job - what does this mean to you?
- What would you change at your school to make it more attractive?

#### **Family life**

- Tell something about your family.
- Tell something about your free time activities.
- Speak about your hobbies.
- Speak about your favourite pop-group/singer.
- Tell something about your free time activities.
- Tell something about your favourite TV programmes/radio programmes.
- What kind of music do you like?
- Describe your room.
- Speak about pets at your house.
- Can children and their parents be good friends?

#### **Food**

- What is your favourite food?
- Who in your family does the cooking? Why?
- What does healthy life mean for you?
- Tell something about your eating habits.
- Fast food - slow food. What is your opinion?
- What do you do to keep fit?
- A good party without alcohol/drugs is not possible.
- How often do you eat fish or vegetables?

#### **Environment**

- What do you do to protect the environment?
- Tell something about the dangers of the nature.
- What do you prefer - living in a city or in the country?

### **Контрольные вопросы**

**Underline the answer which best answers the question or fits the space.**

1. He is of average height with a pale \_\_\_\_ .

- a) parting b) build c) look d) complexion
2. Jenny has got lovely \_\_\_\_ cheeks.
- a) rosy b) arched c) wavy d) thick
3. Listen! Some dogs are \_\_\_\_ .
- a) splashing b) barking c) crashing d) wailing
4. Mary's grandfather \_\_\_\_ her life in many ways.
- a) amazed b) influenced c) encouraged d) supported
5. They built their house from \_\_\_\_ .
- a) beginning b) usual c) first d) scratch
6. This song does not \_\_\_\_ to me.
- a) appeal b) convince c) resist d) approve
7. John has \_\_\_\_ down with chickenpox.
- a) broken b) come c) brought d) carried
8. When Mary's grandfather died, she came \_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
- a) into b) out c) off d) in
9. He started to play tennis two years \_\_\_\_ .
- a) since b) before c) after d) ago
10. This house has got very high fuel \_\_\_\_ .
- a) bills b) prices c) fees d) receipts
11. The roads \_\_\_\_ with snow last month.
- a) are covered b) were covered c) will be covered
12. The garden was full of \_\_\_\_ children.
- a) laughed b) laughing c) were laughed
13. The woman \_\_\_\_ by the window stood up and left.
- a) sitting b) sitted c) siting
14. He had \_\_\_\_ all his exercises.
- a) written b) writing c) been written
15. The letter \_\_\_\_ to the office at 7 yesterday.

a) brought b) was brought c) were brought

16. Tom fell asleep \_\_\_\_ the film.

a) watching b) watched c) was watched

17. He \_\_\_\_ in the park when he saw her with her brother.

a) run b) will run c) was running

18. The book \_\_\_\_ to me yesterday is very interesting.

a) sent b) send c) sending

19. The hotel \_\_\_\_ at the moment.

a) is built b) is being built c) built

20. Souvenirs \_\_\_\_ everywhere.

a) are sold b) is sold c) are selling

21. \_\_\_\_ vegetarians, they don't eat meat.

a) be b) being c) were

22. \_\_\_\_ very loudly, he entered the room.

a) speak b) speaking c) spoke

23. If \_\_\_\_ I will come.

a) inviting b) invite c) invited

24. She was \_\_\_\_ about his arrival.

a) informs b) inform c) informed

25. She was \_\_\_\_ the task at 3 yesterday.

a) finishing b) finished c) finish

26. He tries to remember actions \_\_\_\_ several days ago.

a) done b) doing c) did

27. The \_\_\_\_ words are always in my mind.

a) sayd b) said c) say

28. \_\_\_\_ dinner, we discussed many questions.

a) have b) having c) had



29. He's got a wide forehead with deep \_\_\_\_ .  
a) sideburns b) eyebrows c) wrinkles d) freckles
30. They had to build an extra room when they became short of \_\_\_\_ .  
a) room b) space c) place d) flat
31. They go to the theatre once in a \_\_\_\_ moon.  
a) blue b) black c) red d) purple
32. Jim has been \_\_\_\_ from his job.  
a) thrown b) dismissed c) given up d) registered
33. I really don't know how he \_\_\_\_ with two full-time jobs.  
a) does b) supports c) satisfies d) copes
34. The two rooms are joined by a \_\_\_\_ glass door.  
a) built-in b) sliding c) moving d) fitted
35. She was brought \_\_\_\_ by her uncle.  
a) out b) down c) up d) in
36. They've got a really \_\_\_\_ house.  
a) spacious b) terraced c) tiled d) brand
37. She has green \_\_\_\_ - you must see her garden!  
a) fingers b) eyes c) toes d) dimples
38. They always wanted to live somewhere out of the \_\_\_\_ .  
a) normal b) harsh c) usual d) ordinary
39. Water \_\_\_\_ at 100 ° Celsius.  
a) is boiling b) has boiled c) boils d) has been boiling
40. My aunt is always ready to \_\_\_\_ an ear when I have a problem.  
a) borrow b) lend c) offer d) give
41. Today in Havana, it will be hot, dry and \_\_\_\_ .  
a) rainy b) sunny c) freezing d) snowy
42. If you multiply six by two, you \_\_\_\_ twelve.  
a) are getting b) get c) have got d) will be getting

43. It's so hot, I could really do \_\_\_\_ a glass of cold water right now.  
a) up b) for c) with d) away
44. When you get to Paris, drop me a(n) \_\_\_\_ so I know you're okay.  
a) call b) letter c) ring d) line
45. That new sports car must have cost the \_\_\_\_ .  
a) earth b) fortune c) riches d) wealth
46. I'm looking forward \_\_\_\_ the new art exhibit.  
a) seeing b) to seeing c) see d) be seeing
47. Our body clock keeps everything working in \_\_\_\_ .  
a) agreement b) harmony c) unity d) tune
48. She doesn't get on well with people \_\_\_\_ are stubborn.  
a) who b) whom c) which d) whose
49. Jane is a very \_\_\_\_ person. She like being with others.  
a) reliable b) sociable c) moody d) sentimental
50. The police were all on the \_\_\_\_ in case the kidnapper called.  
a) alarm b) warning c) alert d) aware
51. The party is a secret, so \_\_\_\_ it under your hat.  
a) keep b) put c) store d) hold
52. He was \_\_\_\_ with burglary.  
a) sentenced b) tried c) charged d) accused
53. You \_\_\_\_ clean up. I'll do it later.  
a) must b) shouldn't c) ought to d) don't have to
54. Mike has always been \_\_\_\_ with accuracy and hates to make mistakes.  
a) passionate b) obsessed c) dedicated d) enthusiastic
55. Bob isn't very \_\_\_\_ on the new business plan.  
a) sharp b) keen c) expert d) knowledgeable
56. You need to submit your birth \_\_\_\_ with the application.  
a) paper b) card c) document d) certificate

57. Mr. Brown always tells a few jokes to \_\_\_\_ the ice.  
a) crack b) smash c) split d) break
58. The new computer game will be on the \_\_\_\_ in March.  
a) market b) shop c) store d) business
59. He is so \_\_\_\_ that he thinks he knows better than everyone else.  
a) practical b) reliable c) arrogant d) sentimental
60. Information technology is the name of the \_\_\_\_, these days.  
a) game b) match c) contest d) sport
61. He refused to \_\_\_\_, even when he was sure to fail.  
a) give out b) give up c) give off d) give away
62. The painting \_\_\_\_ by next Thursday.  
a) is finished b) is being finished c) will have finished d) will be finished
63. You \_\_\_\_ drive me to work. I'll catch the bus.  
a) shouldn't b) mustn't c) don't have to d) oughtn't
64. The \_\_\_\_ broke into the museum and stole the painting.  
a) smuggler b) burglar c) forger d) shoplifter
65. That ring is \_\_\_\_ to the one in the store window.  
a) identical b) same c) like d) as
66. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_ the battery. It's flat.  
a) log off b) recharge c) install d) open
67. The pound is one of the oldest \_\_\_\_ in the world.  
a) coin b) money c) trade d) currencies
68. I like to spend the holidays with my nearest and \_\_\_\_ .  
a) friendliest b) dearest c) close d) best
69. Would you like \_\_\_\_ biscuits?  
a) a little b) some c) many d) much
70. You can buy a \_\_\_\_ in the hardware section.  
a) ring b) cooker c) hammer d) pen

## Образец оформления экзаменационного билета

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ  
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«ЛУГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»  
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЛГПУ»)

Институт филологии и социальных коммуникаций  
Кафедра английской и восточной филологии  
Дисциплина: «Практический курс английского языка»  
Курс: \_\_\_\_\_ Направление подготовки: 45.03.02 Лингвистика

### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №

1. Speaking. The World's Climates
2. Grammar. Present tenses
3. Reading.

International students in full-time UK higher education The majority of EU international students in the UK are doing first-degree courses. Just under a quarter of the total number of EU international students are doing taught postgraduate courses, while the percentage of students doing postgraduate research is just under ten percent. Overall, the numbers of EU international students were down last year. In contrast, there has been a significant increase in the numbers of non-EU students coming to the UK to study and the total number is just over a quarter of a million, about 265,000. Compared to EU students, many more non-EU students are doing taught postgraduate courses. The country outside the EU which sends by far the largest number of students for all courses is China, with around 80,000 students. This is nearly three times the number of the second largest group, which comes from India. As far as the EU is concerned, the largest number of students come from Germany, followed closely by the Republic of Ireland, and the lowest number from Bulgaria. The most popular subject studies by international students is business and administrative studies, with just over a third of all students taking these courses, and the most popular universities seem to be the University of Manchester and University College, London.

Экзаменатор \_\_\_\_\_

Утверждено на заседании кафедры английской и восточной филологии

«\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ г., протокол № \_\_\_\_

Заведующий кафедрой английской и  
восточной филологии \_\_\_\_\_