

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ САХА (ЯКУТИЯ)

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ САХА (ЯКУТИЯ)
«РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ В Г. МИРНОМ»

РАССМОТРЕНО И РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО
К ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ
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КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

ОП.07 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

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«МРТК»

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Лист согласования

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ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1.1. Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины

ОП.07 «Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной коммуникации» (английский язык)

ФОС включает материалы для проведения входного контроля, текущего контроля, промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачёта.

1.2. Требования к результатам обучения

Выпускник, освоивший образовательную программу, должен обладать следующими общими компетенциями (далее — ОК):

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам.

ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие.

ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.

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

ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей.

ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях.

ОК 09. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности. ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и

иностранным языке.

ОК 11. Планировать предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере.

II. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ОЦЕНКЕ

Код	Результат	Показатели оценки	Тип заданий	
<i>По завершении освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен достичь следующих результатов:</i>				
У1	общаться(устноиписьменно)на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	общается (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	-творческие проекты, -открытые защиты проектных работ	текущий контроль, промежуточный
У2	переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;	переводит (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;	-учебно-практические конференции. -конкурсы	контроль
У3	самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;	самостоятельно совершенствует устную и письменную речь, пополняет словарный запас;	-олимпиады -подготовка рефератов, докладов -использование электронных источников	
31	лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных профессиональных текстов й направленности	Знает лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных профессиональной направленности	-разные виды чтения в самостоятельная и групповая работа по заданиям учебника; -тесты практические работы	
ОК.1	Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.	Понимает сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.	- проверочные работы; - опрос устный и письменный; - проверка домашних заданий	

ОК.2	Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.	Организовывает собственную деятельность, выбирает типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивает их эффективность и качество.	проблемного характера; - защита индивидуальных и групповых заданий
ОК.3	Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.	Принимает решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и несет за них ответственность.	
ОК.4	Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	Осуществляет поиск и использует информацию, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	
ОК.5	Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.	Использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.	
ОК.6	Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами,	Работает в коллективе и команде, эффективно общается с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.	

	руководством, потребителями.			
ОК.7	Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.	Берет на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.		
ОК.8	Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.	Самостоятельно определяет задачи профессионального и личностного развития, занимается самообразованием, осознанно планирует повышение квалификации.		
ОК.9	Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.	Ориентируется в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.		

3. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

3.1 Задания для проведения текущего контроля.



МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

Формы контроля: письменный перевод текста с английского на русский язык, ответы на вопросы по тексту.

Последовательность и условия выполнения задания:

Прочитать текст.

Перевести текст с английского на русский язык.

Письменно ответить на вопросы по тексту.

Вы можете воспользоваться: словарь.

Максимальное время выполнения задания – 80 мин.

Теоретические вопросы

Настоящее простое время: Present Indefinite (Simple)

Настоящее продолженное время: Present Progressive (Continuous)

Оборот to be going to...

Прошедшее простое время: Past Indefinite (Simple)

Прошедшее продолженное время: Past Progressive (Continuous)

Настоящее совершенное время: Present Perfect

Настоящее совершенное продолженное время: Present Perfect Progressive (Continuous)

Прошедшее совершенное время: Past Perfect

Простое будущее время: Future Indefinite (Simple)

Будущее продолженное время: Future Progressive (Continuous)

Будущее совершенное время: Future Perfect

Формы действительного и страдательного залога

Причастие настоящего времени (Ving)

Причастие прошедшего времени (Ved)

Инфинитив, герундий

Лексика по теме «Трудоустройство в современном мире»

Лексика по теме «Правила написания резюме, автобиографии»

Лексика по теме «История пищевой промышленности»

Лексика по теме «Персонал современного производства»

Лексика по теме «Технология хлебопекарного производства»

Лексика по теме «Способы замешивания теста»

Лексика по теме «История хлеба»

Лексика по теме «Кондитерское производство»

Методика и критерии оценки

Оценка	Показатель	Критерий
Отлично	Грамотность. Использование лексики по теме. Формулировка предложений. Стиль. Полнота выполнения задания.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Грамматических ошибок нет. - Точное и правильное использование лексики по теме. Предложения хорошо связаны между собой. - Стиль изложения при переводе соответствует стилю и формату оригинала. - Текст переведен полностью, на все вопросы даны правильные и развернутые ответы.
Хорошо		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Умеренное количество грамматических ошибок. - Умеренное использование лексики по теме. - Предложения односложные, связаны между собой. - Стиль изложения при переводе частичн о соответствует стилю и формату оригинала. - Текст переведен полностью, даны все вопросы на ответы.
Удовлетворительно		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Достаточное количество грамматических ошибок, суть текста понятна. - Достаточное использование лексики по теме. - Связь между предложениями не всегда понятна. - Попытка соответствия стилю и формату оригинала. - Текст переведен полностью, ответы на вопросы краткие.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Грамматических ошибок много, ошибки препятствуют пониманию. - Лексика по теме переведена не корректно.

Неудовлетворительно

- Связь между предложениями отсутствует.
- Попытки соответствия стилю и формату оригинала не было.
- Текст переведен полностью,
ответы на некоторые вопросы отсутствуют

Самостоятельная работа №1

Порядок слов в предложении

1. Составьте предложения из нижеследующих слов.

sent-yesterday-the man- a telegram.
to us- the words-new-the teacher-dictated.
milk-like-I.
to the theatre- go-didn't- we-yesterday.
the boy- a sweet- was eating.
like – sing - we – to – songs.
he – working – not – is – the – factory – at.
English – you – did – books – read?
I – French – do – know – not.
bag, the, put, the book, into.
sit, come, and, in, down.
they – these – allowed – take – are- books – to.
am – to – I – read – going.
did, her, when, you, see?
an egg, the girl, for breakfast, had.
a plate of cakes, on the table, put, my mother.
in come, half an hour, back.
in the classroom, are, his assistant, Mr. Black, and.
three lectures, today, have, the students.
begin, never, at 7 o'clock, in the morning, the lectures.

2. Составьте вопросительные предложения, используя следующие слова.

they, are, where?
was, the teacher, when, at school?
this, who, is, man?
at home, be, will, you?
books, these, whose, are?
read, books, you, English, do?
yesterday, did, work, he?
about, yesterday, you, that, didn't, speak?
no, copy-book, why, there, name, is, on, this?
old, you, how, are?
there, any, are, on, the blackboard, figures?
a picture, there, over, the bookcase, is?
take, did, how long, it, to do, you, your, homework?
year, she, second, a, student, is?
lamp, is, good, her?
these, where, did, cakes, you, nice, buy?
home, tomorrow, evening, will, at, you, be?
my, who, sister's, found, pen?
to, yesterday, Annie, you, speak, that, about, did?
this, is, without, copy-book, whose, a, name?

Самостоятельная работа № 2

Тема «Семья»

На английский язык слово "семья" переводится, как "family". Ниже представлен небольшой словарь, который поможет в изучении названий членов семьи на английском, и поможет произносить эти слова правильно.

Названия главных членов семьи

father – отец mother - мать son - сын
daughter - дочь brother - брат sister - сестра
uncle - дядя aunt - тетя grandfather - дедушка
grandmother - бабушка

Дальние родственники

Эти слова относятся к названию основных членов семьи, есть и другие слова, которые относятся к более дальним родственникам и поэтому употребляются реже. Например, такие слова, как следующие, можно отнести к основному составу семьи, и к остальным родственникам:

nephew - племянник niece - племянница

Есть еще слова, которые относятся к теме семьи и помогают объяснить на английском языке названия различных членов семьи:

children - дети; parents - родители; twins - близнецы или двойня; twin-brother - брат-близнец; twin-sister - сестра-близнец; husband - муж;
wife - жена; grandparents - дедушка и бабушка (в англ. языке - это одно слово); grandchild - внук, внучка; grandchildren - множественное - внуки;
grandson - внук; granddaughter - внучка;
cousin - кузен, кузина, двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра; step-father - отчим; step-mother - мачеха; step-son - приемный сын; step-daughter - падчерица; father-in-law - свекор, тесть;
mother-in-law - свекровь, теща; son-in-law - зять, то есть муж дочери; daughter-in-law - невестка, то есть жена сына; сноха; widow - вдова; widower - вдовец.

Важно знать и помнить особенности употребления слов, которые обозначают членов семьи. К группе слов, которые зачастую употребляются с неопределенным артиклем, относятся такие существительные, как mother, father, brother, sister, grandmother, uncle, aunt. Такое употребление возможно для обозначения родственных отношений.

He has got an uncle - У него есть дядя. I have got a grandmother - У меня есть бабушка.

Слова mother, father пишутся с заглавной буквы и употребляются без артикля, если они относятся напрямую к родственникам того, кто говорит.

Например:

Father is not here yet. - Отец (имеется ввиду - мой отец) еще не здесь.

Такие слова из этой группы, как aunt, uncle, sister, cousin, brother, чаще всего употребляются с предшествующим притяжательным местоимением или последующим именем собственным. Поэтому употребляют притяжательное местоимение, задавая вопрос о чьих-либо родственниках. Например: Is your aunt Daisy coming? - Твоя тетя Дейзи идет?

Если есть имя собственное во множественное число, которое обозначает всех членов семьи - то его употребляют с определенным артиклем. the Forsytes (Форсайты, семья Форсайтов); the Ivanovs (Ивановы, семья Ивановых).

Выражения, которые относятся, к названиям членов семьи и к теме семьи: to start a family - завести детей; to raise a family - воспитывать, растить детей. family room - общая комната в доме или квартире, скорее всего, гостиная;

1. Составьте монологическое высказывание о своей семье с характеристикой членов семьи, опираясь на данный текст.

My family

I think, every person always dreams about the place where he can speak about his problems, chat with close friends, where he can feel happy and quiet. For me it is my family and my home. It is the best place in the world and my dearest people live here.

My family is not large we are 4. I have a father, a mother and a brother. We all live together in a new flat. My father is 45. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He is quiet and hardworking. Really, he is a bread maker of the family. Dad is handy with many things. His hobby is fixing everything at home. My mother is very lively. She is life and soul of the family. She is a pleasant woman of forty with beautiful chestnut hair and dark brown eyes. She is a lofty ideal for me.

My parents have been married for 20 years they have much in common, in everyday life Dad is impractical and needs mother to look after him. Parents have different views on music, books, and films.

For example, my father likes horror films. My father is a football fan and Mum doesn't like sports. But they try to have the same opinion about the education and upbringing of their children.

My brother is only 11. He goes to school. He is funny and curious. He is constantly asking many questions often silly ones. But this only a moment - I can't imagine my life without our little monster. We all feel happy when we are together.

In the evenings we often have little gatherings in the kitchen by the cup of tea, chatting, laughing and discussing the events of the day. Those evening are the best of all. But sometimes I have problems with my parents. They don't like the clothes I wear and the music I listen to. It's not easy to be a teenager.

In summer I visit my Granny. I love her when I was a child she used to tell me fairytales and stories of her life. My parents are hardworking. They combine work with housekeeping. Mum manages our household very well. We all are in the habit of helping her to run the house. Our relatives and friends like to come to our place. My parents are very hospitable everybody feels at home in their flat.

Самостоятельная работа № 3

Тема «Мой рабочий день»

1. Прослушайте текст. Дайте краткое содержание текста и ответьте на вопросы.

My Working Day

On weekdays the alarm-clock wakes me up at 6.30 and my working day begins. I'm not an early riser, that's why it's very difficult for me to get out of bed, especially in winter. I switch on my tape-recorder and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom, take a warm shower, clean my teeth and shave. After that I go to my bedroom to get dressed.

Usually my mother makes breakfast for me. But when she is away on business or just doesn't have to get up early, I make breakfast myself. While having breakfast, I listen to the latest news on the radio.

I leave the house at 7.30 and go to the nearest underground station. Last year I tried to enter Moscow University, but unfortunately I failed my entrance examinations. So I thought I should work somewhere. It wasn't easy to find a job, but I managed to get a position of a secretary in a small

business company. They agreed to take me because I had studied typewriting, computing and business organization at school. And besides, I passed my English school leaving exam with an excellent mark.

It takes me an hour and a half to get to work. But I don't want to waste my time on the train. I've got a small cassette-player and I listen to different texts and dialogues. Sometimes I read a book and retell it silently. If I come across an interesting expression I try to memorize it. I also write some English words on flashcards and learn them.

I usually arrive at work at ten minutes to nine though my working day begins at 9 sharp. There are always some fax messages to translate from English into Russian. Sometimes my boss wants me to write a letter to our business partners abroad. There are also a lot of phone calls which I have to answer.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon we have lunch. We usually have lunch in a small cafe just round the corner. At 2 o'clock we come back to work. And we work hard till 5 o'clock. During the working day we also have several short coffee breaks. But sometimes we have no time for them.

I come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. My parents are usually at home, waiting for me. We have dinner together. Then we sit in the living room, drink tea, and watch TV or just talk. Occasionally I have to stay at work till 6 or even 7 o'clock in the evening. When we have a lot of things to do we go to work on Saturdays. So by the end of the week I get very tired. All I can do on Sundays is to sleep till eleven o'clock, watch television, listen to music and read something in English.

And still I always look forward to my next working day because I like my job. I think I get a lot of useful experience.

Answer the questions:

1. When do you get up on your weekdays?
2. Was it easy to find a job?
3. What do you usually do in the morning?
4. What are you now?
5. Who makes breakfast in your family?
6. Do you come home at 6 or at 7 o'clock?
7. At what time do you leave the house?
8. When do you usually arrive at work?
9. Will you try to enter Moscow University next year?
10. Do you like your job?

2. Переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

My day off

On weekdays I usually go to school, but on my days off I prefer to rest. There is a proverb (1): 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy'. It means that every person needs a rest after hard work on weekdays. At our leisure-time (2) we go in for sport, read books, go to the library, the cinema, the theatre, parks, museums, the zoo or the circus where we enjoy watching animals. Some pupils prefer to go to the country to see their relatives and friends. In winter they like to go to the skating rink or to the forest to skate and ski. In summer children may go to the forest or to a river to sunbathe, play different games or swim. As for me my day off is Sunday. I like my day very much. I needn't hurry anywhere and I wake up later than usual. As soon as I get up I air the room and make my bed. Then I do my morning exercises, wash my face and hands and brush my teeth. After having breakfast I listen to lovely stereo music and relax. Then I meet my friends and we discuss our plans together. We may go to the cinema or the theatre, a museum or a park. Sometimes we attend art exhibitions (3), concerts or shows. As a rule we try to spend most of the time outdoors. When the weather is bad my friends come to my

place. We listen to music or watch an interesting TV programme. In the evening I spend two or three hours getting ready for school. Then our family has supper. Sometimes we receive guests at our place or go for a walk. I enjoy my days off greatly and I am looking forward to (4) my next days off.

Vocabulary:

1. proverb — поговорка 2. leisure-time — развлечения 3. art exhibitions — художественные выставки 4. to be looking forward to – ждать с нетерпением

Questions:

1. What do you do at leisure?
2. What does your family usually do on Sunday?
3. Do you get up early on Sunday?
4. Where do you usually spend your weekends?
5. What is the best way of spending your leisure time?

Самостоятельная работа № 4

Тема «Система времён глагола»

Вариант 1

1. В каждом вопросе выберите правильный ответ:

1. By the time I come they ...
a) will go; b) will have gone; c) will be going
2. Dad ... on Saturdays.
a) usually works; b) is usually working; c) works
3. You ... in Paris tomorrow evening.
a) arrive; b) are arriving; c) will arrive
4. They ... painting the ceiling by two o'clock.
a) finished; b) have finished; c) had finished
5. I ... when you come back tonight.
a) shall be sleeping; b) shall sleep; c) shall have slept
6. At six o'clock I ... for Jenny at the station.
a) waited; b) was waiting; c) have waited
7. The weather is nice today, but ... bad yesterday.
a) was; b) is; c) has been
8. My parents ... to the USA many times.
a) were; b) have being; c) have been
9. At the moment we ... over the desert.
a) fly; b) are flying; c) shall fly
10. Where did you ___ for your holiday in the end?
a) went; b) gone; c) go; d) going
11. If we ... this game we shall take first place.

a) win; b) won; c) shall win; d) have won.

12. —What ... ? Why are you so pale? —the mother asked her daughter.

a) happened; b) was happened; c) had happened d) has happened.

13. He ... ill. He is not going to the theatre tonight.

a) has fallen; b) has felt; c) fell; d) felt.

14. It was cold yesterday, ... ?

a) was it; b) isn't it; c) is it; d) wasn't it.

15. Your parents ... a new TV set 2 days ago, didn't they?

a) have bought; b) bought; c) buy; d) do buy.

Вариант 2

1. В каждом вопросе выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. Listen! Somebody ... a lovely song.

a) to sing; b) sings; c) is singing

2. We ... to the cinema.

a) are sometimes going; b) sometimes go; c) sometimes went.

3. I wasn't hungry because I ... breakfast.

a) had just had; b) have just have; c) just had

4. ... the post today?

a) Has the post come; b) Did the post come; c) Has the post came

5. Julia ... all the housework by three o'clock and we'll go for a walk.

a) will finish; b) will be finishing; c) will have finished

6. This time tomorrow they ... in the train on their way to Chicago.

a) will sit; b) will be sitting; c) are sitting

7. I saw a nice kitten when I ... the basket.

a) have opened; b) had opened; c) opened

8. He ... fourteen next year.

a) be; b) will be; c) is

9. I saw a light in your window as I ... by.

a) was passing; b) passed; c) have passed

10. Before you telephoned, I ___ watching television.

a) was; b) will be; c) am; d) have

11. Yesterday I received a letter from my friend, from whom I ... for a long time.

a) heard; b) haven't heard; c) hear; d) had not heard.

12. When we left home it

a) rains; b) was raining; c) had been raining; d) rain.

13. The villagers say they ... a lot of berries last year.

a) had gathered; b) gather; c) have gathered; d) gathered

14. What shall we do if the game ... in a draw?

a) will end; b) had ended; c) is ending; d) ends

15. He ... a lot of letters yesterday, didn't he?

a) has written; b) have written; c) wrote; d) do write

Самостоятельная работа № 5

Тема «Ресторан»

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

Restaurants in London

The British have taken good ideas from all over the world. You can eat Chinese, Indian, Italian and Greek food in any big city. There is a fantastic variety of restaurants. The restaurants' best customers are business people, who meet in them to talk business in a relaxed atmosphere away from the telephone. They can eat what they like because the company pays the bill.

When a man and woman want to get to know each other better, they often go out to a restaurant together. After all it's easier to talk in a quiet atmosphere with soft music, wine and good food. Most British families only go to restaurants on special occasions, like birthdays or wedding anniversaries.

For visitors to London, eating out can be fun. But if you want that special feeling of London, go to the Ritz in Piccadilly for tea any afternoon at about half past four. And you'll see that the prices are very high. Then you can try England's favourite food—fish and chips. Take it away and eat where you like—in the park, on the bus or while you walk down the street. British restaurants have not always been famous for their good food. Too often, they offered only fried food and chips with everything. But now healthy food is in fashion.

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What food can you eat in any big city of Britain?
2. When do most British families go to restaurants?
3. Is there a fantastic variety of restaurants?
4. Who are the restaurants' best customers?
5. Where can you see the prices are very high?
6. Are fish and chips England's favourite food?

2. Подготовьте сообщение на тему «Еда в Англии и в США», опираясь на следующие тексты.

Meals in Britain

Since the 1970's eating habits in Britain have undergone a change. People have been encouraged by doctors, health experts and government advertisements to eat less fat and more fibre. Fat is believed to be one of the major causes of obesity and heart disease. Forty per cent of adults in Britain are overweight and Britain has one of the highest death rates due to cardiovascular disease in the world. Britons have also become more aware of calories, the energy value of food. Some people count the number of calories they eat every day, so that they can try to take in fewer calories and lose weight.

Food manufacturers have started to help the general public to make more informed choices about what they eat.

So the traditional British breakfast is bacon, eggs or sausages, preceded by fruit and followed by toasts. Britons may eat this breakfast at weekends or on special occasions but prefer a smaller and healthier meal to start a day. Lunch is a light meal and is eaten at school or work. Lunch takes 40 minutes. Dinner is usually the main meal of the day and consists of two courses.

In recent years, foreign foods have become a regular part of the British diet. Indian and Chinese dishes are particularly popular for evening meals. Take-aways became extremely popular in the 1980's. The traditional British take-away is fish and chips eaten with salt and vinegar and served in an old newspaper. The British are famous for their love of sweet things and afternoon tea with sandwiches; scones, jam and several kinds of cake, was once a traditional custom. Most working people don't have tea as an afternoon "meal", but they do have a short break in the middle of the afternoon for a cup of tea. Tea is often also drunk with lunch and dinner.

Traditionally English people have three meals a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner. Breakfast is served in the morning. It used to be a large meal with cereal, eggs and bacon, sausages, tomatoes. But such a large breakfast takes a long time to prepare and is not very healthy. Nowadays, Britain's most popular breakfast consists of cereal, toast with marmalade, juice and yogurt with a cup of tea or coffee.

Lunch is a light meal. Most people have no time to go back home for lunch so they eat at school, cafes, pubs or restaurants.

The main meal is dinner, which is usually between 6 and 7 p.m. A typical evening meal is a meat dish with vegetables and dessert.

The most important meal of the week is the Sunday dinner, which is usually eaten at 1 p.m. The traditional Sunday dish used to be roast beef, but nowadays pork, chicken or lamb are more common. On Sunday evenings people have supper or high tea. The famous British afternoon tea is becoming rare, except at weekends.

Questions:

1. Eating habits in Britain have undergone a change, haven't they?
2. Why do some of people count the number of calories they eat?
3. What is the traditional British breakfast?
4. What do the British have for the main meal of the day?
5. What are Britons famous for?
6. How many meals a day do English people have?
7. What did they use to eat for breakfast?
8. What do they usually eat nowadays?
9. Is lunch a large meal?
10. Where do English people eat lunch?
11. What dishes are served for dinner?
12. What is the most important meal of the week?
13. Is British afternoon tea still popular?

Vocabulary:

fat - жир fibre - грубая пища

obesity – ожирение

vinegar - уксус

cardiovascular disease - сердечно-сосудистое заболевание

cereal — овсянка, кукурузные хлопья

to be aware of - быть осведомленным

to consist — состоять
lamb — баранина
scone – лепешка
meal — еда
to prepare — готовить
light — легкий

What is “American” food?

The answer is that it is part Italian, part British, part German, part Mexican, part Chinese... When people from other countries came to live in the US, they brought different cooking traditions. Some of them opened restaurants. Today Americans enjoy food from all over the world.

Over the years some foreign dishes changed a little. Doughnuts were originally from Holland. In 1847 a young American boy told his mother that her doughnuts were never cooked in the middle. He cut out the centre and his mother cooked them — and they were very tasty!

Maybe the US is most famous for —fast foods|. The first fast food restaurants served hamburgers, but now they serve other kinds of food too. Inside there is often a —salad bar|, where you can help yourself to as much salad as you want.

Americans eat a lot, and when they go to a restaurant, they don't expect to be hungry afterwards. Most restaurants will put a lot of food on your plate — sometimes it can be too much. But if you can't finish it all, don't worry: they will give you a —doggy bag| and you can take it home.

Most Americans now have a light breakfast instead of the traditional eggs, bacon, toast, orange juice and coffee. But on weekends there is more time, and a large late breakfast or early lunch is often eaten with family or friends

Самостоятельная работа №5

Тема «Телефонный разговор»

1. Переведите диалог с русского на английский язык
Составьте собственный диалог на тему:” Разговор по телефону”

Dialogue: A Call

Barbara: Hello!
Sarah: Hello!
Barbara: Could I speak to James?
Sarah: Who is calling, please?
Barbara: It's Barbara from Berlin.
Sarah: Thank you, I shall put you through.
Barbara: Good afternoon. Could I speak to James, please?
Secretary: I'm sorry, James is on the other line. Would you wait, please?
Barbara: Sure.
Secretary: I'm putting James on the line. Sorry to have kept you waiting so long.
Barbara: Thank you very much. Oh, telephone communication was knocked out. I try to dial again.
Somebody: Hello!
Barbara: Hello! I would like to speak to James.
Somebody: I'm afraid you have dialed the wrong number. There is no James here. What number are you calling?

Barbara: I was calling 777-888-999.

Somebody: This is 377-888-999. And there is nobody by name James here.

Barbara: I'm very sorry to bother you. I really have dialed a wrong number.

Somebody: It's all right.

Barbara: 777-888-999. Hello.

James: James speaking.

Barbara: Hello, James, this is Barbara. I'm calling to invite you to a party next week. I and my sister Jane are going to make barbeque in the country. Jane hasn't seen you since the last year. I think the party will be a good reason to get together again.

James: Sure! I'm looking forward to meeting you both. And what about Jane, could you give her my best regards, please?

Barbara: Of course I could. See you next week!

James: Goodbye!

Самостоятельная работа № 6

Тема «Служебные слова»

1. Выполните упражнение
Вставьте подходящие предлоги.

1. Our studies begin (in, on, at) autumn.
2. My elder brother is a doctor. He often comes home late (in, on, at) night.
3. The students are listening (for, at, to) a new text now.
4. Take the book (out of, from) the shelf and show it (for, to) me.
5. Which (of, from) the houses is yours?
6. I think you can get there (on, by, in) bus.
7. What is he afraid (of, by, at)?
8. Don't turn (on, off, in) the radio, father is working.
9. I asked the librarian to show some books (for, to, -) me.
10. Some (-, of, from) my friends are coming to see me tonight.
11. What do you usually do (at, in, on) your English lessons?
12. (At, in, on) Saturday I am (in, at, -) home (at, in) 3.
13. I live (in, at, on) Pushkin Street not far (from, of) the Institute of Foreign Languages.
14. I'm (on, at, in) a hurry. John is waiting (to, at, for) me (in, at) the Institute.
15. Would you like some coffee (to, by, for) breakfast?

2. Заполните пропуски предлогами, там, где это необходимо:

1. Don't translate these letters ... English.
2. We sometimes read Russian and English books ... the evening.
3. ... our English lessons we often go ... the blackboard.
4. Take the books ... Ann.
5. She always comes home ... 7 p.m.
6. We write many sentences ... the blackboard.
7. ... next week I shall take my examination ... English?
8. Is your mother ... home now?
9. We live ... Moscow.
10. They work ... the Ministry ... the morning.
11. I usually go ... the office ... the morning.
12. My friends seldom speak English ... me.
13. Do you speak English or Russian ... your wife?
14. ... next week I shall take my exam ... English.

15. I shall begin to repeat the texts ... two days.
16. I shall work ... me English two or three hours ... a day.

3. ВЫПОЛНИТЕ ТЕСТ.

1 вариант

1. I felt sick ... I went home for the day.
a) so b) if c) or d) nor
2. I like chocolate ... vanilla ice cream.
a) but b) and c) since d) so
3. He didn't realize that he was being hurtful ... he would have stopped teasing you.
a) or b) while c) if d) until
4. Do you want tea ... coffee?
a) if b) so c) since d) or
5. Both Kim ... Leslie were happy about the new car.
a) but b) and c) if d) or
6. I was very hungry when I came back home. I had not had anything to eat ... the day.
a) for b) during c) while
7. The Chairman of the Board gave a long speech. He spoke ... two hours.
a) for b) during c) while
8. It rained ... two days without stopping.
a) for b) during c) while
9. Public transportation in New York was seriously affected ... the strike last year.
a) for b) during c) while
10. The phone rang two times ... I was having breakfast.
a) for b) during c) while
11. There were a few breaks ... the Prime Minister speech.
a) for b) during c) while
12. My sister read lots of books ... she was ill.
a) for b) during c) while
13. My mother was so angry with me that she did not speak to me ... almost ten days.
a) for b) during c) while
14. I saw something interesting ... I was waiting for the train.
a) for b) during c) while
15. I don't agree ... you, I am afraid you are wrong.
a) to; b) at; c) on; d) with
16. He reminds me ... someone I knew in the army.
a) of, b) to, c) from, d) about.

2 вариант

1. I hate shopping ... I told my wife to go to the store alone.

a) if b) so c) nor d) or

2. It's snowing a lot. ... the roads aren't icy yet.

a) if b) or c) nor d) but

3. Both Sandra ... Debbie are sorry for what they did to you. Can you forgive them?

a) because b) if c) and d) or

4. Chris has a class at 8 am. ... he catches the 7.15 am bus.

a) nor b) until c) if d) so

5. I quit my job ... my boss is mean and unfair.

a) if b) because c) or d) nor

6. Angela has not lived in London all her life. She lived in Kingston ... seven years.

a) for b) during c) while

7. I do not want to be disturbed, so do not call me ... it is something very important

a) when b) if c) unless d) although

8. You might not remember the name of the company, so write it down ... you forget it. a) if b) when c)

unless d) in case

9. ... I played well, I lost the game.

a) although b) in case c) if d) when

10. What would you do ... you lost your wallet?

a) when b) in case c) unless d) if

Do not throw that purse away. ... you do not want it, I will take it. a) if b) unless c) in case d) although

I hope I will be able to come to your birthday party this evening but I will let you know ... I can not.

a) if b) when c) unless d) although

13. Please report to reception ... you arrive at the hostel.

a) unless b) when c) in case d) although

14. I will try to be on time tomorrow but do not worry ... I am late.

a) if b) when c) although d) unless

15. My sister prefers travelling ... car

a) to b) by c) over

16. The pencil belongs ... me

a) to b) by c) into

Самостоятельная работа № 7

Тема «Речевой этикет в деловой корреспонденции» Внимательно прочитайте конспект и подготовьте краткое сообщение по теме. Формы обращения к людям на английском языке

«Ты» и «Вы» В английском языке, в отличие от русского, нет формального разграничения между формами «ты», «вы» и «Вы». Весь спектр значений этих форм заключен в местоимении you. Обращение ко многим лицам Наиболее распространенная форма обращения к аудитории: Ladies and gentlemen! _Дамы и господа!‘

Dear friends! _Дорогие друзья!‘; Comrades! _Товарищи!‘; Esteemed colleagues! _Досточтимые коллеги!‘

Обращение к одному человеку В дружеской, неформальной обстановке к знакомому человеку

обращаются по имени (first name): Hullo, Fred. How are you? _Привет, Фред. Как дела?‘ Более официальная форма – «титул» (см. *следующий параграф*) + фамилия (last name, или surname):

Good morning, Mr(s) Robinson. _Доброе утро, господин/госпожа Робинсон‘.

Как представиться самому

Правила хорошего тона не предусматривают знакомства без посредника. Но если рядом нет никого, кто мог бы Вас представить, - можно прибегнуть к одной из предложенных формул. Официальный стиль Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Victor Pirogov. Разрешите представиться. Меня зовут Виктор Пирогов.

I've been looking forward to meeting you. My name is Williams, Rob Williams. Я давно хочу с Вами познакомиться. Моя фамилия Уильямс, а имя – Роб. Примерный диалог

N. Let me introduce myself. My name is N.

M. I am happy \ to make your acquaintance / to meet you.

N.: Позвольте представиться. Моя фамилия Н.

M.: Я счастлив познакомиться с вами.

Как спросить имя собеседника

Неформальный стиль

(And) what is your name? - (It's) Chris Best. (A) как Вас/тебя зовут? - Крис Бест. How do they call you? Как вас (прикажете) называть?

What is your first name? - (It's) Chris. Как Ваше/твое имя? - Крис.

Нейтральный стиль

Who is that gentleman/lady/boy/girl? Как зовут этого/эту джентльмена/леди/мальчика/девочку?

How do I address you? Как мне к Вам обращаться?

Официальный стиль

May I ask your name, please? Простите, как Ваше имя?

Как переспросить имя

I didn't catch you. Я не понял/не расслышал.

I couldn't catch his name. Я не смог расслышать его имя/фамилию.

Знакомство через посредника

При знакомстве через посредника соблюдается принцип подчеркнутого уважения, который требует, чтобы мужчину представляли женщине, молодую женщину - женщине старшего возраста, молодого мужчину - мужчине старшего возраста, сотрудника - руководителю. Как правило, посредник называет фамилию лица, которому представляют гостя, посетителя или нового сотрудника, а затем уже фамилию представляемого лица. Затем следует дежурный обмен приветствиями How do you do между вновь познакомленными.

Here are a few rules of introduction which are useful to remember:

Men are introduced to women;

young people to older ones;

old friends to newcomers;

a young girl to a married woman.

Socially women are never presented to a man unless he is the Head of State or a member of the Royal family.

Неформальный стиль

The most simple form of introduction is the pronouncing of the two names:

Mr Walters. Mr Jordan.

Mr Walters, this is Mr Jordan.

Miss Blake. Mr Jordan.

Miss Blake, this is Jack Jordan.

Примерный диалог

This is Pat Wilson and this is Chris Best.

Hello, Chris.

Nice to meet you, Pat.

Нейтральный стиль

The most formal forms of introduction are:

Mr Walters, may I present Mr Jordan?

May I present Mr Robinson?

Allow/Permit me to present...

Allow me to do the introductions. Разрешите познакомиться вас друг с другом.

Allow/Permit me to introduce Mrs Blake. Разрешите представить г-жу Блейк.

Allow/Permit me to introduce my friend. Позвольте представить моего друга.

Allow me to introduce Mr/Mrs/Miss... to you. Разрешите представить Вам г-на/г-жу... I should like to introduce (you) Mrs Blake. Я бы хотел представить (Вам) г-жу Блейк. Примерный диалог

M. Mrs K., may I introduce my friend, Mr N., to you?

K. How do you do. Mr N.? Glad to meet you.

N. How do you do, Mrs K.?

M.: Миссис К., разрешите представить Вам своего друга, г-на Н.

К.: Здравствуйте, г-н Н. Я рада Вас видеть.

Н.: Здравствуйте, миссис К.

Ответные реплики при знакомстве

После обмена традиционными How do you do (официальный стиль) или Hello / сокращенно - Hi (неформальный стиль) могут последовать реплики: This is a pleasure, Mr/Mrs... Очень приятно, г-н/г-жа...!

Pleased (very) much. Я очень рад.

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I am happy to meet you. Very happy to meet you. I am pleased to make your acquaintance. Я счастлив знакомству с Вами.

(So) glad to meet you! Рад познакомиться!

Pleased to meet you. I'm so pleased to meet you. Я рад с Вами познакомиться.

Good/nice to meet you. Приятно с Вами познакомиться!

I'm (very) pleased/glad (to meet you). Мне (очень) приятно (с Вами познакомиться)! "Моральная подготовка" человека к тому, что его кому-то представят
Peter, I'd like you to meet Mr/Mrs/Miss ... Питер, я хотел бы познакомить Вас с...

Allow/permit me to introduce you to... Разрешите представить Вас...

May I introduce you to Miss Hardcastle? Позволь познакомить тебя с мисс Хардкасл.

Let me introduce you to my aunt. Разрешите представить Вас моей тете.

I'd like to introduce you to my boss. Я хочу представить Вас моему боссу.

Vera, I want to introduce you to... Вера, я хочу представить Вас...

Попросив разрешения представить себя или кого-либо другого, Вы можете услышать:

Certainly. Конечно. Разумеется.

I'd be delighted. Буду только рад.

Примерный диалог

Mr Cole: Jack, I'd like you to meet my wife. Mary, this is my friend Jack.

Mary Cole: Hello, glad to meet you, Jack.

Jack Brown: I'm glad to meet you too, Mary.

Просьба быть представленным

I would like to meet Mr... Я хотел бы познакомиться с г-ном...

Could you introduce me to Mr... Не могли бы Вы представить меня г-ну...

Примерные диалоги

Mr Ivanov: Could you introduce me to Mr Brown of the British Trade Delegation?

Mr Cole: Certainly. Mr Brown, I'd like you to meet Mr Ivanov from the Novosti Press Agency.

Mr Brown: How do you do, Mr Ivanov? Happy to meet you.

Mr Ivanov: How do you do?

M. Perhaps you will be good enough to introduce me?

K. Of course. This is Mr D.

M. Happy to make your acquaintance, Mr D.

D. I am very glad, too.

M.: Может, вы будете так добры, что представите меня?

К.: Конечно! Это г-н Д.

М.: Я счастлива познакомиться с Вами, г-н Д.!

Д.: Я тоже очень рад.

Уточнение факта прежнего знакомства (участников сцены двое)

Неформальный стиль

It's (Mr Brown), isn't it?

Mr/Mrs/Miss Smith?

Excuse me, are you Mr Thompson?

Yes, that's right. And you must be Mr Williams.

Нейтральный стиль

We have met. Мы знакомы.

I think we've met before. Я думаю, мы уже встречались. Haven't we met before? Разве мы прежде не встречались? *Официальный стиль*

Could I have seen you somewhere? Кажется, я Вас где-то видел?

fancy I've met you before? Полагаю, мы где-то встречались?

I have a feeling we've met before (but I don't remember your name). Сдается мне, я Вас где-то встречал (но не помню Ваше имя).

По правилам хорошего тона в английском языке следует избегать прямолинейных заявлений типа "Я вас знаю". А если вам важно, чтобы вас вспомнили, то можно, как бы между прочим, упомянуть место или обстоятельства встречи: We met at the opening of the Art Exhibition, didn't we?

did see you sometime/somewhere. Я когда-то/где-то вас видел. I've heard about you from N. Я слышал о вас от Н.

I'm afraid I don't know who you are. Боюсь - я не знаю, кто вы.

Your face seems familiar to me, but I can't recollect your name. Ваше лицо кажется мне знакомым, но я не могу вспомнить, как вас зовут.

Примерный диалог

Excuse me, please, but is your name Bill Blake?

— No, I am sorry, it isn't. It's Baxter, Steve Baxter.

— Excuse me, please, but are you Janet Blake?

— No, I'm sorry, I am not. My name is Jill Baxter.

— Oh, sorry.

Тема «Виды деловых писем»

Работа с текстом. Переведите тексты. Определите виды деловых писем (письмо-предложение, письмо-заказ, письмо-запрос). Составьте деловое письмо.

1. FAO: Lisa Fisher, Senior Buyer, Foxton's

Dear Ms Fisher, Further to our conversation at Great Outdoors Exhibition, I am happy to send you our brochure and a price list for our products and a free sample of the Tracker.

With Christmas approaching, our products are ideal presents for a climbers or walkers and they will be happy to have them. Unfortunately, we can't agree to Foxton's being sole stockists for region. However, we would be prepared to offer you a sole agency for towns where Foxton's have branches.

We can offer you a complimentary video too.

I look forward to hearing what you think in the near future. I would welcome the opportunity of meeting you in person when you will be in Manchester next week at a time which will be convenient for you. Once again, thank you for your interest in Foxton's products.

Yours sincerely

Julian Gray

Sales Manager

September 14, 2012 Mr Steal, SalesManager, Brown & Sons Ltd., 1304 Sherman Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. Steal, We are pleased to advise you that we are in the market for very substantial quantities of washing machines for the next two months. We are currently assessing our requirements and considering offers from various sources. Please submit offers of your regular production qualities and advise the quantity available together with approximate delivery time. We on our part will do our best to place substantial business with you. We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully, Mr. C.B. Smith, Purchasing Manager

3. Dear Mr. Smith,

Thank you for your inquiry about our new camera. I have pleasure in enclosing our pro forma invoice, which gives general information about the product. This invoice is valid for three months. In answer to your specific questions:

The total cost of this item is \$400 which includes cost, insurance, and freight . We will be able to deliver your order within 10 days of receiving it.

As you will see we are prepared to offer you a discount of 5 % on orders of 5 units or more. However,

unless you already have an account with us, we will require payment with your order. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Yours sincerely,

Carry Biggs

Manager, New Traditions

Самостоятельная работа № 8

Тема «Заключение контракта»

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания к тексту.

The volume of the contract, the terms and the time of delivery High technology articles are often forbidden for export in some countries, sometimes under the pressure of other states. So our foreign-relations associations have to do a lot to find a way out, i.e. 54

to study the market conditions and contact in other countries either subsidiaries or companies associated with those from the states whose export are banned.

That was the case with the purchase of sophisticated equipment for a production line of building machines for our plant. A number of enquiries were sent out to West Germany, Finland, Great Britain and other European countries. Finally among others we received a quotation from a British firm, which we knew was somehow associated with a Japanese company making building machines

When the country and the firm had been chosen a delegation of engineers of our Customers went to London for technical negotiations and possible visit to the works to see the line in operation. After successful negotiations the delegation returned to Moscow and asked our foreign-trade associations —Techmashimport to carry on and finalize the deal.

Having agreed in principle on our general attitude to the company's offer with all the functional departments of the associations and with Director General, the director of the firm went to London to the Russian Trade Delegation for the coming commercial negotiations. Also, he had arranged for

a representative from the Engineering Departments of our customers to be available to attend the talks in case any technical points previously not discussed arose. He had discussed as well with the senior engineer, who was accompanying him, what their approach towards today's talks should be.

Vocabulary:

forbid – запрещать, не позволять

pressure - давление

subsidiary – филиал фирмы

relation- отношение

equipment - оборудование

production – продукция, производство

enquiry – спрос, потребность

quotation – цена, расценка

deal – сделка, соглашение

attitude - отношение

offer – предложение, предлагать

representative - представитель

Ответьте на вопросы.

What items are included in the Volume of Delivery? 2. What new clause is included into the contracts in trade of high-tech equipment now and what does it indicate? 3. Why do we usually insist on fob terms in import trade? 4. Why does our representative want the shortest possible delivery time? 5. Why do you think our representative hasn't handed over our draft contract yet?

Why are the commercial talks as a rule carried on in foreign countries and why is the signing of the contract preferably done in Moscow?

Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих предложений и словосочетаний.

- 1) как обычно, пару дней. 2) Мы могли бы устроить, чтобы вы посмотрели....
- 3) Вы должно быть тщательно изучили наше предложение. 4) Мне бы хотелось, чтобы все услуги были перечислены в контракте. 5) Когда срок гарантии истечёт... .
- 6) Мы хотим, чтобы это было сформулировано в статье об эксплуатационноспособности.
- 7) Вы хорошо доехали? 8) Посмотрим, как обстоят дела с коммерческой стороны.
- 9) До того, как мы продолжим. 10) Теперь снова за работу!
- 11) Приятно встретиться с человеком лично после долгого общения по телефону.
- 12) На чём мы остановились? 13) В экспортной торговле это становится общепринятым.
- 14) Хотелось бы, чтобы наши дальнейшие переговоры шли также гладко, как до сих пор.
- 15) Завтра будем обсуждать цену. 16) У нас будет завтра ваш проект контракта?
- 17) поставка начнётся через 18 месяцев после подписания контракта

Как по - вашему мы могли бы вести переговоры...

Самостоятельная работа № 9

Тема «Заключение контракта»

Переведите текст. Составьте деловое письмо и контракт.

Образец контракта

CONTRACT N

Moscow 20_____

hereinafter referred to as the Sellers, on the one hand and _____

_____, hereinafter referred to as the Buyers, on the other hand have concluded the present Contract as follows:

Subject of the Contract The Sellers have sold and the Buyers have bought on (FOB)

_____ (port) basis the goods to the amount of

_____ in the quantity, assortment, at prices and according to technical conditions as stated in Supplements N 1,2... which are the integral part of the present Contract.

Price and Total Amount of the Contract The prices for the goods are fixed in

_____ (currency) and are to be understood _____

_____ (FOB, CIF...) packing and marking included. The Total Amount of the present Contract is _____.

Dates of delivery Delivery of the goods under the present Contract should be effected within the dates stipulated in the Supplement N ____ to the present Contract. The data of the Bill of Lading and/or the date of frontier station stamp of the Sellers' country stated in (rail-)way bill to be considered as the data of delivery.

Payment. Payment for the goods delivered is effected in _____ under an irrevocable, confirmed divisible Letter of Credit established by the Buyer with the Bank

_____ The Letter of Credit to allow transshipment and partial shipment and to stipulate that all the expenses connected with the opening and the extension of the Letter of Credit and any other banc charges to be for the Buyers' account. The Letter of Credit is to be valid for _____

days.

Claims. Claims in respect of the quantity in case of shortage inside the case may be submitted by the Buyers to the Sellers not later than _____ days and in respect of the quality of the goods in case of non-conformity of same to that stipulated by the Contract not later than _____ days after the arrival of the goods at the port of

destination. Contents and ground of the claim should be certified either by Expert's Report or by a Report made up with the participation of a

representative of an uninterested competent organization. The Buyers have the right to return to the Sellers the rejected goods for their replacement by the goods of proper quality. All the transport and other expenses connected with delivery and return of defective goods are to be paid by the Sellers.

Arbitration

All disputes and differences which may arise out of the present Contract or in connection with the same are to be settled without application to State courts by Arbitration Court at Chamber of Commerce, Moscow in accordance with the Rules of procedure of the above Court the awards of which are final and binding upon both Parties.

7. Force-majeure

Should any circumstances arise which prevent complete or partial fulfilment by any of the Parties of their respective obligations under the present Contract, namely: fire, acts of God, war, military operations of any kind, blockade, prohibition of export or import or

any other circumstances beyond the control of Parties, the time stipulated for the fulfilment of such obligations shall be extended for the period equal to that during which such circumstances will remain in force.

8. Other Conditions

All dues (including port and dock ones), taxes and customs duties levied in the territory of the Sellers' country connected with execution of the present Contract are to be paid by the Sellers and for their account. None of the Parties has the right to assign their right and obligations under the present Contract without written consent of the other Party. Any amendments and supplements to the present Contract are valid only if made in writing and signed by duly authorized representatives of both Parties.

3.3 Задания для проведения промежуточного контроля

Цель промежуточного контроля – оценить работу обучающегося за определенный период, полученные им теоретические знания, развитие творческого мышления, приобретение навыков самостоятельной работы, умение синтезировать полученные знания и применять их к решению практических задач.

Промежуточный контроль может проводиться в виде зачетов, экзаменов, контрольных работ и т.д.

Можно использовать следующие виды контрольных работ:

- Теоретические, позволяющие проверить усвоение обучающимися основных теоретических понятий, закономерностей, умение выделять характерные признаки, особенности процессов и явлений;
- Практические, с помощью которых проверяют умение применять полученные знания для решения конкретных задач;
- Комплексные, содержащие знания как теоретического, так и практического характера.



Задание	Балл	Оценка
1	5	10 баллов- «5»
2	3	9-7 баллов- «4»
3	2	6-5 баллов- «3»

Менее 5 баллов- «2»

B-1

Прочитайте,переведите текст.

The head chef, Anna, comes to work at 10 o'clock in the morning. Anna made a new summer menu with many summer fruits and vegetables. She knows that people do not want heavy meals during hot weather. Anna works all day, often more than 8 hours a day. She plans the menu and manages the staff in the kitchen. She cooks meat dishes and sauces for the main course.

Today is Friday, a very busy day for the restaurant. Anna starts work early at 8 o'clock because she must go to the market to buy fruit and vegetables for the weekend. This is not usually necessary, but the restaurant has recently changed suppliers. Today Anna must buy provisions herself until she finds new good suppliers. She will return to the restaurant at 10 o'clock and will start preparing the evening meals

On Fridays, Mr. Black, the manager, prepares the accounts for the suppliers and organizes the work for the next week. Mr. Black's first task in the morning is to check the telephone answering machine. He wants to know about the reservations for the next week.

Отвeтьте на вопросы.

Who is the head chef?

When does the head chef come to work?

What are the duties of the head chef?

What are the duties of the manager?

What is the first task of Mr. Black?

Подберите заголовок к тексту.

At the restaurant.

My meals.

Vegetables.

Инструкция по выполнению заданий: на выполнение заданий отведется 40 минут.

Задание	Балл	Оценка
1	5	10 баллов- «5»
2	3	9-7 баллов- «4»
3	2	6-5 баллов- «3»
		Менее 5 баллов-

Прочитайте, переведите текст.

The headwaiter, Victor, and the barman, Bob, come to the restaurant before it opens. Victor is a skilled headwaiter. He has many years of experience in this and other restaurants. The main part of his job is to control and coordinate the work of the staff in the dining room. He also greets the guests when they arrive and shows them to their tables.

Bob, the barman, is very experienced in wines and cocktails. He knows a lot of recipes of cocktails and strong drinks.

The waiters in the dining room come half an hour before the opening. First they wash their hands and change into their uniforms. Then they set the tables before the guests arrive. The three waiters serve several tables covers. Their job is to take the order and to serve the meal to their guests.

One of the waiters, Nancy, is very capable and experienced and can help Victor if necessary. The second waiter, Laura, is new to the job, but she has already worked in other restaurants.

Отвечьте на вопросы:

What are the duties of the headwaiter?

What are the duties of the waiters?

Does Bob know a lot of recipes of cocktails and strong drinks?

When do waiters come to the dining room?

Do you want to be a waiter?

Подберите заголовок к тексту.

1) At the food shop.

2) The service staff.

3) Dinner.

Инструкция по выполнению заданий: на выполнение заданий отводится 40 минут.

Задание	Балл	Оценка
1	5	10 баллов- «5»
2	3	3-7 баллов- «4»
3	2	6-5 баллов- «3»

Менее 5 баллов- «2»

В-3

Прочитайте текст, постарайтесь понять содержание текста.

The kitchen staff begins their day at three o'clock in the afternoon. The second chef, David, is a very good cook and he is able to make Anna's work when she is away. David does his work with the help of his apprentice Jim. He makes the pates, the ice cream and desserts. David also prepares the main course meat dishes and then Anna cooks them.

Jim, the apprentice, works two months already, and has learned a lot of things in a short time. Jim thinks that a chef's job is rather difficult. He is sometimes so tired in the evening that at home he can do nothing but fall into bed. But this work is interesting for him. He cleans, cuts and prepares the vegetables and makes fruit salads. He learns to make garnishes and decorations on the dishes. He is happy because David fully trusts him.

Today he will make the hors d'oeuvres, some of the entrees, main course and dessert dishes.

Mary is the kitchen hand. She works in the kitchen. She must keep the kitchen clean. She helps to slice mushrooms, peel potatoes and wash the dishes. Mary's role is very important at the restaurant. The kitchen is always clean.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

When does the kitchen staff begin their work?

What does the apprentice do in the kitchen?

What are the duties of the kitchen hand?

Do you want to work in the kitchen?

Is it difficult to work in the kitchen? 3. Подберите заголовок к тексту:

1) Christmas

2) The kitchen staff

3) At the restaurant.

Инструкция по выполнению заданий: на выполнение заданий отводится 40 минут.

Задание	Балл	Оценка
1	5	10 баллов- «5»
2	3	9-7 баллов- «4»
3	2	6-5 баллов- «3»
		Менее 5 баллов- «2»

В-4

Прочитайте текст, постарайтесь понять содержание текста.

Customers decide to eat at this or that restaurant for many reasons. Sometimes they like the menu of this restaurant and the reputation of the place. Sometimes they like the pleasant atmosphere, the music, or the quality of the food and its price.

Good waiters are very important in the restaurant businesses in which they work. They make a friendly atmosphere and give good and kind service to the customers. Customers visit restaurants with good service and they want to come there again.

Good waiters are as important as good cooks. The waiters are in direct contact with the customers. Good waiters like to work with people and make them happy. They must have good manners. The appearance of the waiters is very important. Waiters work with food and serve customers and they must be neat and clean at all times. Their uniforms must be clean and pressed. Their hair must be short or tied back. Their nails must be clean and tidy. Shoes must be clean and comfortable. Good waiters must have a spare shirt in case the first gets dirty.

Ответьте на вопросы:

Why do customers decide to eat at this or that restaurant?

Are good waiters important in the restaurant business?

Is the appearance of the waiters important?

Why do customers want to visit this or that restaurant again?
Do you want to be a waiter?

3. Подберите заголовок к тексту:
Working day.

About the waiters.
At the supermarket.