

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«ИРКУТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ» $\Phi \Gamma EO Y$ ВО «ИГУ»

Факультет бизнес-коммуникаций и информатики Кафедра туризма

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине $51.0.0$	Иностранный язык
направление подготовки	43.03.02 Туризм
направленность (профил) Туризм

Одобрен УМК факультета бизнес-ком	<u>-</u>	Разработан в соответствии с ФГОС ВО	
и информатики		с учетом требований проф. стандарта	
Председатель УМК	В.К. Карнаухова ФИО, должность, ученая степень, звание	подпись, печать	
Разработчики:			
	преподаватель	А.В. Сляднева	
(подпись)	(занимаемая должность)	(инициалы, фамилия)	
	доцент	Е.В. Подкаменная	
	(занимаемая должность)	(инициалы, фамилия)	
Tolley	старший преподаватель (занимаемая должность)	Ю.С. Иовлева	
(подпись)	преподаватель	А.Д. Новицкая	

Цель фонда оценочных средств. Оценочные средства предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Б1.О.05 Иностранный язык». Перечень видов оценочных средств соответствует рабочей программе дисциплины.

Фонд оценочных средств включает контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля (в следующих формах: тест, глоссарий по предмету, устный опрос, доклад/презентация) и промежуточной аттестации в форме вопросов и заданий к зачету, зачету, зачету и экзамену.

Структура и содержание заданий – задания разработаны в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины «Б1.О.05 Иностранный язык».

1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

Компетенция	Индикаторы компетенций	Результаты обучения
УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	УК-4.1	Демонстрирует умение вести обмен деловой информацией в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке с учетом особенностей стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем и социокультурных различий
	УК-4.2	Демонстрирует умение вести обмен деловой информацией в устной и письменной формах не менее чем на одном иностранном языке
	УК-4.3	Выбирает стиль общения в зависимости от цели и условий партнерства; адаптирует речь, стиль общения и язык жестов к ситуациям взаимодействия

2. Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций, шкалы оценивания

2.1. Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций

N ₂ п\п	Раздел, тема	Код индикатора	Наименование ОС	
11/11		компетенции	ТК	ПА
1	Биография, семья; Взаимоотношения в семье. Семейные обязанности. Семейные традиции, уклад жизни.	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3	Тест, Гл, УО	Тест, Д
2	Иркутск- история и достопримечательности; Байкал. Путешествия – города и страны, средства передвижения. Ориентация в городе.	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3	Тест, Гл, УО	Тест, Д
3	Инфраструктура отеля. Бронирование. Электронные письма (запрос, подтверждение, отказ)	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3	Тест, Гл, УО	Тест, Д

N ₂ п\п	Раздел, тема	Код индикатора	Наименование ОС	
11/11		компетенции	ТК	ПА
4	Туристические достопримечательности.	УК-4.1, УК-4.2,	Тест, УО,	Тест, Д
	Культурные и природные объекты	УК-4.3	Гл	
	Иркутской области.			

2.2. Критерии оценивания результатов обучения для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценивания	Шкала оценивания
Тест	Студентом даны правильные ответы на 91-100% заданий	Отлично
	Студентом даны правильные ответы на 81-90% заданий	Хорошо
	Студентом даны правильные ответы на 71-80% заданий	Удовлетворительно
	Студентом даны правильные ответы менее чем на 70% заданий	Неудовлетворительно
Глоссарий по предмету	В результате работы студента представлены основные соответствующие термины. Присутствует многоаспектность интерпретации терминов и конкретизация их трактовки в соответствии со спецификой изучения дисциплины. Оформление результатов соответствует требованиям и представлено в срок	Отлично
	Студентом проработан материал источников, выбраны главные термины, непонятные слова, подобраны и записаны основные определения или расшифровка понятий, критически осмыслены подобранные определения и предпринята попытка их модифицировать, работа оформлена и представлена в срок	Хорошо
	Студнетом проработан материал источников, выбраны главные термины, непонятные слова, работа оформлена и представлена в срок	Удовлетворительно
	Студентом не был проработан материал источников, выбраны не все главные термины (в малом количестве), работа не оформлена и/или представлена не в срок	Неудовлетворительно

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценивания	Шкала оценивания
Устный опрос	Ответ соответствует поставленной теме и содержит ответы на поставленные задачи, имеет четкую структуру, логически сопоставляемую с поставленными вопросами. Ответ демонстрирует способность анализировать и обобщать информацию, опираясь на знания, полученные в ходе изучения темы, а также демонстрировать самостоятельность автора в решении поставленных задач. Ответ содержит качественную речь и аргументацию, которая убедительно подтверждает выводы и ответы на поставленные вопросы	Отлично
	Ответ должен быть направлен на ответ на поставленные вопросы и соответствовать поставленной теме, иметь логическую цепочку рассуждений и четко демонстрировать связь между поставленными вопросами. Ответ выдержан в четкой форме, быть грамотно и без ошибок озвучен, выделены ключевые термины. Ответ должен демонстрировать способность анализировать и критически оценивать информацию, выбирая ключевые аспекты и выделяя главные выводы	Хорошо
	Ответ должен соответствовать поставленной теме и содержать ответы на поставленные вопросы, должен содержать существенную информацию, ясно передавать ответы и идеи. Ответ должен содержать достаточное количество аргументов и примеров, связанных с темой работы и позволяющих изложить свою точку зрения. Ответ должен быть грамотно сформулирован	Удовлетворительно
	Ответ не соответствует поставленной теме или не содержит ответов на поставленные задачи, содержит недостаточно аргументации и примеров, которые подтверждают высказанные в ответе идеи и выводы. Ответ не соответствует логической цепочке рассуждений и не выполняет требования логической последовательности высказывания, затрудняющей понимание ответа. Ответ содержит грубые ошибки, что затрудняет понимание высказывания	Неудовлетворительно

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценивания	Шкала оценивания
Доклад/презентация	Обучающийся демонстрирует	Отлично
	исчерпывающее знание материала и	
	последовательно, четко и логично излагает	
	материал, хорошо ориентируется в	
	материале, не затрудняется с ответом на	
	сопутствующие вопросы	
	Обучающийся демонстрирует знание материала, не допускает существенных неточностей. Ответы на дополнительные вопросы в целом верные, но содержащие отдельные пробелы	Хорошо
	Обучающийся демонстрирует знания только основного материала, но не знает деталей, допускает неточности как в докладе, так и в ответах на вопросы	Удовлетворительно
	Обучающийся не знает значительной части программного материала, плохо ориентируется в материале, допускает существенные ошибки, выступает неуверенно, с большими затруднениями	Неудовлетворительно

2.3. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля (примеры)

2.3.1. Материалы для компьютерного тестирования обучающихся Общие критерии оценивания

Процент правильных ответов	Оценка
91% – 100%	5 (отлично)
81% – 90%	4 (хорошо)
71% – 80%	3 (удовлетворительно)
Менее 70%	2 (неудовлетворительно)

Соответствие вопросов теста индикаторам формируемых и оцениваемых компетенций

	№ вопроса в тесте	Код индикатора компетенции
1		УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
2		УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
3		УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
4		УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
5		УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
6		УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
7		УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
8		УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3

№ вопроса в тесте	Код индикатора компетенции
9	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
10	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
11	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
12	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
13	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
14	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
15	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
16	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
17	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
18	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
19	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
20	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
21	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
22	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
23	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
24	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
25	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
26	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
27	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
28	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
29	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
30	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
31	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
32	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
33	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
34	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3

Ключ ответов

№ вопроса в тесте	Номер ответа (или ответ, или соответствие)
1	a, d
2	b, c
3	b
4	It's a combination of video and blog.
5	a
6	A noun
7	a
8	Seven ways
9	a
10	a

№ вопроса в тесте	Номер ответа (или ответ, или соответствие)
11	1e, 2a, 3b, 4c, 5d, 6f
12	To describe new technology
13	Every 3 months
14	Italian
15	a
16	a
17	b
18	a
19	a
20	a
21	a
22	b
23	a
24	a
25	c
26	a
27	a
28	a
29	a
30	a
31	62
32	a
33	b
34	b

Перечень тестовых вопросов

№ 1. Задание c единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Which of these industries can be found in Irkutsk?

- a. hydroelectric power
- b. tea production
- c. nuclear power
- d. aircraft
- № 2. Задание с множественным выбором. Выберите 2 правильных ответа.

Which rivers flow through Irkutsk?

- a. The Irtysh
- b. The Angara
- c. The Irkut
- d. The Yenisey
- № 3. Задание c единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

1. any brothes ot sister

- a. Do you
- b. Do you have
- c. Have you
- № 4. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the article and answer the question: How was the word 'vlog' created?

veryone knows the English language is changing.
Every three months the OED (Oxford English
Dictionary) publishes updates to its online
dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new
words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing
words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **vlog** (video + blog). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word text. Text was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the OED), but it is now very common as a verb, to text somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, tweet was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word brunch (breakfast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, newspaper (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word café (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

№ 5. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный отвеп	ι.
the signs for the fitness centre.	
a. Follow	
b. Get	

c. Take

 $N \leftarrow D$

№ 6. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the article and answer the question: What part of speech was the word 'text' until the 20th century?

veryone knows the English language is changing. Every three months the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) publishes updates to its online dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **vlog** (video + blog). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word text. Text was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the OED), but it is now very common as a verb, to text somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, tweet was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word brunch (breaklast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, newspaper (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word café (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

 N_{2} 7. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ. Read the text and answer the question: How much is the cheapest room?

GLENTARFF HOTEL

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. £130

№ 8. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the article and answer the question: How many different ways of making new words are mentioned in the text?

veryone knows the English language is changing.
Every three months the OED (Oxford English
Dictionary) publishes updates to its online
dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new
words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing
words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **vlog** (video + blog). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word text. Text was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the OED), but it is now very common as a verb, to text somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, tweet was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: wi-fi, ringtone, and smartphone are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word brunch (breaklast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, newspaper (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word café (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

<i>№</i> 9.	Задание в	с единичным	выбором.	Выберите	один 1	правильный	ответ.

- 2. _____ last night?
- a. Where did you go
- b. Where you did go
- c. Where you went

№ 10. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

When was Irkutsk founded?

- a. 1661
- b. 1580
- c. 1860
- d. 1710

№ 11. Задание на соответствие. Соотнесите элементы двух списков.

Match the names of famous people who were born in Irkutsk to the descritions of what they became famous for:

St Innocent of Alaska
 Nikolay Vtorov
 pilot, cosmonaut

3. Nikolay Okhlopkov c. archbishop, linguist, architect, missionary

4. Mikhail Mil d. merchant, industrialist, entrepreneur

5. Alexander Vampilov e. playwright

6. Anatoly Ivanishin f. actor, theatre director

№ 12. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the article and answer the question: Why do we need to invent words like 'wi-fi'?

veryone knows the English language is changing. Every three months the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) publishes updates to its online dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **viog** (video + blog). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word text. Text was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the OED), but it is now very common as a verb, to text somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, tweet was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word brunch (breakfast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, newspaper (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word café (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

№ 13. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the article and answer the question: How often does the Oxford English Dictionary add words to its online dictionary?

veryone knows the English language is changing. Every three months the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) publishes updates to its online dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **vlog** (video + blog). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word text. Text was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the OED), but it is now very common as a verb, to text somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, tweet was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word brunch (breakfast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, newspaper (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word café (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

№ 14. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the article and answer the question: What language do 'barista' and 'latte' come from?

veryone knows the English language is changing. Every three months the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) publishes updates to its online dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **viog** (video + blog). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word text. Text was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the OED), but it is now very common as a verb, to text somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, tweet was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word brunch (breaklast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, newspaper (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word café (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

№ 15. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Read the text and answer the question: Do you pay extra for wine with the special Saturday evening dinner?

GLENTARFF HOTEL

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- ♦ Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

2 70
a. no
№ 16. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
She couldn't see him because she her glasses.
a. wasn't wearing
b. didn't wearing
c. didn't wear

_____ across the terrace if you want a drink in the bar.

- a. Follow
- b. Go
- c. See

 N_{2} 18. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ. Read the text and answer the question: What is the hotel's telephone number?

GLENTARFF HOTEL

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. 0044(0)1555222390

 N_{2} 19. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ. Lake Baikal is the oldest existing freshwater lake on Earth.

- a. True
- b. False

 N_2 20. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ. Read the text and answer the question: Has the hotel got a website?

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. yes

№ 21. Задание c единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

About 10 rivers and streams flow into Lake Baikal and more than 330 rivers and streams flow out of it.

	a. False
	b. True
	№ 22. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
	As you out of the restaurant, the hair salon is on your left.
	a. follow
	b. come
	c. turn
	№ 23. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
	What is climate in the region charecterized by?
cold v	a. an extreme variation of temperatures between seasons (i.e. very warm summers and very vinters)
	b. very humid winters with a lot of rain
	c. low summer temperatures (average temperature in July never rises above +5°C)
	№ 24. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
	You can the lift or the stairs to the fourth floor.
	a. take
	b. go
	c. follow
	№ 25. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
	We had dinner at home we decided to go for a walk.
	a. When
	b. After

c. Then

№ 26. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Read the text and answer the question: Is it a new hotel or an old one?

GLENTARFF HOTEL

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. old

№ 27. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Lake Baikal is the world's largest freshwater lake by volume, containing about one-fifth of the fresh water on Earth's surface.

- a. True
- b. False

№ 28. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Read the text and answer the question: How much does the special weekend cost?

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. £90

№ 29. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Read the text and answer the question: Is the hotel located in the city center or in the countryside?

GLENTARFF HOTEL

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. In the countryside

№ 30. Задание c единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Lake Baikal is the deepest continental waterbody on Earth.

- a. True
- b. False

№ 31. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the text and answer the question: How many rooms does the hotel have?

GLENTARFF HOTEL

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

 N_{\odot} 32. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ. Read the text and answer the question: What special day could you celebrate here?

GLENTARFF HOTEL

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- ♦ Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. Wedding

 N_{2} 33. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ. Plant and animal life in the lake is very poor and limited.

- a. True
- b. False

№ 34. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
______ along the corridor and the fitness center is on your right.

- a. Turn
- b. Continue
- c. Take

2.3.2. Глоссарий по предмету для оценки компенетции «УК-4.1»

№ 1. Биография, семья; Взаимоотношения в семье. Семейные обязанности. Семейные традиции, уклад жизни.

Составление глоссария по темам

№ 2. Иркутск- история и достопримечательности; Байкал. Путешествия – города и страны, средства передвижения. Ориентация в городе.

Создание глоссария по темам

№ 3. Инфраструктура отеля. Бронирование. Электронные письма (запрос, подтверждение, отказ).

Создание глоссария по темам

№ 4. Туристические достопримечательности. Культурные и природные объекты Иркутской области.

Туристические достопримечательности. Культурные и природные объекты Иркутской области.

2.3.3. Глоссарий по предмету для оценки компенетции «УК-4.2»

№ 5. Биография, семья; Взаимоотношения в семье. Семейные обязанности. Семейные традиции, уклад жизни.

Составление глоссария по темам

№ 6. Иркутск- история и достопримечательности; Байкал. Путешествия – города и страны, средства передвижения. Ориентация в городе.

Создание глоссария по темам

№ 7. Инфраструктура отеля. Бронирование. Электронные письма (запрос, подтверждение, отказ).

Создание глоссария по темам

№ 8. Туристические достопримечательности. Культурные и природные объекты Иркутской области.

Туристические достопримечательности. Культурные и природные объекты Иркутской области.

2.3.4. Глоссарий по предмету для оценки компенетции «УК-4.3»

№ 9. Биография, семья; Взаимоотношения в семье. Семейные обязанности. Семейные традиции, уклад жизни.

Составление глоссария по темам

№ 10. Иркутск- история и достопримечательности; Байкал. Путешествия – города и страны, средства передвижения. Ориентация в городе.

Создание глоссария по темам

№ 11. Инфраструктура отеля. Бронирование. Электронные письма (запрос, подтверждение, отказ).

Создание глоссария по темам

№ 12. Туристические достопримечательности. Культурные и природные объекты

Иркутской области.

Туристические достопримечательности. Культурные и природные объекты Иркутской области.

3. Промежуточная аттестация

3.1. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуру оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и опыта деятельности

Экзамен является заключительным этапом процесса формирования компетенций обучающегося при изучении дисциплины и имеет целью проверку и оценку знаний обучающегося по теории, и применению полученных знаний, умений и навыков при решении практических задач.

Экзамен проводится по расписанию, сформированному учебно-методическим управлением, в сроки, предусмотренные календарным учебным графиком. Экзамен принимается преподавателем, ведущим лекционные занятия.

Экзамен проводится только при предъявлении обучающимся зачетной книжки и при условии выполнения всех контрольных мероприятий, предусмотренных учебным планом и рабочей программой дисциплины. Обучающимся на экзамене представляется право выбрать один из билетов. Время подготовки к ответу составляет 30 минут. По истечении установленного времени обучающийся должен ответить на вопросы экзаменационного билета. Результаты экзамена оцениваются по четырехбалльной системе и заносятся в зачетно-экзаменационную ведомость и зачетную книжку. В зачетную книжку заносятся только положительные оценки. Подписанный преподавателем экземпляр ведомости сдаётся не позднее следующего дня в деканат.

В случае неявки обучающегося на экзамен в зачетно-экзаменационную ведомость делается отметка «не явка». Обучающиеся, не прошедшие промежуточную аттестацию по дисциплине, должны ликвидировать академическую задолженность в установленном локальными нормативными актами порядке.

3.2. Вопросы к зачету

Nο	Вопрос	Код компетенции
1.	Развернутый устный ответ по темам: Биография, семья;	УК-4.1, УК-4.2,
	Взаимоотношения в семье. Семейные обязанности. Семейные	УК-4.3
	традиции, уклад жизни.	
2.	Развернутый ответ по темам: Иркутск- история и	УК-4.1, УК-4.2,
	достопримечательности; Байкал. Путешествия – города и	УК-4.3
	страны, средства передвижения. Ориентация в городе.	
3.	Развернутый ответ по темам: Инфраструктура отеля.	УК-4.1, УК-4.2,
	Бронирование. Электронные письма (запрос, подтверждение,	УК-4.3
	отказ)	

3.3. Вопросы к экзамену

Nο	Вопрос	Код компетенции
1.	Развернутый ответ по темам: Туристические	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
	достопримечательности. Культурные и природные объекты	
	Иркутской области.	

3.4. Тематика курсовых работ

По данной дисциплине выполнение курсовых проектов (работ) не предусматривается.

3.5. Материалы для компьютерного тестирования обучающихся

Общие критерии оценивания

Процент правильных ответов	Оценка
91% – 100%	5 (отлично)
81% – 90%	4 (хорошо)
71% – 80%	3 (удовлетворительно)
Менее 70%	2 (неудовлетворительно)

Соответствие вопросов теста индикаторам формируемых и оцениваемых компетенций

№ вопроса в тесте	Код индикатора компетенции
1	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
2	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
3	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
4	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
5	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
6	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
7	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
8	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
9	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
10	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
11	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
12	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
13	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
14	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
15	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
16	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
17	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
18	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
19	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
20	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
21	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
22	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
23	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
24	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
25	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
26	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
27	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3

№ вопроса в тесте	Код индикатора компетенции
28	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
29	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
30	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
31	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
32	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
33	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3
34	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3

Ключ ответов

№ вопроса в тесте	Номер ответа (или ответ, или соответствие)
1	a, d
2	b, c
3	b
4	It's a combination of video and blog.
5	a
6	A noun
7	a
8	Seven ways
9	a
10	a
11	1e, 2a, 3b, 4c, 5d, 6f
12	To describe new technology
13	Every 3 months
14	Italian
15	a
16	a
17	b
18	a
19	a
20	a
21	a
22	b
23	a
24	a
25	С
26	a
27	a
28	a
29	a

№ вопроса в тесте	Номер ответа (или ответ, или соответствие)
30	a
31	62
32	a
33	b
34	b

Перечень тестовых вопросов

№ 1. Задание c единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Which of these industries can be found in Irkutsk?

- a. hydroelectric power
- b. tea production
- c. nuclear power
- d. aircraft
- № 2. Задание с множественным выбором. Выберите 2 правильных ответа.

Which rivers flow through Irkutsk?

- a. The Irtysh
- b. The Angara
- c. The Irkut
- d. The Yenisey
- № 3. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
- 1. _____ any brothes ot sisters?
- a. Do you
- b. Do you have
- c. Have you
- № 4. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the article and answer the question: How was the word 'vlog' created?

veryone knows the English language is changing.

Every three months the OED (Oxford English
Dictionary) publishes updates to its online
dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new
words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing
words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **vlog** (video + blog). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word text. Text was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the OED), but it is now very common as a verb, to text somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, tweet was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word brunch (breaklast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, newspaper (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word café (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

V ₂ 5.	Задание с	единичным	выбором.	Выберите	один п	<i>іравильный</i>	ответ.

_____ the signs for the fitness centre.

- a. Follow
- b. Get
- c. Take

№ 6. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the article and answer the question: What part of speech was the word 'text' until the 20th century?

veryone knows the English language is changing. Every three months the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) publishes updates to its online dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **vlog** (video + blog). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word text. Text was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the OED), but it is now very common as a verb, to text somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, tweet was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word brunch (breakfast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, newspaper (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word café (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

№ 7. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Read the text and answer the question: How much is the cheapest room?

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. £130

№ 8. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the article and answer the question: How many different ways of making new words are mentioned in the text?

veryone knows the English language is changing.
Every three months the OED (Oxford English
Dictionary) publishes updates to its online
dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new
words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing
words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **viog** (video + blog). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word **text**. **Text** was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the *OED*), but it is now very common as a verb, to **text** somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, **tweet** was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word brunch (breakfast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, newspaper (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word café (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

№ 9. Задание c единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

- 2. _____ last night?
- a. Where did you go
- b. Where you did go
- c. Where you went

№ 10. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

When was Irkutsk founded?

- a. 1661
- b. 1580
- c. 1860
- d. 1710

№ 11. Задание на соответствие. Соотнесите элементы двух списков.

Match the names of famous people who were born in Irkutsk to the descritions of what they became famous for:

St Innocent of Alaska
 Nikolay Vtorov
 pilot, cosmonaut

3. Nikolay Okhlopkov4. Mikhail Mil5. archbishop, linguist, architect, missionary6. merchant, industrialist, entrepreneur

5. Alexander Vampilov e. playwright

6. Anatoly Ivanishin f. actor, theatre director

№ 12. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the article and answer the question: Why do we need to invent words like 'wi-fi'?

veryone knows the English language is changing. Every three months the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) publishes updates to its online dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **vlog** (video + blog). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word **text**. **Text** was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the *OED*), but it is now very common as a verb, to **text** somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, **tweet** was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word **brunch** (breakfast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, **newspaper** (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word **café** (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

№ 13. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the article and answer the question: How often does the Oxford English Dictionary add words to its online dictionary?

veryone knows the English language is changing. Every three months the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) publishes updates to its online dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **viog** (video + blog). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word text. Text was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the OED), but it is now very common as a verb, to text somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, tweet was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word brunch (breaklast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, newspaper (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word café (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

№ 14. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the article and answer the question: What language do 'barista' and 'latte' come from?

veryone knows the English language is changing. Every three months the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) publishes updates to its online dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (gastronomy + pub) or **viog** (video + blog). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word text. Text was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the OED), but it is now very common as a verb, to text somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, tweet was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: wi-fi, ringtone, and smartphone are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word brunch (breaklast + lunch) first appeared in 1896, newspaper (news + paper) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word café (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.

№ 15. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Read the text and answer the question: Do you pay extra for wine with the special Saturday evening dinner?

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. no
$№ 16. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$
She couldn't see him because she her glasses.
a. wasn't wearing
b. didn't wearing
c. didn't wear
№ 17. Задание c единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
across the terrace if you want a drink in the bar.
a. Follow
b. Go
c. See
№ 18. Задание c единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
Read the text and answer the question: What is the hotel's telephone number?

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- ♦ Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. 0044(0)1555222390

№ 19. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ. Lake Baikal is the oldest existing freshwater lake on Earth.

- a. True
- b. False

№ 20. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Read the text and answer the question: Has the hotel got a website?

GLENTARFF HOTEL

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. yes

№ 21. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

About 10 rivers and streams flow into Lake Baikal and more than 330 rivers and streams

flow out of it.
a. False
b. True
№ 22. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
As you out of the restaurant, the hair salon is on your left.
a. follow
b. come
c. turn
№ 23. Задание c единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
What is climate in the region charecterized by?
a. an extreme variation of temperatures between seasons (i.e. very warm summers and very cold winters)
b. very humid winters with a lot of rain
c. low summer temperatures (average temperature in July never rises above +5°C)
№ 24. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
You can the lift or the stairs to the fourth floor.
a. take
b. go
c. follow
№ 25. Задание c единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.
We had dinner at home we decided to go for a walk.
a. When
b. After
c. Then
$№ 26. \ Задание \ c \ единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.$
Read the text and answer the question: Is it a new hotel or an old one?

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. old

№ 27. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Lake Baikal is the world's largest freshwater lake by volume, containing about one-fifth of the fresh water on Earth's surface.

- a. True
- b. False

№ 28. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Read the text and answer the question: How much does the special weekend cost?

GLENTARFF HOTEL

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- ♦ Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. £90

№ 29. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Read the text and answer the question: Is the hotel located in the city center or in the countryside?

GLENTARFF HOTEL

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- ♦ Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. In the countryside

 N_{2} 30. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ. Lake Baikal is the deepest continental waterbody on Earth.

- a. True
- b. False

№ 31. Задание открытой формы. Введите ответ.

Read the text and answer the question: How many rooms does the hotel have?

GLENTARFF HOTEL

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- ♦ Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

№ 32. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Read the text and answer the question: What special day could you celebrate here?

GLENTARFF HOTEL

Beautiful 19th-century hotel with elegant period surroundings and charming restaurant

- ♦ 62 comfortable en-suite bedrooms from £130 per room
- ♦ Special weekend offer: 4-course dinner, Bed and Breakfast for £90 per person (please call to make a reservation)
- Saturday evening candle-lit dinner: 4 courses including wine for £40 per person

WEDDINGS This beautifully-located hotel, in the heart of the Scottish countryside, provides the perfect setting for that very special day. Call us to discuss your plans.

The Glentarff Hotel, Forest Drive, Glentarff, Scotland SC1 5AA Telephone 0044 (0)1555 222 390 www.glentarffhotel.com

a. Wedding

№ 33. Задание c единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

Plant and animal life in the lake is very poor and limited.

- a. True
- b. False
- № 34. Задание с единичным выбором. Выберите один правильный ответ.

along the corridor and the fitness center is on your right.

- a. Turn
- b. Continue
- c. Take

3.6. Доклады/презентации для оценки компенетции «УК-4.1»

№ 1. Биография, семья; Взаимоотношения в семье. Семейные обязанности. Семейные традиции, уклад жизни.

Подготовка презентации на тему

№ 2. Иркутск- история и достопримечательности; Байкал. Путешествия — города и страны, средства передвижения. Ориентация в городе.

Подготовка презентации по темам

№ 3. Инфраструктура отеля. Бронирование. Электронные письма (запрос, подтверждение, отказ).

Подготовка презентации по теммам

№ 4. Туристические достопримечательности. Культурные и природные объекты Иркутской области.

Подготовка презентации по темам

3.7. Доклады/презентации для оценки компенетции «УК-4.2»

№ 5. Биография, семья; Взаимоотношения в семье. Семейные обязанности. Семейные

традиции, уклад жизни.

Подготовка презентации на тему

№ 6. Иркутск- история и достопримечательности; Байкал. Путешествия – города и страны, средства передвижения. Ориентация в городе.

Подготовка презентации по темам

№ 7. Инфраструктура отеля. Бронирование. Электронные письма (запрос, подтверждение, отказ).

Подготовка презентации по теммам

№ 8. Туристические достопримечательности. Культурные и природные объекты Иркутской области.

Подготовка презентации по темам

3.8. Доклады/презентации для оценки компенетции «УК-4.3»

№ 9. Биография, семья; Взаимоотношения в семье. Семейные обязанности. Семейные традиции, уклад жизни.

Подготовка презентации на тему

№ 10. Иркутск- история и достопримечательности; Байкал. Путешествия – города и страны, средства передвижения. Ориентация в городе.

Подготовка презентации по темам

№ 11. Инфраструктура отеля. Бронирование. Электронные письма (запрос, подтверждение, отказ).

Подготовка презентации по теммам

№ 12. Туристические достопримечательности. Культурные и природные объекты Иркутской области.

Подготовка презентации по темам