

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по дисциплине Иностранный язык (английский язык)

основной профессиональной образовательной программы (ОПОП) по профессии 43.01.02 Парикмахер

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ККОС соответствует прогр Протокол № <u>10</u> от « <u>26</u> » Протокол № <u>10</u> от « <u>26</u> » Протокол № от «_»	06 2020 г	

Организация-разработчик:

Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Иркутской области «Тулунский аграрный техникум»

Разработчики:

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1. Общие положения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся.

КОС включают материалы для проведения текущего контроля, промежуточной и итоговой аттестации в форме зачета.КОС разработаны на основе ФГОС СПО по профессии 43.01.02 Парикмахер

базовой подготовки и программы дисциплины иностранный язык (английский язык) с учетом профиля получаемого профессионального образования.

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

1.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих компетенций:

Таблица 1

Результаты обучения: умения, знания и общие компетенции	Показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля и оценивания
у.1. общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном изыке на повседневные темы ОК.3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность. ОК.6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями. ОК.7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.	- владеет монологической и диалогической речью - употребляет правильно разговорные клише в коммуникативных ситуациях - умеет задавать вопросы - умеет давать краткие и полные ответы на вопросы - умеет составлять связный рассказ с использованием ключевых слов на бытовые темы - делает устное и письменное сообщение на заданную тему с предварительной подготовкой - владеет кратким пересказом прочитанного текста - пишет правильно текст под диктовку умеет оформлять документы на иностранном языке (анкета, бланк,	Оценка результатов выполнения домашних заданий, самостоятельных работ, контрольных работ. Наблюдение за ролью студента в группе. Оценивание результатов индивидуальных и групповых заданий проектного характера.
у.2.переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты страноведческого, общенаучного и проф. ориентированного характера; ОК.2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы решения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество. ОК.4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития	открытка, письмо) - понимает тексты общекультурного, общенаучного характера - умеет определять виды текстовых произведений (аннотация, реферат, сообщение и т.д.) - определяет содержания текста по знакомой лексике(интернациональным словам и географическим названием) - распознаёт значения слов по контексту - выделяет главную и второстепенную информации - переводит (со словарем) специальные тексты по профилю обучения	

У.3. самостоятельно	- умеет пользоваться общими	Мониторинг роста
совершенствовать устную и	словарями, справочниками	творческой
письменную речь;	• •	самостоятельности
пополнять словарный запас.		и навыков получения
ОК.5.Использовать		нового знания
информационно-		каждым
1 1		обучающимся
коммуникационные технологии		ooj mondimon
для совершенствования		Оценивание
профессиональной деятельности.		результатов
ОК.8. Самостоятельно		индивидуальных и
определять задачи		групповых заданий
профессионального и	¥	проектного
личностного развития,		характера.
заниматься самообразованием,		характора.
осознанно планировать		
повышение квалификации.	2222.000	Оценка результатов
3.1. лексический	знает:	выполнения
минимумвключающий	- лексический минимум - базовую терминологию	домашних заданий,
общеупотребительную бытовую		самостоятельных
и профессиональную лексику;	специалиста	работ, контрольных
	- клишированные фразы - значения наиболее	работ, контрольных
		paoor.
	употребительных приставок,	
	суффиксов существительных,	
	прилагательных, глаголов	Orrorrea magnification
3.2. значение изученных	знает:	Оценка результатов выполнения
грамматических явлений.	морфологию:	
ОК.8. Самостоятельно	- артикль (общие сведения,	домашних заданий, самостоятельных
определять задачи	употребление артикля, отсутствие	работ, контрольных
профессионального и	артикля)	работ.
личностного развития,	- имя существительное	pa001.
заниматься самообразованием,	(образование множественного числа	
осознанно планировать	имен существительных)	
повышение квалификации.	- имя прилагательное (степени	
-	сравнения прилагательных)	
	- местоимение (личные,	
	притяжательные, указательные,	
	вопросительные, отрицательные,	
	неопределенные местоимения,	
	возвратные местоимения)	
	- числительное (образование	
	количественных, порядковых	
	числительных)	
8	- глагол (спряжение и употребление	
	в речи глаголов tobe, todo, tohave,	
	употребление глаголов во временах	
	группы Indefinite)	
	- предлоги	
	Синтаксис:	
	- порядок слов в простом	
	предложении	

3. Оценка освоения умений и знаний учебной дисциплины.

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине иностранный язык (английский язык), направленные на формирование общих компетенций.

Таблица 2.

			Умени	я	Зн2	ния	Баллы
	П	У.1.	У.2.	У.3.	3.1.	3.2.	
	Практические задания Тема: простое предложение	+	0.20	+	+	+	-
2	Тема: простое предложение Тема: личные и			+	+	+	
4	притяжательные местоимения						
3.	Тема: возвратные,		+	+	+	+	
).	указательные и						
	вопросительные местоимения						
	Bonpoon tembribe mee						
4.	Тема: спряжение глаголов to	+	+	+	+	+	
	be, to have						
5.	Тема: притяжательный падеж		+	+	+	+	
	существительных						
6.	Тема: множественное число		+	+	+	+	
	существительных						
7.	Тема: числительные	+	+	+	+	+	4 балла за
8.	Тема: оборотthere is/ are		+	+	+	+	выполненное
9.	Тема: неопределенные		+	+	+	+	упражнение
	местоимения some, any, no						упражнение
10.	Tema: местоименияmuch/ many,		+	+	+	. +	
	little/ few						
11	Тема: степени сравнения		+	. +	+	+	
	прилагательных и наречий	-			 	+	-
12	Тема: повелительное			+	+	+	
	наклонение	 		+	+	+	-
13	Тема: модальные глаголы	+		+	T		
14	Тема: предлоги места,		+	+	+	+	
1.	движения, времени						
15	Тема: времена группы	+		+	+	+	
	Indefinite						
16	Тема: основные типы вопросов		+	+	+	+	
17	Времена группы Continuous	+	+	+	+	+	
					+	+	-
18	Participle I,II		+	+			
19	Тексты по специальности	+	+	+	+	+	4 балла
		+	+	+	+	+	5 баллов за 1 час
20	CPO		\ '				CPO
T/C	онтрольные работы						
1	Контрольная работа за І курс	I +	+	+	+	+	30
1	семестр						
2	Контрольная работа за І курс І	I +	+	+	+	+	30
1	семестр						20
3	Контрольная работа за ІІ курс	I +	+	+	+	+	30
	семестр						20
4	Контрольная работа за II кур	c +	+	+	+	+	30 .
	ІІ семестр						

4. Материалы для текущей проверки и оценки знаний и умений Тема: Местоимения

Задание 1. Замените эти существительные подходящим местоимением:

a cat, a sister, a mother, a brother, a friend, a dog, puppies, a car, toys, dolls, sister and I, Ann and Tim, Bob and you, tom and friend, a cat and a dog.

Задание2. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями, переведите предложения:

1. Peter helped the pupils to translate the text. 2. Mother asked Mary to watch the plates. 3. My friend writes a letter to his sister. 4. Jane took 3 books from the library (there). 5. His cousins live in Moscow. 6. Our grandfather and grandmother will come tomorrow. 7. Mary works in a shop.

Задание3. Напишите по-английски:

Моя книга, ее ручка, наша комната, его собака, ваш портфель, их комната, твоя машина.

Задание4.Переведитенарусскийязык:

Whose pencil is it? - This is my pencil.

Who is this man? - This man is our teacher.

What books are these? – These are good books.

Whose pencil is it? - It is hers.

Which of rhese books is ours? – They are all yours.

Who is here? - All pupils are here.

Задание5. Употребите нужное возвратное местоимение, переведите:

1. I shall ask him 2. He wants to do it 3. She washed 4. You will answer the letter 5. I looked at ... in the mirror. 6. We shall tell her 7. They have done the task 8. She does not like to speak about 9. The story ... is very good, but not the translation. 10. Children, do it

Задание6. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Утром я умываюсь и одеваюсь. 2. Идите домой сами. 3. Читайте книгу сами. 4. Не пораньтесь! (hurt). 5. Они ходят в школу сами. 6. Причешитесь! (comb).

Задание7. Выберите нужную форму местоимения, переведите:

1. I saw (her, hers) son in the theatre yesterday. 2. Whose textbook is on the table? It is (my, mine). 3. I have left (my, mine) dictionary at home. Can you give me (your, yours)? 4. (Their, theirs) answers were very good. 5. (Your, yours) flat is much better than (our, ours). 6. Minsk is a very beautiful city. (It, its) streets are wide and green. 7. (This, these) children will do (their, theirs) exercises in writing. 8. Give me (that, those) pencil, please. 9. (This, these) magazines are English and (that, those) magazines are French. 10. Whose books are (that, those)? Are they (my, mine) or (your, yours)?

Тема: Притяжательный падеж существительных

Задание1. Употребите притяжательный падеж, переведите:

Example: The poems of Lermontov. (Lermontov's poems).

1. The toy of their children. 2. The questions of my son. 3. The wife of my brother. 4. The table of our teacher. 5. The life of animals. 6. The voice of this girl. 7. The new tool of the workers. 8. The letter of Peter. 9. The car of my parents. 10 The room of my friend. 11. The handbags of these women. 12. The flat of my sister is large. 13. The children of my brother are at home. 14. The room of the boys is large.

Задание2.Переведите на английский язык:

1. His sister studies at school. 2. You will see him tomorrow. 3. I went to the college at 7 oʻclock. 4. I ney work every day. 5. I shall read this book next week. 6. We translated this text last lesson. 7. What books does he usually read? 8. She will visit you soon. 9. We shall be good specialists in some years. 10. My father went to Moscow yesterday. 12. Who knows him? 12. At last she opened the window. 13. You will take this book in the library. 14. Do you often visit your parents? 15. He knew these words well. 16. Shall I read this text? 17. His children like music. 18. Did they go to the village? 19. Tomorrowweshallgotothecinema.

Задание2. Поставьте данные предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы,

1. He studies at the college. 2. They play football well. 3. We usually watched TV in the evening. 4. Our переведите: teacher asks many questions. 5. Nick worked at school last year. 6. We shall go to St. Petersburg in summer. 7. They went to Moscow. 8. He will visit us some day. 9. They study English. 10. My sister finished her work.

Задание3. Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола:

- 1. He (know) several foreign languages.
- 2. I (learn) English at school.
- 3. Usually the lessons (begin) at 9 o'clock.
- 4. Our grandparents (live) now in Moscow.
- 5. He often (visit) them last year.
- 6. As a rule I (go) to my school by bus.
- 7. She (work) abroad next year.
- 8. She (not like) loud music.
- 9. Your children usually (ask) many questions.
- 10. At present he (work) at school.
- 11. My brother (like) music.
- 12. What you (do) yesterday?
- 13. His sister (go) to the seaside next July.
- 14. Soon we (leave) the school.

Тема: Предлоги

Задание1. Заполните пропуски предлогами, переведите:

1. The book is ... the table. 2. The lamp is ... the table. 3. The girl is ... the table. 4. The man is ... the chair. 5. The book is ... the bag. 6. The pencil is ... the desk. 7. My house is ... the street. 8. The blackboard is ... the classroom. 9. The chair is ... the table. 10. We sit ... the table. 11. There is a lamp ... the desk. 12. Please, sit down ... the table. 13. A sport ground is ... our school. 14. Pushkin street is ... Lenin street and Sadovaya street. 15. We have lunch ... 11 oʻclock and 12 oʻclock. 16. The bridge is ... the Don River.

Задание2. Употребите соответствующий предлог, где необходимо, переведите:

1. there is a picture ... the wall. 2. What street do you live ...? 3. ... Sunday we often swim ... the river. 4. Last week he went ... Moscow. 5. They will go ... the college tomorrow. 6. She goes ... work ... bus. 7. My brother stayed ... home ... the evening. 8. Many people travel ... train. 9. I see many books ... the table and ... the bookcase. 10. I was born ... the first ... October. 11. Our lessons begin ... nine oʻclock ... the morning 12. He took some books ... the table and put them ... his bag. 13. We went ... home ... foot. 14. They ofter go ... a walk ... the park. 15. My father works ... the plant. 16. I don't like to sit ... the window. 17. Sh stood ... and went ... the room. 18. Usually I get up ... 7 oʻclock, put ... my dress and go ... the kitchen. 19 My friend goes ... sports and I am fond ... music. 20. ... summer we spend much time ... the open.

Задание3. Заполнитепропускипредлогамиin, at, on, to, into, under, near. Переведите:

1. We live ... Moscow. 2. I get up ... seven o'clock and leave ... eight. 3.1 usually walk ... the institute. 4. There are three rooms ... our flat. 5. There is a picture ... the wall and a small table ... the picture. 6. He comes ... the room and sits down ... the chair ... the table. 7. ... the evening we watch TV or read books. 8. We do not study... Sunday. 9. There are several newspapers ... the table. 10. The accident happened ... the bridge.

Задание4. Заполните пропуски предлогами, переведите:

1. Go ... the table. 2. Take the book ... the table. 3. Open it ... page six. 4. Look ... the book. 5. Put it ... the bag. 6. Take the pen and the pencil ... the table. 7. Put them ... the bag. 8. Take the bag ... the table and go ... your desk.

Задание5. Употребите соответствующий предлог (движения, места, направления), переведите:

(above, across, around, at, behind, from, in front of, in, into, on, out of, over, through, to, under)

1. There is a garden ... our house. 2. The bridge is ... the river. 3. All students are ... the lesson now. 4. Where are the boys? They are ... the park. 5. Our flat is ... the centre. 6. There was a lamp ... the table. 7. He will sit ... you. 8. Usually we go ... the college together. 9. He came ... the house. 10. I come home ... school very late. 11. Take my book ... him, please. 12. Come ... the room. 13. He took us ... the forest. 14. Children, take your books ... your bags and put them ... the tables. 15. The box was ... the bed. 16. He looks ... the window.

Задание6. Переведитепредложениянаанглийскийязык:

1. В воскресенье у нас нет уроков. 2. Мы живем в Самаре, на улице Чехова. 3. Переведите этот текст с английского на русский. 4. Уроки начинаются в 9 часов. 5. Возьмите эту книгу у него. 6. Дайте эту книгу ему. 7. На столе была книга. 8. Мы работаем с 8 утра до 6 вечера. 9. Учитель вошел, взял книгу со стола и вышел из класса. 10. Мы работали в течение урока.

Тема: Словообразование

Задание1. Образуйте новые слова с помощью суффиксов и префиксов, переведите их:

-ег/ог

to teach обучать — teacher учитель, to write - ..., to borrow - ..., to lend — ...

-sion/ssion/tion

to produce производить — production производство, to discuss — ..., to include -...

-ment

to move двигать(ся) — movement движение, to develop —..., to replace —...

-ing

to build строить — building здание, to meet -..., to write —...

-ness

happycчастливый — happinesscчастье, ill -..., dark—...

Задание2.Прочитайте следующие существительные, укажите, от каких слов они образованы, определите суффиксы:

pressure, construction, direction, concentration, collection, necessity, agreement, difference, drawing

Задание3. Используя известные вам суффиксы и префиксы, образуйте существительные от следующих слов и переведите их на русский язык.

- 1)to sail, to connect, to educate, to build, to create
- 2) friend, leader, fellow
- 3) dark. weak. cold, bright, free

Задание4.Образуйте прилагательные от следующих слов, используя суффиксы и префиксы, и переведите их на русский язык.

hope, truth, beauty, rain, peace, help, colour, power, joy, care, use

Задание5. Сопоставьте префиксы с соответствующими им определениями и составьте с ними новые слова:

- 1. inter— 2. post— 3. bi— 4. pre- 5. multi— 6. ex—
- a) more than one; many
- b) later than; after
- c) before; in preparation
- d) former and still living
- e) between; among a group
- f) two; twice; double

- 1. ...lingual
- 2. ...date
- 3. ...arranged
- 4. ...national
- 5. ...director
- 6. ...graduate
- 7. ...personal
- 8. ...husband
- 9. ...annual
- 10....date

Тема: Основные типы вопросов

Задание1.Прочитайте и переведите:

- 1. She is a student.
- Is she a student?
- Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
- 2. He speaks English well. 131
- Does he speak English well?
- Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
- 3. They have many books.
- Have they many books?
- Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.
- 4. The weather was fine yesterday.
- Was the weather fine yesterday?

- Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.
- 5. We saw a new film yesterday.
- Did we see a new film yesterday?
- Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.
- 6. You can read well.
- Can you read well?
- Yes, you can. / No, you can't.
- 7. There will be five lessons tomorrow.
- Will there be five lessons tomorrow?
- -Yes, there will. / No, there will not (won't

Задание2.Задайте вопросы к данным предложениям:

- 1. общие
- 2. специальные
- 3. разделительные
- 1. There is a book on the table. 2. He must work hard today. 3. We are leaving for Moscow next week. 4. We were reading the whole evening. 5. They don't go to work on Sunday. 6. It is not cold today. 7. Ann has already begun to read a new book. 8. We learn English at school. 9. They will show you how to get there. 10. They finished the translation before the end of the lesson. 11. I didn't feel well that evening. 12. It wasn't difficult to do this task.

Задание3.Прочитайтеипереведите:

- 1. Our family lives in a three-room flat.
- Does your family live in a three-room flat or in a house?
- It lives in a three-room flat.
- 2. They went to the same school.
- Did they go to the same school or to different schools?
- They went to the same school.
- 3. He will read this book tomorrow.
- Will he read this text tomorrow or next week?
- He will read it tomorrow.
- 4. They are playing chess now.
- Are they playing chess or cards now?
- They are playing chess.

Задание4.Переведите:

- 1. Вам нравится больше английский язык или французский?
- 2. Он живет в Ростове или в области?
- 3. Она его младшая или старшая сестра?
- 4. Студенты уже сдали экзамены или нет?
- 5. Петровы поедут летом на юг или на север?
- 6. Ваш друг учится в академии или в университете?
- 7. Он знает ее лучше или вы?

Тема: Причастие I,II

Exercise 1. Найдите Participle I и Participle II, переведите предложения.

1. The students studying at the institutes passed entrance exams in summer. 2. The subjects studied in the first two years are very important for future engineers. 3. The lecture delivered by our dean was on new methods of technology. 4. The man delivering this lecture is our professor on mathematics. 5. An article discussing the new system of school education appeared in all newspapers. 6. The results of the experiments discussed yesterday will be published. 7. The attention paid to the study of fundamental subjects is great. 8. Students interested

in computer engineering enter technological institutes. 9. The number of specialists connected with new branches of science and engineering is increased every year.

Exercise2.Переведите следующие словосочетания с ParticipleI и ParticipleII:

developing industry, developed industry; changing distances, changed distances; a controlling device, a controlled device; an increasing speed, an increased speed; a transmitting signal, a transmitted signal;

Exercise3. Найдите причастия и переведите предложения.

1. Studying Newton's work «Principia», a young physicist discovered a mistake in the calculations. 2. Having designed a car radar, the engineers started complex tests. 3. While driving a car one should be very attentive. 4. A new electronic instrument will calculate how far one can drive on the fuel left in the tank. 5. The engine tested showed that it needed no further improvement. 6. Scientists are experimenting with a system allowing drivers to see better after dark. 7. The system being tested will increase the safety and fuel efficiency of a car. 8. Having been tested, the computer system was installed at a plant. 9. Soon the night-vision system designed will be available. 10. The synthetic magnet has a lot of valuable qualities that can be changed, if desired. 11. Recently there have appeared battery-powered cars. 12. The radar used was of a completely new design. 13. Having been heated, the substance changed its properties. 14. Being provided with batteries an electric car can develop a speed of 50 miles an hour. 15. When mass produced, electric cars will help solve ecological problems of big cities. 16. A defect undetected caused an accident. 17. Though first developed for military purposes, radar can be used in modern cars.

Exercise4.Замените придаточные предложения причастным оборотом.

While Boris was driving home, he saw an accident. 2. After we had talked with Peter, we felt much better. 3. When John arrived at the station, he saw the train leave. 4. After he had left the house, he walked to the nearest metro station. 5. When I looked out of the window, I saw Mary coming. 6. As we finished our part of the work, we were free to go home. 7. As Ann had had no time to write us a letter, she sent a telegram.

Tema: Времена группы Continuous

Exercise1. Объясните употребление времен группы Continuous, переведите предложения.

A. 1.1 am at my English lesson. I am sitting and doing my exercises. My friend is not sitting, he is standing at the blackboard and looking at me. 2. It is getting cold now, isn't it? Look out. Is it raining now? 3. You are late. What were you doing? — I was translating a text. 4. When I came home my parents were having supper and at the same time they were watching TV. 5. What was he doing when I rang up an hour ago? He was looking through a newspaper when I rang up. 6. Tomorrow we shall be preparing for a test for the whole evening. 7. In July they will be taking their exams for the whole month. 8. What will you be doing tonight at 10 o'clock? Will you be working? No, I shall be reading a book at this hour.

B. 1. New Metro lines are being built now in Moscow. 2. What is going on? A new film is being discussed. 3. What grammar was being explained when you came in? 4. What questions were being discussed at that time? 5. New methods of research are being used in our lab. 6. Much is being done to improve laboratory methods.

Exercise2. Найдитепредложениясглаголом-сказуемымв Present Continuous, переведите.

1. Water and air are becoming more and more polluted. 2. At present computers are more widely used in the sphere of education. 3. Where were you at six o'clock? We were studying in the reading-room. 4. There are government and public organizations that are analysing data on land, forest and air. 5. New courses of education such as management are being organized in many institutes. 6. What will you be doing in the laboratory tomorrow morning? We shall be watching the operation of a new device. 7. Measures are being taken to save Lake Baikal. 8. The situation at Lake Baikal is remaining very serious. 9. Much attention is being paid at present to the development of international scientific contacts. 10. Science is becoming a leading factor in the progress of mankind.

Exercise3. Найдите предложения с глаголом-сказуемым в Continuous Passive, переведите.

1. Cambridge University was formed in the 12th century. 2. The solution of ecological problems may be achieved only by joint efforts of all countries. 3. Great changes in people's lives and work were brought about by the scientific and technological progress. 4. The theory of interaction of atmospheric and oceanic processes is being developed to determine the weather of the planet. 5. The teachers at Cambridge are called «dons» or «tutors». 6. Computers and lasers are being widely introduced at plants and factories. 7. The most important ecological problems must be considered at the government level. 8. The training at Cambridge and Oxford is carried out by tutorial system.

Контрольная работа для студентов I курсаl семестр I вариант

I.	Соотнесите	данные	слова	c ux	эквивалентами	1
----	------------	--------	-------	------	---------------	---

1. name

а) родители

2. grandmotherb) сын

3. parentsd) имя

4. father

е) бабушка

5. son

f) отец

- II. Составьте и напишите предложения, обращая внимание на порядок слов
 - 1. name, Lena, My, is.
 - 2. is, My, big, family.
 - 3. fifteen, I, old, am, years.
- III. Запишите гласные и согласные звуки в два столбика [u], [л], [p], [m], [o], [b], [t], [i], [a], [ð], [f]
- IV. Выберите правильную форму глагола to be (am, is, are)
 - 1. My sisters ... pupils.
 - 2. I ... a student.
 - 3. She ... a teacher.

Тексты по профессии

WONDERFUL HAIR

W.S.KARAJICH

There once lived a man who was very poor and who had many children; so many that he was unable to support them. As he could not endure the idea of their perishing of hunger, he was often tempted to destroy them; his wife alone prevented him. One night, as he lay asleep, there appeared to him a lovely child in a vision. The child said, "Oh, man! I see your soul is in danger, in the thought of killing your helpless children. But I know you are poor, and I am here to help you. You will f ind under your pillow in the morning a looking_glass, a red handkerchief, and an embroidered scarf. Take these three things, but show them to no one, and

go to the forest. In that forest you will find a

rivulet. Walk by the side of this rivulet until you come to its source; there you will see a girl, as bright as the sun, with long hair streaming down her shoulders. Take care that she does you no harm. Say not a word to her; for if you utter a single syllable, she will change you into a fish or some other creature and eat you. Should she ask you to comb her hair, obey her. As you comb it, you will find one hair as red as blood; pull it out, and run away with it. Be swift, for she will follow you. Then throw on the ground, first the embroidered scarf, then the red handkerchief, and last of all the looking_glass; they will delay her pursuit of you. Sell the hair to some rich man; but see that you do not allow yourself to be cheated, for it is of boundless worth. Its produce will make you rich and

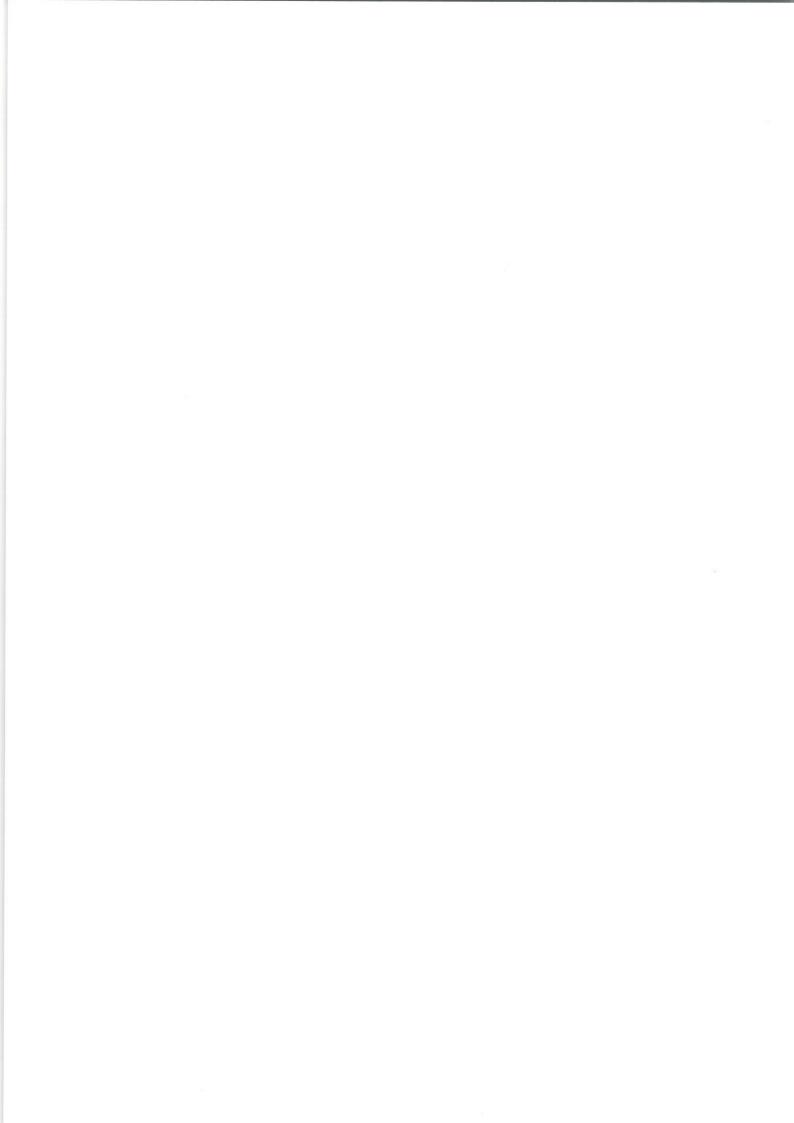
thus you will be able to feed your children". Next morning, when the poor man awoke, he found under his pillow exactly the things the child told him in his dream. He went immediately into the forest, and when he had discovered the rivulet he walked by the side of it, on and on, until he reached its source. There he saw a girl sitting on the bank, threading a needle with the rays of the sun. She was embroidering a net, made of the hair of heroes, spread on a frame before her. He approached and bowed to her. The girl got up and demanded, "Where did you

come from, strange knight?" The man remained silent.

Again she asked him, "Who are you, and why do you come here?" And many other questions. But he remained as silent as a stone, indicating with his hands only that he was dumb and in need of help. She told him to sit at her feet, and when he had gladly done so, she inclined her head toward him, so that he might comb her hair. He began to arrange her hair as if to comb it, but as soon as he had found the red one, he separated it from the rest, plucked it out, leaped

up, and ran from her with his utmost speed.

The girl sprang after him and was soon at his heels. The man, turning round as he ran and seeing that his pursuer would soon overtake him, threw the embroidered scarf on the ground, as he had been told. When the girl saw it, she stopped and began to examine it, turning it over on both sides and admiring the embroidery. Meanwhile the man gained a considerable distance in advance. The girl tied the scarf round her bosom and recommenced the pursuit. When the man saw that she was again about to overtake him, he threw down the red handkerchief. At the sight of it, the girl again stopped, examined, and wondered at it; the peasant, in the meantime, was again enabled to increase the distance between them. When the girl perceived this, she became furious, and throwing away both scarf and handkerchief began to run with increased speed after him. She was just upon the point of catching the poor peasant, when he threw the looking_glass at her feet. At the sight of the looking glass, the like of which she had never seen before, the girl checked herself, picked it up, and looked in it. Seeing her own face, she fancied there was another girl looking at her. While she was thus occupied, the man ran so far that she could not possibly overtake him. When the girl saw that further pursuit was useless, she turned back, and he, peasant, joyful and unhurt, reached his home. Once within doors, he showed the hair to his wife and children and told them all that had happened to him, but his wife only laughed at the story. The peasant, however, took no heed of her ridicule, but went to a neighbouring town to sell the hair. He was soon surrounded by a crowd of people, and some merchants began to bid



for his prize. One merchant offered him one gold piece, another two, for the single hair, and so on, until the price rose to a hundred gold pieces. Meanwhile the king, hearing of the wonderful red hair, ordered the peasant to be called in and offered him a thousand gold pieces for it. The man joyfully sold it for that sum.

What wonderful kind of hair was this after all? The king split it carefully open from end to end, and in it was found the story of manymarvelous secrets of nature and of things that had

happened since the creation of the world.

Thus the peasant became rich and henceforth lived happily with his wife and children. The child he had seen in his dream was an angel sent down from heaven to succor him and to reveal to mankind the knowledge of many wonderful things which had hitherto remained unexplained.

- 1. Drill your pronunciation of the following words and phrases (it is better to have your books closed and repeat after your teacher or a student who has good and clear pronunciation):
 - a) bun

known

also known

also known as

also known as a bobtail

typically

typically worn

typically worn by women

Bun, also known as a bobtail, is typically worn by women.

b) quiff

hairstyle

a hairstyle where

quiff is a hairstyle where

part part of the hair

put

put up high

top

on the top

on the top of the head

put up high on the top of the head

Quiff is a hairstyle where part of the hair is put up high on the top of the head.

c) elasticity

elasticity loss

the problem of elasticity loss

susceptibility

breakage

susceptibility to breakage

sometimes

diagnose

be hard to diagnose

can be hard to diagnose

the problem of elasticity loss can be hard to diagnose

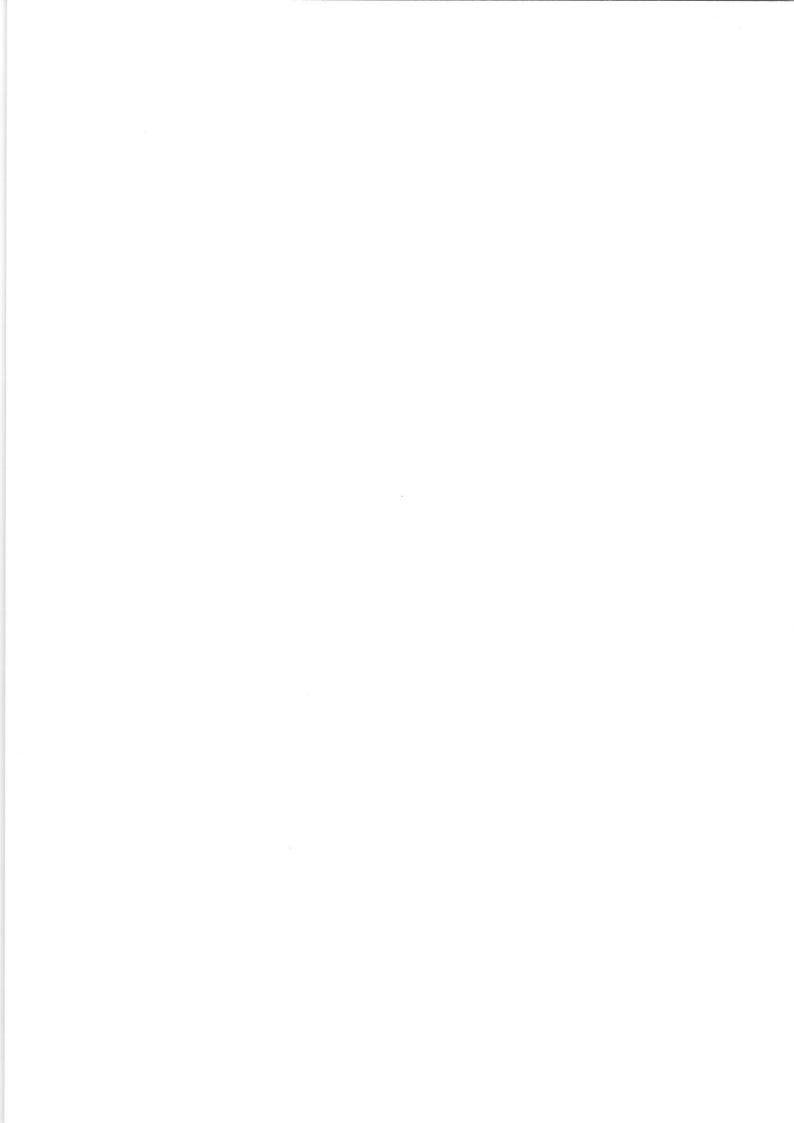
the problem of elasticity loss, susceptibility to breakage, can be hard to diagnose

The problem of elasticity loss, susceptibility to breakage, can sometimes be hard to diagnose.

d) styled

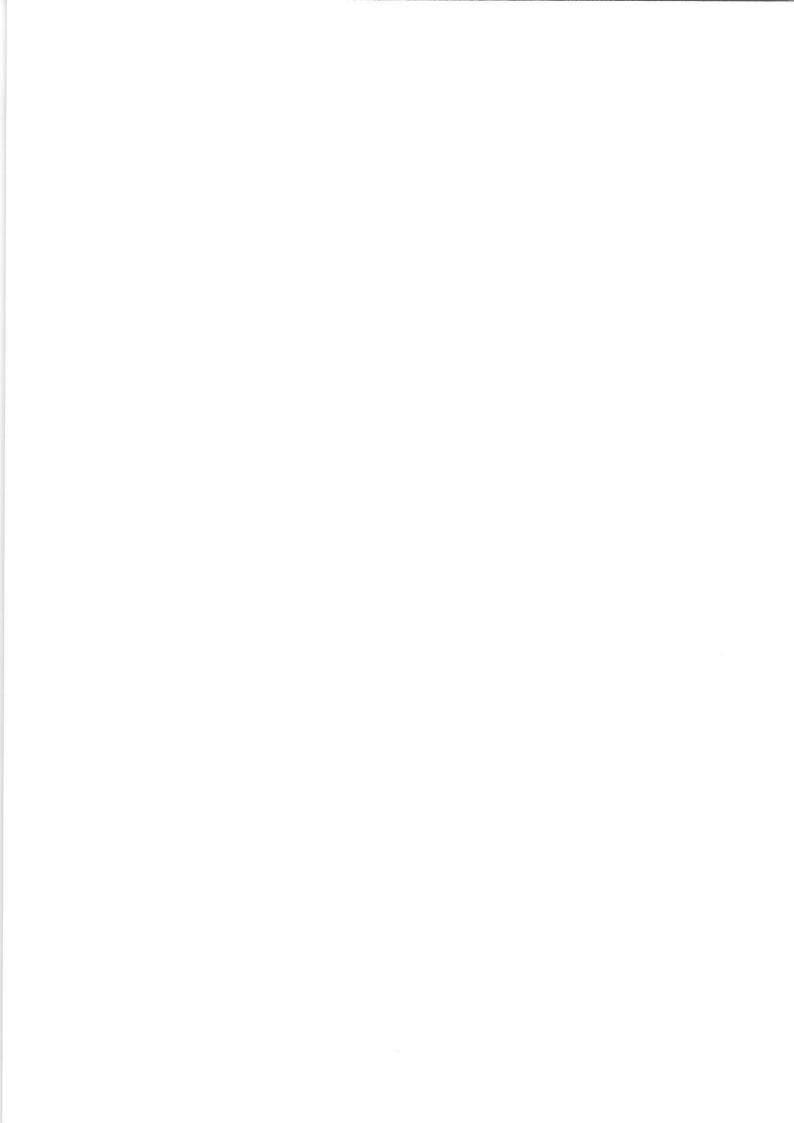
styled with

demonstration styled with



our demonstration was with flat flat ceramic flat ceramic brush a flat ceramic brush a blowdryer lowheat a blowdryer on a lowheat a flat ceramic brush, a blowdryer on a lowheat setting lowspeed setting a flat ceramic brush, a blowdryer on a lowheat, lowspeed setting styling mouse a flat ceramic brush, a blowdryer on a lowheat, lowspeed setting and styling mouse Our demonstration was styled with a flat ceramic brush, a blow dryer on a lowheat, lowspeed setting, and styling mouse. e) extension extensions hair extensions use used are used hair extensions are used add to add volume length to add volume to add length to your hair to add volume to your hair to add length to your hair bond bonding synthetic synthetic or real bonding synthetic or real hair at roots at your roots bonding hair bonding synthetic or real hair at your roots to add volume by bonding synthetic or real hair at your roots to add length by bonding synthetic or real hair at your roots are used to add volume by bonding synthetic or real hair at your roots are used to add length by bonding synthetic or real hair at your roots Hair extensions are used to add volume or length to your hair by bonding synthetic or real hair at your roots. f) full beard

full beard style



the full beard style

hair style

facial hair style

the facial hair style

characterise

characterised

characterised by

coverage

characterised by its coverage

area

basic areas

three basic areas

three basic areas of face

coverage of all three basic areas of the face

the facial hair style is characterised by its coverage of all three basic areas of the face upper lip chin and sides upper lip, chin, and sides all three basic areas of the face

- upper lip, chin, and sides characterised by its coverage of all three basic areas of the face
- upper lip, chin, and sides the full beard facial hair style is characterised

The full beard facial hair style is characterised by its coverage of all three basic areas of the face — upper lip, chin and sides.

g) requirement

requirements

basic requirements

the basic requirements

shampoo

shampoos

the basic requirements of shampoos

remove

should remove

remove dirt

remove grease

remove dirt and grease efficiently

they should remove dirt

they should remove dirt and grease efficiently

shiny

shiny hair

manageable

manageable hair

shiny and manageable hair

leave hair

leave hair shiny and manageable

they should leave hair shiny and manageable

they should remove dirt and grease efficiently, leave hair shiny and manageable

the basic requirements of shampoos are that

The basic requirements of shampoos are that they should remove dirt and grease efficiently, leave hair shiny and manageable.

- 3. Drill the affirmative intonation:
- a) Hair grows at a rate of about onehalf inch per month.

Many women go to the hairdresser once a week.



Flip is a medium cut where the ends are flipped up.

Treatment is used in between shampoo and conditioner.

Messed up hair looks like you have just got out of bed.

Thinning shears are scissors that are used to thin hair out.

Travelling guide — a guide that moves with the area being cut.

The performance of the hair cut service depends on the technique of hairstylist.

Hair colour can transform dull mousy locks into glorious golden lights that shimmer and shine.

An experienced hairstylist has the ability to provide some professional advice on the hairstyle.

b) He now uses scissors, clippers, and hairdryers.

Shampoos are soapy or synthetic detergents in liquid, gel, lotion, or cream form.

Each hairstrand consists of cuticle, cortex, and medulla.

The most important qualities for hair are that it were healthy, shining, and in a flatterring, easytomanage style.

Facial hair on men has at different times been a symbol of virility, maturity, social standing, nonconformity, countercultural identity, and just plain personal pride.

d) However very little is known about the biological function of this layer.

Typically the hair should be trimmed every 8 weeks.

In general terms "Big Hair" refers to very full hairstyles.

Sometimes long hair gets damaged by environmental conditions.

In addition, cortex contains pigment granules that determine the colour of our hair.

Currently Clairol makes more than 70 different shades of just blonde hair colours.

Nowadays quality control of product or service became more important.

Typically a pompadour is not parted, but just brushed straight up and back.

Although not all experts agree, a leading cause of hair colour allergic reactions is related to PPD. Generally speaking, most women prefer cleanshaven men.

- 4. Drill the interrogative intonation:
- a) Is this the hairdresser's?

How do I get a haircut?

How can I help you?

What can I do for you?

Would you like your haircut?

Do you want to have your haircut?

How would you like your haircut, sir?

Would you like your haircut shot?

What will it be?

Would you wait for a little while?

b) What do you have for short hair?

What do you have for long hair?

What do you have for blond hair?

Do you want your hair washed first?

Do you shave yourself?

Could you make it a bit shorter at the back?

Could you make it a bit shorter on the sides?

Could you make it a bit shorter at the back and sides?

Will I shorten it on the sides?

d) Should I shorten it on the sides?

Will I trim your moustache?



Should I trim your moustache?
Will I style with a hairdryer?
Should I style with a hairdryer?
How do you comb your hair?
Do you like your hairstyle?
How do I avoid falling hair?
Do you comb your hair back?
Do you comb your hair with a parting?

5. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для аттестации по учебной дисциплине.

5.1Паспорт КОМ

Форма аттестации – *дифференцированный зачет*

Форма проведения - по итогам рейтинга

Рейтинг-план текущей оценки

І курс

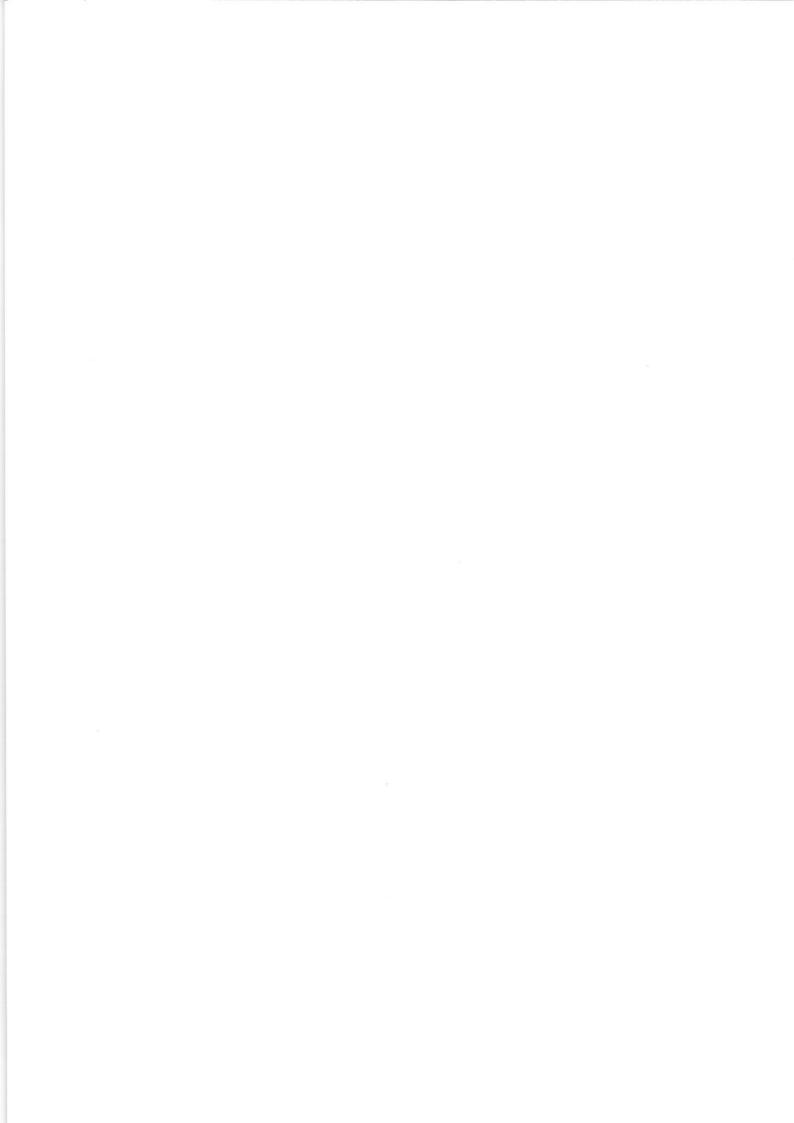
Параметры оценки	Баллы	Количество	Итого баллов
Посещаемость	1	108	108
Работа на уроке	4	108	432
Самостоятельная работа на	6	5	30
уроке			
Контрольная работа	15	2	30
Итого			600 баллов

II курс

Параметры оценки	Баллы	Количество	Итого баллов
Посещаемость	1	46	46
Работа на уроке	4	46	184
Самостоятельная работа на	4	7	28
уроке Контрольная работа	21	2	42
Итого	21		300 баллов

III курс

Параметры оценки	Баллы	Количество	Итого баллов	
Посещаемость	1	18	18	
Работа на уроке	4	18	72	
Самостоятельная работа на	4	7	28	
уроке				
Контрольная работа	32	1	32	
Итого			150 баллов	



5.2Содержание КОМ

Компенсирующие задания (для оценки по итогам рейтинга)

1 балл за устный правильный ответ + 4 балла за упражнение, выполненное правильно

Вопросы по грамматике

- 1. Перечислите личные, притяжательные, возвратные и усилительные местоимения.
- 2. Как употребляется местоимение it, две формы притяжательных местоимений и форма 2-го лица?
- 3. Как образуются количественные и порядковые числительные?
- 4. Назовите наиболее употребительные предлоги места и времени; укажите, какое основное значение они выражают.
- 5. Что вы знаете об употреблении глаголов с предлогами?
- 6. Какие основные правила употребления артиклей?
- 7. Как образуется множественное число существительных?
- 8. Для чего служит и как образуется притяжательный падеж существительных?
- 9. Как образуются основные формы глагола?
- 10. Как изменяется глагол в настоящем времени?
- 11. Как образуются временные формы глагола? Что они означают?
- 12. Как образуются степени сравнения прилагательных?
- 13. Какие формы наречий существуют в английском языке?
- 14. Как образуются степени сравнения наречий?
- 15. Как образуется повелительное наклонение по отношению ко 2-му лицу в елинственном и множественном числе?
- 16. Как образуется повелительное наклонение по отношению к 1-му и 3-му лицу?
- 17. Как выражается вежливая просьба?
- 18. Как в английском языке образуются общие вопросы в различных временах?
- 19. Как образуются остальные типы вопросов (специальный, к подлежащему, альтернативный и разделительный)?
- 20. Как образуются отрицательные предложения?
- 21. Из каких элементов состоит краткий ответ?
- 22. Какобразуются Participle I и Participle II?
- 23. Какие формы имеет английское причастие?
- 24. Как образуется герундий? Какого его основное значение?
- 25. Какие формы имеет герундий?
- 26. Как образуются неопределенно-личные предложения?
- 27. Как образуются безличные предложения?
- 28. Как образуется пассивный залог?
- 29. Как образуется его вопросительная и отрицательная формы?
- 30. Какие типы условных предложений имеются в английском языке?
- 31. Как они образуются?
- 32. Какие союзы, кроме союза if, могут использоваться для образования условных предложений?
- 33. Какие глаголы называют модальными?
- 34. Какие модальные глаголы имеются в английском языке?
- 35. В чем отличие модальных глаголов от обычных в образовании глагольных форм?

5.2Содержание КОМ

Компенсирующие задания (для оценки по итогам рейтинга)

1 балл за устный правильный ответ + 4 балла за упражнение, выполненное правильно

Простое предложение

Какой порядок слов в английском предложении?

Местоимения

Какие типы местоимений бывают?

Назовите все местоимения этих типов?

Глагол tobe

Что обозначает глагол tobe?

Как переводится глагол tobe?

Назови все формы глагола tobe?

Как изменяется глагол tobe в зависимости от лица и числа?

Притяжательный падеж существительных

Для чего служит и как образуется притяжательный падеж существительных?

Множественное число существительных

Как образуется множественное число существительных?

Числительные

Какие числительные бывают?

Как образуются количественные числительные

Как образуются порядковые числительные

Как образуются простые и десятичные дроби?

Оборотthereis/ thereare

Рольоборотathereis / thereareвречи?

Как может изменяться глагол tobe в этом обороте?

Как образуются вопросительные и отрицательные предложения с оборотом thereis?

Heoпределенные местоимения some, any, no

Какие неопределенные местоимения существуют в английском языке?

Что они обозначают?

Укажите производные от них местоимения?

Когда они употребляются?

Местоимениятисh/ many, little/few

Что обозначают данные местоимения?

Как они переводятся?

С какими существительными употребляются данные местоимения?

Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Как образуются степени сравнения прилагательных?

Как образуются степени сравнения наречий?

Повелительное наклонение

Как образуется повелительное наклонение по отношению ко 2-му лицу в единственном и множественном числе?

Как образуется повелительное наклонение по отношению к 1-му и 3-му лицу?

Как выражается вежливая форма?

Модальные глаголы

Что такое модальные глаголы?

Назовите часто употребляемые модальные глаголы?

Как модальные глаголы изменяются по временам?



Предлоги

Какие бывают типы предлогов?

Назовите наиболее употребительные предлоги места, движения и времени.

Времена группы Indefinite

Какие глаголы бывают в английском языке? Какие глаголы бывают неправильными? Что означают времена группы Indefinite? Как образуется Present Indefinite? Как образуется Past Indefinite? Как образуется Future Indefinite?

Основные типы вопросов

Какие бывают типы вопросов?

Как в английском языке образуются общие вопросы в различных временах? Как образуются остальные типы вопросов? Приведите примеры.

