

Министерство образования Тульской области
ГПОУ ТО «Тульский педагогический колледж»

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

**по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
по специальности СПО «Музыкальное образование»**

Тула 2021

Фонд оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине Иностранный (английский) язык разработан в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО по специальности «Музыкальное образование»

Организация-разработчик:

государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Тульской области «Тульский педагогический колледж»

Разработчики: Окнинская Т.В., преподаватель высшей категории

Рекомендован методическим советом, пр.№3 от 02.03.2021 г.

Оценочные средства по учебной дисциплине

Темы	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)/ У, З (для УД)	Оценочное средство	Представление оценочного средства в ФОС
В магазине. Я делаю покупки.	У1 З1, З2	Собеседование	Вопросы для собеседования, зачета по теме
	У1, У3 З1, З2	Творческое задание	Ситуации устных монологических высказываний
	У1, У3 З1, З2	Творческое задание	Ситуации устных диалогических высказываний
	У3 З1	Разноуровневые задания	Комплект разноуровневых заданий
	У1 У3 З1, З2	Эссе	Тема эссе
	У1, У3 З1, З2	Тест	Пакет тестовых заданий
Продукты питания. Приемы пищи. Меню. Питание в стране изучаемого языка. Посещение кафе, ресторана. Здоровое	У1 З1, З2	Собеседование	Вопросы для собеседования, зачета по теме
	У3 З1	Разноуровневые задания	Комплект разноуровневых заданий

питание.	У1, У3 31, 32	Творческое задание	Ситуации устных монологических высказываний
	У1, У3 31, 32	Творческое задание	Ситуации устных диалогических высказываний
	У1, У3 31, 32	Тест	Пакет тестовых заданий
	У1, У2 31, 32	Тест	Комплект тестовых заданий по аудированию
	У1 У3 31, 32	Сообщение	Тема сообщения
Применение различной техники в быту.	У1, У3 31, 32	Творческое задание	Ситуации устных диалогических высказываний
	У1 31, 32	Собеседование	Вопросы для собеседования, зачета по теме
Человек. Части тела. Посещение врача. Посещение больного друга.	У1 31, 32	Собеседование	Вопросы для собеседования, зачета по теме
	У1, У3 31, 32	Творческое задание	Ситуации устных монологических высказываний
	У1, У3 31, 32	Творческое задание	Ситуации устных диалогических высказываний
	У3 31	Разноуровневые задания	Комплект разноуровневых заданий

	У3 31	Тест	Комплект тестовых заданий
	У1 У3 31, 32	Эссе, сообщение	Темы эссе, сообщений
Периоды развития музыкального искусства.	У1 31, 32	Собеседование	Вопросы для собеседования, зачета по теме
	У2 31 32	Типовое задание	Комплект типовых заданий
	У1 У3 31, 32	Сообщение	Темы сообщений
Музыка в Великобритании и США	У1 31, 32	Собеседование	Вопросы для собеседования, зачета по теме
	У2 31 32	Типовое задание	Комплект типовых заданий
	У1 У3 31, 32	Эссе	Темы эссе
	У1, У3 31, 32	Творческое задание	Ситуации устных монологических высказываний
Город. Деревня.	У1 31, 32	Собеседование	Вопросы для собеседования, зачета по теме
	У1 У3 31, 32	Эссе	Темы эссе

	У1, У3 31, 32	Творческое задание	Ситуации устных монологических высказываний
	У1, У3 31, 32	Творческое задание	Ситуации устных диалогических высказываний
Путешествие на поезде. Путешествие самолетом. Путешествие водным транспортом. Путешествие на машине и пешком. В гостинице, отеле.	У1 31, 32	Собеседование	Вопросы для собеседования, зачета по теме
	У1 У3 31, 32	Эссе	Темы эссе
	У1, У3 31, 32	Творческое задание	Ситуации устных монологических высказываний
	У1, У3 31, 32	Творческое задание	Ситуации устных диалогических высказываний

Вопросы для собеседования, зачета по теме

Тема	Вопросы
В магазине. Я делаю покупки.	1. What kinds of shops do you know?
	2. Who does shopping in your family?
	3. What do you prefer – shopping for food or shopping for clothes?
	4. How often do you do shopping?
	5. Do you like shopping for presents for your friends?
	6. What do you buy as a present for your friend?
	7. Where do you buy bread?
	8. Where do you buy vegetables?
	9. Where do you buy flowers?
	10. Where do you buy newspapers?

	11. Where do you buy books?
	12. Have you got enough pocket money?
	13. Do you prefer shopping in a supermarket or in small corner shop?
	14. What can you buy at the market?
Продукты питания. Здоровое питание.	1. What food do you usually eat?
	2. What food is your favourite?
	3. Do you eat healthy food? Do you take vitamins?
	4. What is your favourite dish? How do you cook it?
	5. How many meals a day do you take?
	6. Do you eat breakfast every day? What do you have for breakfast?
	7. Do you have lunch at college? What do you have for lunch?
	8. What do you prefer – tea or coffee?
	9. What is your favourite dessert?
	10. Do you like to eat at fast food restaurants?
	11. Do you prefer fish or meat?
	12. Do you prefer to eat at a restaurant or at home?
	13. Do you prefer your own country's food or other kinds of food?
	14. Do you believe that "we are what we eat"?
Применение различной техники в быту.	1. Have you got any electric appliances at home? Which of them do you use every day?
	2. How often do you use a vacuum cleaner?
	3. Do you use a fan? When?
	4. What can you cook in a micro oven? What else can be done in it?
	5. Do you switch on your TV every evening? How can you lower the volume?
	6. What do you do if the fridge has broken, but it is on guarantee?
	7. What can be done if the tap is leaking? Will you do it yourself or have it done? Who will fix it?
	8. What will you do if a light bulb in a lamp has gone? How will you change it?
	9. How do you handle a DVD player?
	10. How do you handle a CD player?
	11. In what way do home appliances make you life easier?
Различные болезни. Посещение врача.	1. What children's diseases have you had?

	2. When was the last time you went to a dentist?
	3. When was the last time you went to a doctor?
	4. When was the last time you were sick?
	5. Who do you think is responsible for the care of your health--you yourself, your parents, or your doctor and medical people?
	6. Who is the healthiest person in your family? Who is the least healthy?
	7. What do you think of the health service in our country?
	8. What is alternative medicine? Have you ever practiced alternative medicine?
	9. What do you know about the common cold?
	10. What treatment or remedies do you follow when you have a cold?
	11. What are some things people can do to keep healthy?
	12. What do you do to stay healthy?
Периоды развития музыкального искусства.	1. What were minstrels and when did they perform songs?
	2. What were medieval popular singers called?
	3. What does the term 'Gregorian chant' mean?
	4. When did the first examples of musical notation appear?
	5. What is polyphony?
	6. What is the Renaissance Period characterized by?
	7. What is the Baroque Period characterized by?
	8. What is the Classical Period characterized by?
	9. What is the Romantic Period characterized by?
	10. What is the Contemporary Period characterized by?
	11. What has played an increasingly important role in the development of 20th century music?
Музыка в Великобритании и США	1. What kinds of concerts are popular in Britain?

	2. What are the Promenade concerts?
	3. What bands perform out-of-doors in the parks, gardens and seaside resorts during the summer?
	4. Is folk music popular?
	5. What genres of music are popular with the young people?
	6. Can you name any pop groups?
	7. What famous British composers do you know?
	8. What do you know about music in the USA?
	9. Can you name popular opera singers?
	10. What are the most famous composers in America?
	11. Do you know any American songs? Can you sing one?
Город. Деревня.	1. What is your hometown/village/settlement? What is it like?
	2. What is the population of your hometown?
	3. How long does it take to get from your hometown to college?
	4. After you graduate do you want to live in your hometown? Why or why not?
	5. Can I visit your hometown on the Internet?
	6. Do you like your hometown? Why or why not?
	7. What is the population of your hometown?
	8. Do you miss your hometown?
	9. Does anyone famous come from your hometown?
	10. Does your hometown have any festivals? What happens at that festival?
	11. Is your hometown famous for anything?
	12. What are some things in your hometown that are part of history?
	13. What does your hometown produce? What does it grow?

Путешествие на поезде. Путешествие самолетом. Путешествие водным транспортом. Путешествие на машине и пешком. В гостинице, отеле.	1. Have you ever been abroad? Where have you been?
	2. Are you planning on going anywhere for your next vacation? If so, where?
	3. Who are you going to travel with? How long will you stay? How will you get there?
	4. Do you like to travel with your parents? Why or why not?
	5. Do you prefer summer vacations or winter vacations? Why?
	6. Do you prefer to travel alone or in a group? Why?
	7. Do you prefer to travel by train, bus, plane or ship?
	8. What way of traveling do you prefer – by car or by plane?
	9. Have you ever hitchhiked? If so, how many times?
	10. Have you ever taken a package tour?
	11. How do you spend your time when you are on holiday and the weather is bad?
	12. How much luggage do you usually take with you?
	13. What are some things that you always take with you on a trip?
	14. What countries would you like to visit? Why?

Темы эссе, сообщений

Темы	Темы эссе	Темы сообщений
В магазине. Я делаю покупки.	How Do I Choose a Present for My Friend?	
Продукты питания. Здоровое питание.		My Favourite Dish. (Recipe)
Различные болезни. Посещение врача.	Getting Well After an Illness.	Healthy Lifestyle Habits.
Периоды развития музыкального искусства.		Renaissance Period.

		Baroque Period. Classical Period. Romantic Period. Contemporary Period.
Город. Деревня.	What I Like About Living in Town/in the Country	
Музыка в Великобритании и США	What I Like Most in British Music. What I Like Most in American Music.	
Путешествие на поезде. Путешествие самолетом. Путешествие водным транспортом. Путешествие на машине и пешком. В гостинице, отеле.	The Most Memorable Trip/ Journey. The Most Curious Incident during My Trip.	

Критерии оценки эссе:

Оценка	Критерии	Примечания
«Отлично»	Эссе соответствует теме; высказывание логично, средства логической связи использованы правильно; словарный диапазон соответствует норме, практически нет нарушений употребления лексики; используются адекватные грамматические структуры, практически отсутствуют ошибки; практически нет орфографических ошибок, пунктуационное оформление корректно.	
«Хорошо»	Тема эссе раскрыта не полностью, имеются отдельные стилевые нарушения; текст в основном логичен, присутствуют некоторые недостатки при употреблении средств логической связи; словарный запас соответствует заданию, однако есть неточности в употреблении лексических единиц или ограниченность словаря; присутствуют грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание текста; есть ряд	

	орфографических и/или пунктуационных ошибок, не влияющих на понимание текста.	
«Удовлетворительно»	Содержание эссе не вполне соответствует теме, есть стилевые нарушения; текст не всегда логичен, выбор средств связи ограничен или ошибочен; словарный запас ограничен, есть нарушения в употреблении лексических единиц; присутствуют повторяющиеся грамматические ошибки либо небольшое количество ошибок, затрудняющих понимание; многочисленные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки.	
«Неудовлетворительно»	Содержание не соответствует теме или объему; логика изложения не соблюдается; весьма ограниченный словарный запас не позволяет выполнить задание; некорректно используются грамматические структуры; правила орфографии и пунктуации не соблюдаются.	

Критерии оценки сообщений:

Оценка	Критерии	Примечания
«Отлично»	Тема раскрыта полностью, социокультурные знания использованы; сообщение построено логично; словарный запас широкого спектра; грамматические структуры разнообразны, ошибки практически отсутствуют; произношение звуков аппроксимировано к произношению носителей языка, интонация в целом правильна.	
«Хорошо»	Тема раскрыта не в полном объеме, социокультурные знания в основном использованы; словарный запас достаточен, но есть отдельные неточности в употреблении лексических единиц; грамматические структуры адекватны, но есть ошибки, не препятствующие пониманию; произношение звуков и интонация в основном правильные.	
«Удовлетворительно»	Тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме; словарный запас ограничен; присутствуют грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание; ошибки в произношении звуков и интонационном оформлении речи.	
«Неудовлетворительно»	Задание не выполнено; словарный запас недостаточен; грамматические структуры используются неверно; присутствуют фонологические ошибки и несоответствующая интонация.	

Пакет тестовых заданий

Тестовое задание 1 к теме «В магазине. Я делаю покупки»

Read the article about shopping in Britain. Are sentences 1-7 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)? If there is not enough information to answer 'Right' (A), or 'Wrong' (B), choose 'Doesn't say' (C)

SHOPPING HOURS in BRITAIN

Shopping hours in Britain are changing. Until a few years ago, shops opened at nine o'clock in the morning and closed at half past five or six o'clock in the evening. Some also closed for an hour for lunch. In many towns, shops were closed on Wednesday afternoons. On Sundays, nothing was open. But now some shops are open longer hours. Some big shops and many supermarkets never close! If you need a litre of milk or some bread at midnight, you can easily buy it.

For people who work long hours or people who often work at night or early in the morning, like doctors, the new shopping hours are good. If someone finishes work at five o'clock in the morning, they can go to the supermarket on their way home and buy some breakfast or a newspaper or anything else they may need.

But not everyone thinks the new shopping hours are a good thing. Some people say that Sunday is a holiday - who wants to work in a supermarket on a Sunday? But shops are very busy at the weekend and longer shopping hours are here to stay.

1. In the past, some shops closed at lunchtime.

A right B wrong C doesn't say

2. A few years ago, shops also closed on Saturday afternoons.

A right B wrong C doesn't say

3. Today, all shops are open for longer hours.

A right B wrong C doesn't say

4. It's easy to buy food in the middle of the night.

A right B wrong C doesn't say

5. Doctors buy their breakfast at the supermarket.

A right B wrong C doesn't say

6. Everyone likes longer shopping hours.

A right B wrong C doesn't say

7. Sunday shopping is here to stay.

A right B wrong C doesn't say

Ключи 1A 2C 3B 4A 5C 6B 7A

Критерии оценки:

Оценка	Критерии (процент правильных ответов)
«Отлично»	6-7 верных ответов
«Хорошо»	5 верных ответов
«Удовлетворительно»	4 верных ответа
«Неудовлетворительно»	Менее 4 верных ответов

Тестовое задание 2 к теме «В магазине. Я делаю покупки»

TASK I Match the names of shops with what they sell:

1	department store	a	food and household goods
2	supermarket	b	newspapers, cigarettes, sweets, stationary, etc.
3	newsagent's	c	meat
4	boutique	d	flowers
5	chemist's	e	fashionable clothes
6	off-licence	f	fruit and vegetables

7	florist's	g	almost everything (furniture, clothes, electrical appliances, etc.)
8	butcher's	h	salt, sugar. Cereals, etc.
9	grocer's	i	medicine, baby products, shampoo, soap, toothpaste, etc.
10	greengrocer's	j	beverages

TASK II Fill in the blanks with the prepositions or adverbs if necessary:

1. What size do you take ___ shoes? 2. I'm afraid these shoes won't go very well ___ this gown.
3. These slacks will stand no comparison ___ those jeans. 4. This coat will last ___ years. 5. This leather is ___ very bad quality. 6. I should like a pair ___ black laced boots. 7. I can never tell natural silk ___ artificial. 8. What can I do ___ you? 9. Let me try this dress ___ . 10. Can I pay ___ credit card?

TASK III Translate the sentences into English:

1. Мне нужно сделать сегодня кое-какие покупки. 2. Как привлекательна витрина этого магазина! 3. Я ищу сумку к этому костюму уже 3 месяца. 4. А эта рубашка не сядет после стирки? 5. Прежде чем сделать покупку, я осматриваю магазин. 6. Мне подходит по размеру этот пиджак? 7. Какая удачная покупка! 8. Я могу расплатиться кредиткой? 9. Мне нужно расплатиться с долгами до нового года. 10. Мы купили новый телевизор просто за бесценок.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка	Критерии (процент правильных ответов)
«Отлично»	100-90%
«Хорошо»	89-75%
«Удовлетворительно»	74-60%
«Неудовлетворительно»	Менее 60%

Тестовое задание к теме «Продукты питания. Здоровое питание»

1. Which one is the odd one out in each line?
Pork veal salmon beef

Salmon	shrimp	oyster	lobster
Lettuce	aubergine	tomato	cucumber
Peach	onion	mushroom	courgette
Chicken	lamb	beef	mussels

2. Match the words with their translation:

1. feed	a. полуфабрикаты
2. fast food	b. замороженные продукты
3. fresh food	c. придерживаться диеты
4. frozen food	d. еда, которую можно перехватить на скорую руку, фастфуд
5. cooked food	e. готовые к употреблению продукты
6. spicy food	f. блюда, отпускаемые навынос
7. canned food	g. острые, приправленные специями продукты
8. takeaway food	h. питание, пища (недоедание, плохое питание)
9. uncooked food	i. кормить
10. keep (stick) to a diet	j. консервы
11. (mal)nutrition	k. свежие продукты

3. Translate into English:

1. Варите макароны в кипящей подсоленной воде 7-10 минут.
2. Мама жарит мясо на гриле на среднем огне, периодически поворачивая его.
3. Почистите картофель и пожарьте его в сковороде.
4. Вы желаете отбивную с кровью, средней готовности или хорошо прожаренную?

5. Давай подадим на закуску лосося холодного или горячего копчения.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка	Критерии (процент правильных ответов)
«Отлично»	100-90%
«Хорошо»	89-75%
«Удовлетворительно»	74-60%
«Неудовлетворительно»	Менее 60%

Тестовое задание к теме «Музыка в Великобритании и США»

Read the text and questions below. For each question, select the correct letter A, B, C, or D.

A MUSICAL EVENING

Last night I went to see 'Bennie', the musical which has just opened in the Albert Theatre in London.

There is of course already both a film and a book called 'Bennie', about a child who becomes a famous singer. I enjoyed the book so I was excited when I heard about the film. I was disappointed, however, when I finally saw it because unfortunately they managed to make all the amusing parts of the book seem serious. It was also long and slow. I came to the musical without much hope but it was more entertaining than the film. They've had to change parts of the story but I really thought it was as good as the book.

Apart from one actor whose voice isn't as strong as the others, I thought the acting was brilliant. Although the orchestra isn't very large, the music was perfect. I especially liked the piano and drums. Most of the parts in musicals I've seen recently have been for young actors. In several, as in 'Bennie', the main part is for a child. I was surprised, therefore, when I realised at one point that three-quarters of the people on stage were at least 40 or over and some of them are very well known. This is a great advantage to the production.

I noticed that quite a few people didn't buy the programme. The main complaint was that it was too expensive at £4. While it costs more than most programmes, it was worth it. I didn't have time to read it all in the interval as it's huge and full of details but it's a lovely souvenir to take home.

1 What is the writer trying to do?

A say what happened in a musical

B explain the reasons why the musical was written

C suggest improvements that can be made to a musical

D write a review of a musical

2 How did the writer feel about the film 'Bennie'?

A It was as bad as he had expected.

B It wasn't as funny as the book.

C It needed to be longer

D It didn't follow the story closely enough.

3 How is the musical 'Bennie' different from other recent musicals?

A The actors are older.

B It has a very young star.

C The orchestra is bigger.

D It has more actors in it.

4 What does the writer think of the programme he bought?

A He recommends it.

B It cost too much.

C He complained about it.

D It contains too little information.

5 Which of these sentences appeared at the top of the text?

A Journalist Jack Whittaker was pleased to have the chance to see one of the last performances of "Bennie".

B Journalist Jack Whittaker watched the musical "Bennie" which is soon to be made into a film.

C Journalist Jack Whittaker went to see “Bennie”, the musical based on a book of the same name.

D Journalist Jack Whittaker spent an evening watching “Bennie”, the musical which has made its actors famous.

Ключи:

1D 2B 3A 4A 5C

Критерии оценки:

Оценка	Критерии (процент правильных ответов)
«Отлично»	100-90%
«Хорошо»	89-75%
«Удовлетворительно»	74-60%
«Неудовлетворительно»	Менее 60%

Тестовое задание к теме «Путешествие на поезде»

Task I Read the article about trains. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

For many people, going by train is the most exciting way to travel. You don't have to wait (1)

hours at the airport with thousands (2) other passengers. You just go (3) the railway station a few minutes before the train (4), buy a ticket, get on the train, and the journey begins!

You can look at things (5) the windows, have a sleep, read a book or go for a walk up and down the train. There is usually someone interesting to talk (6) and when you get hungry, you can eat your picnic! If you didn't bring (7) picnic with you, there's often a restaurant or small cafe on the train where you can buy (8) food and a drink.

1 A for B in C at

2 A and B from C of

3 A at B to C in

4 A will leave B left C leaves

5 A by B through C inside

6 A for B at C to

7 A a B some C the

8 A a B any C some

Task II Choose the right answer.

1 The next train leaves from that _____.

A shelf

B platform

C walk

D table

2 That guy is travelling without a ticket. He hasn't paid! He's a fare _____.

A bandit

B dodger

C waster

D thief

3 This train is always _____ time.

A exact

B on

C down

D at

- 4 I'm coming back today and so could I have a _____ ticket?
- A come back
- B single
- C one way
- D return
- 5 I'm late because my train was _____ .
- A delayed
- B early
- C on time
- D tomorrow
- 6 Trains _____ between London and Paris through a tunnel.
- A run
- B track
- C leave
- D send

Ключи:

Task I 1A 2C 3B 4C 5B 6 C 7A 8C Task II 1B 2B 3B 4D 5A 6A

Критерии оценки:

Оценка	Критерии (процент правильных ответов)
«Отлично»	100-90%
«Хорошо»	89-75%

«Удовлетворительно»	74-60%
«Неудовлетворительно»	Менее 60%

Тестовое задание к теме «Путешествие самолетом»

1. What a plane does at the beginning of a journey.

A gets on

B puts up

C takes off

D goes along

2 What does a plane do at the end of a journey?

A returns

B grounds

C lands

D airports

3 Which of these is part of an aeroplane?

A the undercarriage

B the underwheels

C the undertracks

D the under-rollers

4 What's the front of a plane called?

A the head

B the fuselage

C the nose

D the tail

5 Where does the pilot sit to fly the plane?

A the cockpit

B the galley

C the cabin

D the hold

6 When you are served a meal on a plane you put it on your _____.

A coffee table

B tray table

C plate table

D tea table

Ситуации устных монологических высказываний

Тема «В магазине. Я делаю покупки»

1 Tell the group if you like to do shopping and what you like to buy most of all.

2 Describe your visit to a supermarket.

Тема «Продукты питания. Здоровое питание»

1 Tell the group where your family buy vegetables and fruit, how you choose them.

2 Speak about the danger of fast food.

3 Give an idea of healthy food.

4 Speak about meals in Britain.

5 Tell the group about your visit to a café or restaurant.

Тема «Различные болезни. Посещение врача»

1 Speak about your visit to the doctor.

2 Speak about children's diseases you had in childhood.

Тема «Периоды развития музыкального искусства»

1 Speak about the music period you prefer.

2 Speak about your favourite musical piece.

Тема «Музыка в Великобритании и США»

1 Tell the group what you know about music in Britain.

2 Tell the group what you know about music in the USA.

Тема «Город. Деревня»

1 Speak about the advantages and disadvantages of living in a large city.

2 Speak about the advantages and disadvantages of living in a village.

Тема «Путешествие на поезде. Путешествие самолетом. Путешествие водным транспортом.

Путешествие на машине и пешком. В гостинице, отеле»

1 Speak about your favourite way of travelling.

2 Say if you like hiking and describe a hike.

3 Say if you have ever stayed at a hotel and what it was like.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка	Критерии
«Отлично»	Тема раскрыта полностью, социокультурные знания использованы; сообщение построено логично; словарный запас широкого спектра; грамматические структуры разнообразны, ошибки практически отсутствуют; произношение звуков аппроксимировано к произношению носителей языка, интонация в целом правильна.
хот ф«Хорошо»	Тема раскрыта не в полном объеме, социокультурные знания в основном использованы; словарный запас достаточен, но есть отдельные неточности в употреблении лексических единиц; грамматические структуры адекватны, но есть ошибки, не препятствующие пониманию; произношение звуков и интонация в основном правильные.
«Удовлетворительно»	Тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме; словарный запас ограничен; присутствуют грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание; ошибки в произношении звуков и интонационном оформлении речи.
«Неудовлетворительно»	Задание не выполнено; словарный запас недостаточен; грамматические структуры используются неверно; присутствуют фонологические ошибки и несоответствующая интонация.

Ситуации устных диалогических высказываний**Тема «В магазине. Я делаю покупки», «Продукты питания. Здоровое питание»****CARD I**

You have come to a shop to buy some food with a shopping list. Ask a shop-assistant to give you what you need. Enquire about the price and how you can pay.

CARD II

You are a shop-assistant. Serve a customer politely. Answer his questions about the price of goods and how he can pay.

Тема «Применение различной техники в быту»

CARD I

Your DVD player is out of order. Talk to the manager of a shop where you bought it a month ago, explain the problem, show the receipt and ask for repair.

CARD II

You are the manager of a shop selling household appliances. Talk to a customer who complains having bought a DVD player a month ago, which is out of order. Make necessary decisions.

Тема «Человек. Части тела. Посещение врача. Посещение больного друга»

CARD I

Your friend is ill. You have come to visit him/her. Ask about how he/she feels, is he/she has got any pain, what the symptoms of his/her illness are. Advise him/her to follow the doctor's advice and to recover soon.

CARD II

You are ill. Your friend has come to visit you. Tell him/her about the symptoms of you disease are, how you fell and if you follow the doctor's advice.

Тема «Город. Деревня»

CARD I

Discuss with your friend the advantages and disadvantages of living in the country.

Pay attention to the following items:

- Calm and relaxing
- A lot of open spaces
- No night life

Say if you would like to live in the country. Explain your choice.

CARD II

Discuss with your friend the advantages and disadvantages of living in the country.

Pay attention to the following items:

- Quiet and peaceful
- Clean
- Boring

Say if you would like to live in the country. Explain your choice.

Тема «Путешествие»

CARD I

You are a customer at a travel agency who wants to go on a package holiday. Ask a travel agent necessary questions and buy a tour.

CARD II

You are a travel agent. Talk to a customer offering him/her package tours. Give the necessary information.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка	Критерии
«Отлично»	Тема раскрыта полностью, социокультурные знания использованы; сообщение построено логично; беседа поддерживается с использованием клише; словарный запас широкого спектра; грамматические структуры разнообразны, ошибки практически отсутствуют; произношение звуков аппроксимировано к произношению носителей языка; интонация в целом правильна.
«Хорошо»	Тема раскрыта не в полном объеме, социокультурные знания в основном использованы; беседа поддерживается, но есть проблемы в понимании собеседника; словарный запас недостаточен, но есть отдельные неточности в употреблении лексических единиц; грамматические структуры адекватны, но есть ошибки, не препятствующие пониманию; произношение звуков и интонация в основном правильные.
«Удовлетворительно»	Тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме; беседу не начинает и не стремится поддерживать; словарный запас ограничен; присутствуют грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание; ошибки в произношении звуков и интонационном оформлении речи.
«Неудовлетворительно»	Задание не выполнено; не может поддерживать беседу; словарный запас недостаточен; грамматические структуры используются неверно; присутствуют фонологические ошибки и несоответствующая интонация.

Комплект разноуровневых заданий по теме «В магазине. Я делаю покупки»

Уровень 1

Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

bargains	window shopping	in stock	department stores	on sale
shop-assistant	boutiques	shopping centre	shop-windows	branches
goods on display	chain stores	sales	out of stock	products

My wife loves _____. She loves walking up and down in front of _____, looking at the range of _____, especially in the new _____, where there are a lot of _____ selling their own designs. I prefer big _____ because all the best-known _____ are _____, and usually _____. If they are _____, the _____ can order them for you. Most of the _____ have _____ in our shopping centre. My wife only enjoys going there when they have the _____ every year and she thinks she can find _____.

Уровень 2

Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase. The first letters are given.

My wife loves w_____ s_____. She loves walking up and down in front of s_____ -w_____, looking at the range of g_____ s o_ d_____, especially in the new s_____ c_____, where there are a lot of b_____s selling their own designs. I prefer big d_____ s_____s because all the best-known products are o_ s_____, and usually i_ s_____. If they are o_ o_ s_____, the s_____ - _____ can order them for you. Most of the c_____ s_____ have b_____s in our shopping centre. My wife only enjoys going there when they have the s_____s every year and she thinks she can find b_____s.

Уровень 3

Complete the text with the necessary words or phrases.

My wife loves _____. She loves walking up and down in front of _____, looking at the range of _____, especially in the new _____, where there are a lot of _____ selling their own designs. I prefer big _____ because all the best-known products are _____, and usually _____. If they are _____, the _____ can order them for you. Most of the _____ have _____ in our shopping centre. My wife only enjoys going there when they have the _____ every year and she thinks she can find _____.

Ключи: window shopping, shop-windows, goods on display, shopping centres, boutiques, department stores, on sale, in stock, out of stock, shop-assistant, chain stores, branches, sales, bargains.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка	Критерии
«Отлично»	Уровень 1 Выполнено 100-90% Уровень 2 Выполнено 100-90% Уровень 3 Выполнено 100-90%
«Хорошо»	Уровень 1 Выполнено 89-75% Уровень 2 Выполнено 89-75% Уровень 3 Выполнено 89-75%
«Удовлетворительно»	Уровень 1 Выполнено 74-60% Уровень 2 Выполнено 74-60% Уровень 3 Выполнено 74-60%
«Неудовлетворительно»	Уровень 1 Выполнено менее 60% Уровень 2 Выполнено менее 60% Уровень 3 Выполнено менее 60%

Комплект разноуровневых заданий по теме «Посещение кафе, ресторана»

Уровень 1

Make up the dialogue between the waiter and the customer at the restaurant out of jumbled sentences.

What have you got?
No, thank you. I'll do without it.
The crab soup is an excellent choice, sir! And what about the main course?
Any dessert?
I'll have a glass of mineral water, please.
Good evening, sir. Are you ready to order?

Apple pie and ice-cream, sir.
Would you like anything to drink?
I think I'll have the steak with chips.
Let me see... I'll have a crab soup for a starter.
Yes, thank you.
What would you like for a starter, sir?

Уровень 2

Read and complete the dialogue using the given words and expressions.

for a starter a glass of mineral water to drink to order dessert a crab soup an excellent choice ice-cream the main course chips

Waiter: Good evening, sir. Are you ready ___?

Customer: Yes, thank you.

Waiter: What would you like ____, sir?

Customer: Let me see... I'll have ___ for a starter.

Waiter: The crab soup is ____, sir! And what about ___?

Customer: I think I'll have the steak with ___.

Waiter: Would you like anything ___?

Customer: I'll have ____, please.

Waiter: Any ___?

Customer: What have you got?

Waiter: Apple pie and ____, sir.

Customer: No, thank you. I'll do without it.

Уровень 3

Make up a dialogue between the waiter and the customer using the following words and expressions.

To order, a starter, a crab soup, the steak with chips, a glass of mineral water, an excellent choice, apple pie and ice-cream, dessert.

Let me see..., What would you like for...? I think I'll have... What have you got?

Критерии оценки:

Оценка	Критерии
«Отлично»	Уровень 1 Диалог составлен верно. Уровень 2 Верно использованы все лексические единицы. Уровень 3 Использованы все предложенные лексические единицы, диалог соответствует поставленной задаче.
«Хорошо»	Уровень 1 Присутствует две неточности. Уровень 2 Ошибочно употреблены две лексические единицы. Уровень 3 Не использованы две лексические единицы или фразы, диалог соответствует поставленному заданию.
«Удовлетворительно»	Уровень 1 Присутствует 4 неточности. Уровень 2 Ошибочно употреблены 4 лексические единицы. Уровень 3 Не использована половина предложенных лексических единиц или фраз, но им найдена подходящая замена.
«Неудовлетворительно»	Уровень 1 Предложения и фразы находятся не на месте, что делает невозможным понять диалог. Уровень 2 Неверно использованы лексические единицы. Уровень 3 Общение не состоялось.

Комплект разноуровневых заданий по теме «Человек. Части тела. Посещение врача. Посещение больного друга»

Уровень 1

Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

prescription	fever	injection	sick	illness	bandages
toothache	hospital	bruises	wounds	cuts	
filling	disease	thermometer	patient		
anesthetic	pain	headache	infection	doctor	

1. It doesn't do you any harm to take aspirins if you have a ____, but you shouldn't take antibiotics without the ____ from the ____.
2. He is running a ____, with a temperature of over 40. Look at the ____ and you can see yourself.
3. I feel ____. I shouldn't have eaten so much. You should be more careful, you have just recovered from serious ____.
4. He's got ____, but he hates going to the dentist's. When he was a child they never gave you an ____ for a ____ and he never forgot the ____ he had endured.
5. Fortunately we have not had any serious accidents at the school, just the usual ____ and ____ when children fall down. But we keep the stock of ____ to clean the ____, and ____ to bind them and keep out ____.
6. A ____ has just been taken to ____ suffering from a rare tropical ____.

Уровень 2

Complete the sentences with the correct word. The first letters are given.

1. It doesn't do you any harm to take aspirins if you have a h____, but you shouldn't take antibiotics without the p____ from the d____.
2. He is running a f____, with a temperature of over 40. Look at the t____ and you can see yourself.

3. I feel s___. I shouldn't have eaten so much. You should be more careful, you have just recovered from serious i_____.
4. He's got t____, but he hates going to the dentist's. When he was a child they never gave you an i_____ for a f_____ and he never forgot the p_____ ha had endured.
5. Fortunately we have not had any serious accidents at the school, just the usual c____s and b____s when children fall down. But we keep the stock of a_____ to clean the w____s, and b____s to bind them and keep out i_____.
6. A p_____ has just been taken to h_____ suffering from a rare tropical d_____.

Уровень 3

Complete the text with the necessary words.

1. It doesn't do you any harm to take aspirins if you have a _____, but you shouldn't take antibiotics without the _____ from the _____.
2. He is running a _____, with a temperature of over 40. Look at the _____ and you can see yourself.
3. I feel _____. I shouldn't have eaten so much. You should be more careful, you have just recovered from serious _____.
4. He's got _____, but he hates going to the dentist's. When he was a child they never gave you an _____ for a _____ and he never forgot the _____ ha had endured.
5. Fortunately we have not had any serious accidents at the school, just the usual _____ and _____ when children fall down. But we keep the stock of _____ to clean the _____, and _____ to bind them and keep out _____.
6. A _____ has just been taken to _____ suffering from a rare tropical _____.

Ключи:

1. It doesn't do you any harm to take aspirins if you have a headache, but you shouldn't take antibiotics without the prescription from the doctor.
2. He is running a fever, with a temperature of over 40. Look at the thermometer and you can see yourself.
3. I feel sick. I shouldn't have eaten so much. You should be more careful, you have just recovered from serious illness.

4. He's got toothache, but he hates going to the dentist's. When he was a child they never gave you an injection for a filling and he never forgot the pain he had endured.
5. Fortunately we have not had any serious accidents at the school, just the usual cuts and bruises when children fall down. But we keep the stock of anesthetic to clean the wounds, and bandages to bind them and keep out infection.
6. A patient has just been taken to hospital suffering from a rare tropical disease.

Комплект типовых заданий по теме «Периоды развития музыкального искусства»

Задание 1. Translate a professional text (with the dictionary) from English into Russian.

Medieval Music

Medieval music is a very broad term but it generally applies to music that came out of Europe during the nine-hundred year period of the middle ages between about 500 AD and 1400 AD. The commonly used end of the period of medieval music is the beginning of the Renaissance around 1400. The Renaissance brought about sweeping changes in all of the arts and sciences including music.

We know very little about the early centuries of medieval music because little was written down. It wasn't until the 12th century that reasonable written records of music began to appear. And these were only representative, for the most part, of religious music. This was because the creating and recording of music was expensive and time consuming and the church had the stability and the wealth to do it. So we know very little of what common music was like from the early centuries.

The voice was the primary instrument of Medieval Music but instruments were used and many of them are recognized and still used today such as the Pan Flute, the Recorder and the Flute. And there were stringed and plucked instruments such as the Lute, Mandolin, Zither and Hammered Dulcimer.

The only medieval music which can be studied is that which was written down, and survived. Since creating musical manuscripts was very expensive, due to the expense of parchment, and the huge amount of time necessary for a scribe to copy it all down, only wealthy institutions were able to create manuscripts which have survived to the present time. (1521 знак)

Задание 2. Translate a professional text (with the dictionary) from English into Russian.

Late Renaissance music (1534–1600)

In Venice, from about 1534 until around 1600, an impressive polychoral style developed, which gave Europe some of the grandest, most sonorous music composed up until that time, with multiple choirs of singers, brass and strings in the Basilica San Marco di Venezia.

The Roman School was a group of composers of predominantly church music in Rome, spanning the late Renaissance and early Baroque eras. Many of the composers had a direct connection to the Vatican and the papal chapel; stylistically they are often contrasted with the Venetian School of composers, a concurrent movement which was much more progressive. By far the most famous composer of the Roman School is Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina. While best known as a prolific composer of masses and motets, he was also an important madrigalist.

The brief flowering of the musical madrigal in England, mostly from 1588 to 1627, is known as the English Madrigal School. The English madrigals were a cappella, light in style, and generally were either copies or direct translations of Italian models. Most were for three to six voices.

The cultivation of European music in the Americas began in the 16th century soon after the arrival of the Spanish, and the conquest of Mexico. Although fashioned in European style, uniquely Mexican hybrid works based on native Mexican language and European musical practice, appeared very early. Among the New World composers were Hernando Franco, Antonio de Salazar, and Manuel de Zumaya. (1519 знаков)

Задание 3. Translate a professional text (with the dictionary) from English into Russian.

Roots of Music

Where did music come from? Nobody knows exactly, because there are no written records. A good guess would be that thousands of years ago, primitive peoples used music in much the same way as we use it now: to communicate, to pass time while working, to express joy or sadness, or to mark a special occasion.

The first instrument was the one every person is born with—the body. We have voices to sing and shout with, hands to clap, and feet to stamp. This is enough to create melody and rhythm, the two basic elements of music. Hunters imitated the songs of animals they chased, mothers sang their children to sleep, and tribes rhythmically stamped and shouted to keep away evil spirits. It is a short step from there to making sounds by banging sticks together or blowing through a hollow reed stalk. So how did we get from there to symphony orchestras and rock stars?

The world's oldest written song was found in Syria. Carved on stone tablets in about 1400 BC, it was a hymn to the Moon God's wife to be sung with harp accompaniment. A later song in praise of the Greek god Apollo was found in ancient Greece. It was performed by a boys' choir in 138 BC at the Pythian Games at Delphi, a forerunner of the Olympics. Some of the earliest evidence of ancient music-making comes from statues. The marble carving found at Keros, in the Greek Cyclades islands, shows a person playing type of ancient harp called a lyre. Although it looks modern, it dates back to 2800–2200 bc, and is one of the oldest statues ever found. (1525 знаков)

Задание 4. Translate a professional text (with the dictionary) from English into Russian.

Baroque Period 1600-1750 A.D.

If one relates musical periods to architecture, the Medieval period might be symbolized by Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, the Renaissance by the Duomo in Florence, and the Baroque by Louis XIV's palace at Versailles. Baroque music is often highly ornate, colorful and richly textured when compared with its predecessors.

Opera was born at what is considered to be the very beginning of the Baroque era, around 1600. This unique form combines poetry, theater, the visual arts and music. It came about because a group of Italian intellectuals wanted to recapture the spirit of ancient Greek drama in which music played a key role. The first great opera was Orfeo, by Claudio Monteverdi, first performed in 1607. Music's ability to express human emotions and depict natural phenomenon was explored throughout the Baroque period. Vivaldi's famous set of concertos, The Four Seasons, is a famous example.

Although imitative polyphony remained fundamental to musical composition, homophonic writing became increasingly important. Homophonic music features a clear distinction between the melody line and an subsidiary accompanimental part. This style was important in opera and other solo vocal music because it focused the listener's attention on the expressive melody of the singer.

The homophonic style gradually became prevalent in instrumental music as well. Many Baroque works include a continuo part in which a keyboard (harpsichord or organ) and bass instrument (cello or bassoon) provide the harmonic underpinning of chords that accompanies the melodic line(s). (1589 знаков)

Комплект типовых заданий по теме «Музыка в Великобритании и США»

Задание 1. Translate a professional text (with the dictionary) from English into Russian.

Early Music of the British Isles

Music in the British Isles, from the earliest recorded times until the Baroque and the rise of recognisably modern classical music, was a diverse and rich culture, including sacred and secular music and ranging from the popular to the elite. Each of the major nations of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales retained unique forms of music and of instrumentation, but British music was highly influenced by continental developments, while British composers made an important contribution to many of the major movements in early music in Europe, including the polyphony of the Ars Nova and laid some of the foundations of later national and international classical music. Musicians from the British Isles also developed some distinctive forms of music, including Celtic chant, the Contenance Angloise, the rota, polyphonic votive antiphons and the carol in the medieval era.

Church music and religious music was profoundly affected by the Protestant Reformation which affected Britain from the 16th century, which curtailed events associated with British music and forced the development of distinctive national music, worship and belief. English madrigals, lute ayres and masques in the Renaissance era led particularly to English language opera developed in the early Baroque period of the later seventeenth century. In contrast, court music of the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, although having unique elements remained much more integrated into wider European culture. (1583 знака) (from Wikipedia)

Задание 2. Translate a professional text (with the dictionary) from English into Russian.

Leonard Bernstein (1918–90)

The most exuberant and gifted musician of the 20th century, Leonard Bernstein was a major force in every field of music. His versatility in effortlessly embracing both popular and classical music was unique. He contributed dazzling works to American musical theater and created a distinct voice as a composer of works for orchestra and chorus, often combining jazzy rhythms with classical forms. Bernstein's talent and musical curiosity led him to divide his energies between classical music and Broadway shows. He was the first American conductor to build an international career. He led a frenetic social life and was a very vocal supporter of political causes.

As a conductor, he famously burst on the scene at the age of 25 when he stood in for an ailing elderly conductor, Bruno Walter. The concert with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra was broadcast throughout the US. The next day Bernstein found himself on the front page of the *New York Times*. One of his most enduring legacies was his inspiring series of televised *Young People's Concerts*—for a whole generation, it was an irresistible invitation to great music.

Bernstein had his first hit in 1944 with the all-American ballet *Fancy Free*, at a time when most ballet still came from Europe. This tale of three sailors on leave in New York was made into the musical *On the Town*, which opened on Broadway the same year. The show's success led to a movie version starring Gene Kelly and Frank Sinatra. The film won Bernstein an Academy Award in 1949. (1534 знака)

Задание 3. Translate a professional text (with the dictionary) from English into Russian.

The National Musical Instrument of the Scots

The bagpipe was known to the ancient civilizations of the Near East. It was probably introduced into Britain by the Romans. Carvings of bagpipe players on churches and a few words about them in the works of Chaucer and other writers show that it was popular all over the country in the Middle Ages.

Now bagpipes can be seen and heard only in the northern counties of England, in Ireland and in Scotland where it was introduced much later. Bagpipes have been used in most European countries. It is also native to India and China.

In Scotland the bagpipe is first recorded in the 15th century during the reign of James I, who was a very good player, and probably did much to make it popular. For long it has been considered a national Scottish instrument.

The sound of the bagpipes is very stirring. The old Highland clans and later the Highland regiments used to go into battle to the sound of the bagpipes.

The bagpipe consists of a reed pipe, the “chanter”, and a windbag provides a regular supply of air to the pipe. The wind pipe is filled either from the mouth or by bellows which the player works with his arm. The chanter has a number of holes or keys by means of which the tune is played. (1242 знака)

Задание 4. Translate a professional text (with the dictionary) from English into Russian.

George Gershwin (1898–1937)

No one made as great an impact on the American popular song (pop song) as George Gershwin, but he led a double musical life, making his mark as a classical composer as well.

He was born Jacob Gershowitz into a Jewish immigrant family who had arrived in the US in the late 1800s. Millions of Jewish immigrants looked for a new life in America. The Gershwins found themselves in New York among families who also fled persecution in Eastern Europe and Russia.

Gershwin began his musical career as a publisher’s song-plugger. In the days before CDs and tapes, “pluggers” would play new songs to music publishers in the hope of selling them on. Gershwin’s first published song, *When You Want ’Em, You Can’t Get ’Em*, only earned him five dollars. Soon afterward, in 1919, he composed *Swanee*, which was made famous by the singer Al Jolson (1886–1950) and sold over a million copies. His older brother Ira was already busy writing lyrics for other songwriters. In 1924, the brothers collaborated on their first musical, *Lady Be Good*. It was the start of a lasting and successful partnership.

Gershwin did not fit the mold of a serious composer. For one thing all of his predecessors were European. Gershwin felt this when met his Austrian idol Alban Berg (1885–1935) in Vienna in 1928. However, Berg put him at ease when he said “But Mr. Gershwin, music is music.”

The lion’s share of Gershwin’s musical hits were written with his brother, Ira. Together they wrote over two dozen shows for New York’s Broadway theaters—many were also made into movies. (1566 знаков)

Пакет заданий для контроля умений аудирования
Тема «Посещение кафе, ресторана»

Listening task. You are going to hear a conversation between two friends about where they are planning to go for dinner. For questions 1-7 decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 They are going out on Friday night. []
- 2 They don't choose the Chinese restaurant because the food is greasy and very spicy. []
- 3 Steve has been to the Ethiopian restaurant before. []
- 4 The main dish at the Ethiopian restaurant consists of various kinds of food. []
- 5 Bouillabaisse is made with fish and vegetables. []
- 6 The French bistro closed down last Monday. []
- 7 Steve is going to make a reservation. []

Ключи: 1F 2F 3F 4T 5T 6F 7T

Сценарий текста для аудирования

Steven: Shall we go out on Saturday night?

Kate: Oh, yes, let's.

Steven: Where do you fancy going?

Kate: Why don't we go out for dinner? Then we can go and see a show or something.

Steven: Sounds good to me. Why don't we go to that Chinese restaurant, you know, the one in the High Street?

Kate: mmm. It's a bit expensive, though.

Steven: Oh, yes, you are right.

Kate: What about the Ethiopian restaurant?

Steven: I've never been there... What's the food like?

Kate: Oh, it's delicious! Last time I went with Bob and Carol, we shared a large platter. They give you something like a big pancake and then they put little piles of different types of food on it, which you eat with a pancake. It's very different.

Steven: Is it spicy?

Kate: Oh, yes... I forgot, you don't like spicy food. Sorry.

Steven: I've got it. Let's go to the little French bistro, the one with the chef from Mar seilles. He makes the most fantastic bouillabaisse!

Kate: Bouilla...what?

Steven: Bouillabaisse – it's a thick soup made with fish and vegetables. It's really tasty. Oh, hang on – I've just remembered, that place closed down last month.

Kate: Well, we can't go there then, can we? Oh, where shall we go?

Steven: Tell you what – let's go to that Italian restaurant. It's cheap, it's near here and I know you like Italian food.

Kate: Ah, yes, Marcello's – mmm.

Steven: Ok. I'll book a table. Is 9 o'clock all right?

Kate: Fine...Now what show shall we go to afterwards?...

Тема «Музыка в Великобритании и США»

A Rock Concert

Task I Listen to the conversation and tick the points the speakers talk about.

A where they were at a concert []

B the singing []

- C the lighting []
- D the dancing []
- E a particular song []
- F the organization of the concert []
- G the crowd []
- H the drum solo []
- I the noise []

Task II Read the sentences, listen to the recording and mark the sentences as true (T) or false (F).

- A Both the speakers were near the stage at the concert. []
- B Both the speakers thought the group was better live than on record. []
- C The woman has not been to a concert for fourteen years. []
- D The crowd seems to have enjoyed the concert. []
- E 'Purple Night' contains a drum solo. []
- F The woman liked seeing the lighters and matches lit up. []
- G Both the speakers listened to the group's records after the concert. []
- H Both the speakers are going to another concert next month. []

Ключи:

Task I A E G H

Task II A T B T C F D T E T F T G F H F

Сценарий текста для аудирования

Man: Hello, Sheila.

Woman: Hello.

Man: You went, didn't you?

Woman: I did.

Man: I can tell. You are looking a bit sleepy. Did you enjoy it?

Woman: Oh, I did... a great deal. Did you?

Man: Oh, I thought it was amazing.

Woman: I didn't see you there.

Man: I was there! I was there in the front row jumping up and down.

Woman: Well, there were about 10, 000 of us.

Man: I know. Where were you?

Woman: Quite near the stage. Pretty loud.

Man: You thought they were good?

Woman: Oh, I did... yes...marvelous!

Man: I thought they were amazing, just like their records...Well...

Woman: I thought they were better.

Man: ...better. Yes, I thought they were better too. And just that feeling of being in 10,000 or I don't know how many people there were.

Woman: About that much.

Man: being in a huge great crowd...

Woman: I felt a littler bit old. They were all a good ten years younger than me.

Man: Come on, they weren't. Anyhow you don't need to be 14 to go to a concert.

Woman: I know... It's just that we haven't been for ten years; it's getting back into the habit of going.

Man: Well, there were all sorts of people of all ages there, I thought. But an amazing reaction from the crowd, wasn't it?

Woman: Fantastic! Fantastic! That wonderful solo...what was it called?

Man: Eh...the one on...Purple Night...when the base...the base guitar goes up, then it has that extraordinary drum solo at the end.

Woman: Wonderful. And then when they lit their lighters and matches at the end...that was a wonderful feeling, wasn't it? Great!

Man: I was exhausted by the end.

Woman: Me too.

Man: I know...I went out afterwards...I kind of went out into the night, walked home and went up to my bedroom and just played their records, really, then I went to sleep.

Woman: Did you? No wonder you look tired! If you hear of any more, let us know.

Man: Yeh, well...there are a couple of things coming up next month, which aren't definite yet, but if I can get tickets...

Woman: Oh, great! Can you?

Man: Yes, yes, I'll let you know.

Woman: Marvelous!

Критерии оценки тестов по аудированию:

Оценка	Критерии (процент правильных ответов)
«Отлично»	100-90%
«Хорошо»	89-75%
«Удовлетворительно»	74-60%
«Неудовлетворительно»	Менее 60%

