**Министерство образования, науки и молодежи Республики Крым**

**Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Республики Крым**

**«Симферопольский колледж сферы обслуживания и дизайна»**

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|  |  | УТВЕРЖДАЮДиректор ГБПОУ РК «Симферопольский колледж сферы обслуживания и дизайна»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Т.Н.Шкурко«\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2023 г. |

**Фонд оценочных средств**

**по учебной дисциплине**

**ОУД. 02 Иностранный язык**

**по специальности**

**43.02.17 Технологии индустрии красоты**

г.Симферополь

2023

Рассмотрено на

заседании цикловой комиссии

социально-гуманитарного цикла

Протокол № \_\_ от « » \_\_\_ 2023 г.

Председатель \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_А.Ю.Курко

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**I.Паспорт фонда оценочных средств**

по учебной дисциплине

**ОУД. 02** **Иностранный язык**

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) предназначен для аттестации обучающихся на соответствие их персональных достижений поэтапным и конечным требованиям соответствующей ОПОП, а также позволяет оценить знания, умения и уровень общих компетенций по учебной дисциплине ОУД.02 Иностранный язык. ФОС разработан в соответствии с основной профессиональной образовательной программой по специальности **43.02.17 Технологии индустрии красоты.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Результаты обучения** | **ОК** | **Наименование темы** | **Уровень освоения темы** | **Наименование контрольно-оценочного средства** |
| **Текущий контроль** | **Промежуточная аттестация** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** |
| **личностных:** - формирование мотивации изучения иностранных языков и стремление к самосовершенствованию в образовательной области «Иностранный язык»;- осознание возможностей самореализации средствами иностранного языка;- стремление к самосовершенствованию собственной речевой культуры в целом;- формирование коммуникативной компетенции в межкультурной и межэтнической коммуникации;- развитие таких качеств, как воля, целеустремленность, креативность, инициативность, эмпатия, трудолюбие, дисциплинированность;- формирование общекультурной и этнической идентичности как составляющих гражданской идентичности личности;- стремление к лучшему осознанию культуры своего народа и готовность содействовать ознакомлению с ней представителей других стран; толерантное отношение к проявлениям иной культуры; осознание себя гражданином своей страны и мира;- готовность отстаивать национальные и общечеловеческие ценности, свою гражданскую позицию.**метапредметных:** - развитие умения планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение;- развитие коммуникативной компетенции, включая умение взаимодействовать с окружающими, выполняя разные социальные роли;- развитие исследовательских учебных действий, включая навыки работы с информацией: поиск и выделение нужной информации, обобщение и фиксация информации;- развитие смыслового чтения, включая умение определять тему, прогнозировать содержание текста по заголовку, по ключевым словам, выделять основную мысль, главные факты, опуская второстепенные, устанавливать логическую последовательность основных фактов;- осуществление регулятивных действий самонаблюдения, самоконтроля, самооценки в процессе коммуникативной деятельности на иностранном языке.**предметных:****Говорение:**- вести диалог в стандартных ситуациях неофициального общения в рамках освоенной тематики, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета, принятые в стране изучаемого языка;- строить связное монологическое высказывание с опорой на зрительную наглядность или вербальные опоры в рамках освоенной тематики;- описывать события с опорой на зрительную наглядность;- давать краткую характеристику реальных людей и исторических персонажей;- передавать основное содержание прочитанного текста с опорой или без опоры на текст, ключевые слова или вопросы, план;- описывать картины, фото с опорой или без на ключевые слова, план или вопросы.**Аудирование:**- воспринимать на слух и понимать основное содержание аутентичных текстов, содержащих некоторое количество изученных языковых явлений;- воспринимать на слух и понимать нужную/ интересующую/ запрашиваемую информацию в текстах, содержащих как изученные, так и некоторое количество неизученных языковых явлений.**Чтение:**- читать и понимать основное содержание текста, содержащие отдельные изученные языковые явления;- читать и находить в аутентичных текстах, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, нужную/ интересующую/ запрашиваемую информацию, представленную в явном и неявном виде;- читать и полностью понимать несложные аутентичные тексты, построенные на изученном языковом материале;- выразительно читать вслух небольшие, построенные на изученном материале аутентичные тексты, демонстрируя понимание прочитанного.**Письменная речь:**- заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения;- писать короткие поздравления с днем рождения и другими праздниками, с употреблением формул речевого этикета, принятых в стране изучаемого языка, выражать пожелания;- писать личное письмо в ответ на письмо-стимул с употреблением формул речевого этикета, принятых в стране изучаемого языка;- писать небольшие письменные высказывания с опорой на образец. | **ОК1.** Понимать сущность и социальную значимость будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.**ОК2.** Организовывать собственную деятельность, исходя из цели и способов ее достижения, определенных руководителем.**ОК3.** Анализировать рабочую ситуацию, осуществлять текущий и итоговый контроль, оценку и коррекцию собственной деятельности, нести ответственность за результаты своей работы.**ОК4.** Осуществлять поиск информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач.**ОК5.** Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.**ОК6.** Работать в команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, клиентами. | **Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи** | 2,3 | **Контроль чтения****Контроль аудирования** |  |
| **Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы** | 2,3 | **Контроль говорения Контроль письма** |  |
| **Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности** | 2,3 | **Контроль чтения Контроль аудирования** |  |
| **Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания** | 2,3 | **Контроль говорения Контроль письма** |  |
| **Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание.****Спорт. Посещение врача** | 2,3 | **Контроль чтения** |  |
| **Туризм. Виды отдыха** | 2,3 | **Контроль аудирования** |  |
| **Страна/страны изучаемого языка** | 2,3 | **Контроль говорения** |  |
| **Россия** | 2,3 | **Контроль письма** |  |
| **Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии.** **Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии** | 2,3 | **Контроль чтения** |  |
| **Искусство и культура** | 2,3 | **Контроль аудирования** |  |
| **Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи** | 2,3 | **Контроль говорения** |  |
| **Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру** | 2,3 | **Контроль письма** |  |
| **Деловое общение** | 2,3 | **Контроль письма** | **Дифференцированный зачёт в устной форме** |
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**Министерство образования, науки и молодежи Республики Крым Государственное бюджетное профессиональное бюджетное учреждение Республики Крым**

**«Симферопольский колледж сферы обслуживания и строительства»**

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| **РАССМОТРЕНО**на заседании цикловой комиссиисоциально-гуманитарного циклаГБПОУ РК «Симферопольский  колледж сферы обслуживания и дизайна»Протокол № 1от « » августа 2023 г.Председатель \_\_\_\_\_ А.Ю.Курко |  УТВЕРЖДАЮ Зав. УМО ГБПОУ РК «Симферопольский колледж сферы обслуживания и дизайна»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_С.В.Терещенко |

**Комплект контрольно - оценочных средств**

**для текущего контроля**

**по учебной дисциплине ОУД.02 Иностранный язык**

**основной профессиональной образовательной программы**

**среднего профессионального образования**

**социально-экономического профиля**

**по специальности 43.02.17 Технологии индустрии красоты**

г.Симферополь

2023

Текущий контроль успеваемости определяет степень качества усвоения изученного учебного материала теоретического и практического характера в ходе обучения.

Основные формы текущего контроля: контроли видов речевой деятельности (контроль чтения, контроль аудирования, контроль говорения, контроль письма).

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **№ п/п** | **Наименование КОС** | **Методические материалы** |
| 1 | Контроль чтения | Задания по контролю чтения |
| 2 | Контроль аудирования | Задания по контролю аудирования |
| 3 | Контроль говорения | Темы для говорения |
| 4 | Контроль письма | Темы для письма |

**Контроль чтения №1**

**Reading Comprehension**

Ever since I was a young girl my favourite style of music has been jazz and blues. The first ever CD that I bought was Chuck Berry’s Greatest Hits when I was 11 years old. I absolutely loved it and I would sing along and dance around my bedroom to the music. Even now, whenever I hear one of Chuck Berry’s songs I can’t help but tap my feet and hum along to the music.

As I got older I started to listen to other musicians from this genre and others. I would listen to Elvis Presley almost every day after school. I just loved music that made me want to dance. I started to love soul music too after a friend bought me a Motown Classics CD for my 15th birthday. My absolute favourite pastime was listening to Aretha Franklin or Katrina and the Waves. I looked up to a lot of these amazing artists and performers and still do to this day. As quite a shy person, hearing these people perform with such confidence and such talent was inspirational to me.

Blues music is rooted in African-American history and originated from the 19th century when African slaves and ex-slaves would sing about their experiences. The blues music we know and love today evolved from African chants, work songs, drum music and African spirituals. The birthplace of the blues is said to be the Mississippi Delta near New Orleans in the USA. Although jazz (which started becoming popular in the 1930s and 40s) and blues are different genres of music they have always influenced each other. I think I enjoy music so much because it is a form of escapism from reality and I find that if I have had a hard day or I’m feeling a little low, listening to something upbeat can turn my mood around and cheer me up. In fact, scientists at the University of Missouri have shown that people can boost their moods by listening to upbeat tunes! Moreover, a study made by Herriot-Watt University here in Scotland even links certain personality traits with musical preference! Apparently those who enjoy jazz and blues music are more likely to be creative, outgoing and have high self-esteem.

 **Choose** *True, False or Not Stated.*

1. The author of the text bough her first CD when she was 11 years old.

 2. The author wanted to listen to Chuck Berry almost every day after school.

 3. The author visited the concerts of Elvis Presley.

 4. Blues music originated from the 15th century.

 5. The birthplace of the blues is said to be the Missisipi Delta near New Orleans in the USA.

 6. The author likes jazz more than blues.

 7. Certain personality can depend on the musical preference.

**Контроль чтения №2**

**Charity shops are everywhere in the United Kingdom. In big towns, there may be six or even more of them. They are shops where people take the items they no longer want. Clothes and shoes, toys, towels, bed linen, jewellery, kitchenware, books and magazines, ornaments. Anything! The money raised goes to charities which support children, old people and animals both in the UK and anywhere else in the world. Usually, the manager of the shop is a paid position, but the rest of the shop assistants are volunteers. Many of them are older, retired people. Many Brits love to spend a morning cruising around the charity shops, looking for a bargain. You can find real gems and things you did not even know you needed!**

**We interviewed Momtaz Begum 40, a mother of two who lives in east London. Momtaz told us she loves to go to Emmaus, a charity shop in Crisp Street Market. Emmaus supports homeless people. Momtaz told us she likes charity shops because they make her feel like a millionaire. She said that she can walk in knowing that if she really likes something, she can buy it, because prices are so low. But mostly, she loves to explore. She said that in a charity shop, there are there are so many possibilities. You don’t know what you will find and that gets her excited. She told us that on Monday, she picked up a book, *Teach Yourself Spanish* and began to learn the language. On Wednesday, at a different shop, she chose a beautiful dress to wear to her niece’s wedding. On Saturday, she bought some basic reading books for her kids. All of the above for less than £10. Amazing quality, amazing prices, said Momtaz. *By ‘The Daily News’***

**Контроль чтения №3**

**Reading Comprehension**

**All about Russia**

At one time the largest country in the world was called the Soviet Union, but today it is called **Russia**, and it expands across two continents, borders three oceans and is nearly twice the size of the United States. Russia accounts for about 10% of the land on Earth and is located mostly in the northern and eastern hemispheres of the planet. It is over 6.6 million square miles compared to the United States' 3.8 million square miles.

Russia sits on the continent of Europe to the west and Asia to the east. The arctic Ocean borders Russia to the north, the Pacific Ocean is to its east, and the Atlantic Ocean reaches the country near its northwest corner. Many European and Asian countries border Russia to the west and south including Norway, China, Ukraine, Poland, North Korea, and several others.

There are a wide range of landscapes making up Russia ranging from deserts to a frozen coastline and from mountains to giant marshes. A region in Russia called **Siberia** covers about three-quarters of the country's landmass and is covered by pine forest called **taigas**. Much of Russia is also made up of **steppes**, which are rolling treeless plains and large areas of grasslands.

Russia is home to over 100,000 rivers of all sizes with its largest being the **Volga River**, measuring about 2,300 miles in length, and it is the longest river on the continent of Europe. Russia can boast the deepest lake in the world too, **Lake Baikal**, which contains about 20% of the world's total freshwater.

The **Ural Mountains** of Russia extends over 1,200 miles north to south from the Arctic Ocean to the Caspian Sea and is a natural border separating the continents of Europe and Asia. Other major landforms include the Caucasus Mountains, Altai Mountains, **Mount Elbrus** (highest in Russia and Europe), the Kamchatka Peninsula, Siberian Plain, and many others.

The country is not divided into states but into a complex system of 83 regions called **federal subjects**, which includes oblasts, republics, krais, okrug, and Federal cities. **Moscow** is Russia's capital city and its most populous with over 13 million people within the city limits and another 17 million in the urban areas. It is the country's major political, economic, and scientific center. It is the 11th most populous city on Earth and the coldest major city on the planet.

Russia's second largest city is St. Petersburg, which is a port city and the country's cultural center. It has about one-third the population of Moscow and can be found near the coast of the Baltic Sea. The city of Vladivostok is the largest eastern city in Russia with a population of just 600,000, not far from the borders of North Korea and China.

Today, Russia is a republic and a democracy with an elected president but was ruled in the 1550s by its first **tsar** (Russian emperor), Ivan IV. In 1682, Peter the Great became tsar at the age of ten, and for the next forty-two years worked to make Russia more European and modern. However, the people were not happy, and in 1917 the tsar was overthrown and a new government was formed. Eventually, a communist group called the Bolsheviks took control of the country until around 1991 when the Soviet Union became the Russia of today.

Finally, Russia is home to many famous architectural landmarks and attractions including Red Square, The Kremlin in Moscow, Saint Basil's Cathedral, Winter Palace, Gorky Park and many others. There are more than 145 million people in Russia (2016), and is easily one of the most unique places in the world.

 *Choose the correct answer.*

1) Which of the following cities is the capital of Russia and its most populous?

**A:** St. Petersburg

**B:** Vladivostok

**C:** Moscow

**D:** Siberia

2) If you lived in China or North Korea, which of the following cities of Russia would you be nearest?

**A:** Siberia

**B:** Moscow

**C:** Vladivostok

**D:** St. Petersburg

3) Which of the following are rolling treeless plains and large areas of grassland?

**A:** Taigas

**B:** Steppes

**C:** Both A and B

**D:** Neither A or B

4) Which of the following is NOT one of the regions in Russia called a federal subject?

**A:** Oblast

**B:** Krais

**C:** Okrug

**D:** Democrat

5) Which of the following contains about 20% of the world's freshwater?

**A:** Volga River

**B:** Lake Baikal

**C:** Siberia

**D:** All the above

6) Which of the following best describes a tsar?

**A:** Russian emperor

**B:** Russian king

**C:** Russian president

**D:** Russian dictator

**Контроль чтения №4**

**Reading Comprehension**

**Michael Faraday**

Michael Faraday is one of the great scientists in the history of man's work in electricity. He was born in a small village near London on September 22, 1791, in a poor family. His family lived from hand to mouth. At the age of thirteen Michael went to work in a bookbinder's shop, because he didn't have much schooling. Some of the scientific works and articles which passed through his hands aroused his interest in science and he started to read.

Some time later Michael became a student of great scientist of that time, Sir Humphry Davy. The boy accompanied Davy in his trips to Europe. The educational value of such trips was great. Among great men of science Faraday met Ampere, who had already made a name for himself in the history of electricity.

Today almost all the electricity we use generated by great machines with magnets in them, but in those days no one knew how to it. That's why the English scientist danced with delight on his table when he got what he wanted by moving the magnet near wire. This was a great moment in the history of man's electrical experiments. But Faraday didn't stop at this.

Faraday's scientific interests were varied. He made new kind of glass and a new kind of steel. Faraday made about two thousand difficult experiments and made countless discoveries in chemistry and physics. He made a wonderful machine which was the father of all the great machines that make electricity today. They light and heat our houses and they make our radio-sets work. Michael Faraday was the creator of the electric motor, who ushered us in the electrical age which had changed the face of the earth.

**Answer *True, False* or *Not Stated.***

1. Michael Faraday was born in a poor family.

2. Michael Faraday had much schooling.

3. He read the scientific works of Ampere.

4. Faraday stopped his experiments after he got what he wanted by moving the magnet near wire.

5. Michael Faraday was the creator of the electric motor.

**Контроль аудирования №1**

Playing a musical instrument is a great hobby to have. I started playing the piano when I was five years old and still really enjoy it now: it’s a perfect way to relax and cheers me up when I’m feeling down. When I lived at home with my parents, we had a lovely reddish brown piano in the house and I had piano lessons every week. However, when I went to university, I had to leave my family, my home and my piano behind.

I missed playing the piano so much that I spent all the money I got for my eighteenth birthday on a brand new electric piano. It was quite difficult getting it from the music shop to my house: I had to take a friend with me to get it into a taxi and then carry it to the door. I am very glad I bought it though. I was able to play whenever I wanted, using headphones so that I wouldn’t disturb my flatmates. When I was studying or writing an essay, I used to take a break to play something energetically. It really helped ease my frustration! When I was feeling a bit homesick, playing music that I learned on my old piano made me feel better.

Now I am on my year abroad and unfortunately I don’t have a piano any more. I still listen to a lot of classical music by my favourite composers like Beethoven and Chopin. I find that, especially when I’m listening to a tune that I can play, I feel nostalgic for the piano keyboard. You can really get attached to a musical instrument because playing music involves lots of emotion. I wish that pianos were as portable as guitars and trumpets because I really miss spending time on my hobby. Never mind, there are other creative activities that I can do to relax, like drawing or writing stories. When I go home for Christmas, I will drive my family mad because I will play the piano all the time. It probably won’t sound very nice because I haven’t had any practice!

**Listening Comprehension**

 1. When the author was 5 years old he started to play:

 A: The violin.

 B: The piano.

 C: The saxophone.

 2. His piano was:

 A: Black.

 B: White.

 C: Reddish brown.

 3. When he bought a new instrument he spent all the money he got on:

 A: His eighteenth birthday.

 B: His eighth birthday.

 C: His nineteenth birthday.

 4. The author’s favourite genre of music is:

 A: Folk music;

 B: Classical music.

 C: Rock music.

 5. The author will go back home on:

 A: Easter.

 B: Thanksgiving Day.

 C: Christmas.

**Контроль аудирования №2**

Last week, I was out shopping with my granddaughter in Newcastle city centre and while she was looking around for summer dresses and sandals, I noticed a little old lady sat on a bench feeding the pigeons. As I was getting really bored and tired, I decided to sit next to her for a rest while my granddaughter was in a shop. After a few very silent minutes, she looked at me and said: 'You don’t like shopping, right?’ ‘Yes’, I replied. ‘My husband never liked shopping either’, replied the old lady. To keep the conversation going, I added, ‘My granddaughter has been busy looking for summer clothes for her coming summer holiday’. The old lady looked at me and said ‘She will find what she needs and you will be home in no time with less than you have already’. Then she got up and walked away. I was very confused about what she said because I was wondering what I was going to have less of, then I saw my granddaughter running towards me. 'I have been looking for you everywhere' she said. 'I have found a few beautiful dresses at M&S, but I have left my credit card at home. Can you give me yours?' I gave her my card and followed her into the shop. Only then did I understand what the old lady meant. My granddaughter was going to spend my money!

**Listening Comprehension**

 **Answer True or False.**

**1.** The narrator’s wife was looking for clothes.

**2.** The old man loves shopping.

**3.** The husband of the old woman didn’t love shopping.

**4**. The granddaughter couldn’t pay for the dresses.

**5**. The old woman was right.

**Listening Comprehension**

 **Answer True or False.**

**1.** The narrator’s wife was looking for clothes.

**2.** The old man loves shopping.

**3.** The husband of the old woman didn’t love shopping.

**4**. The granddaughter couldn’t pay for the dresses.

**5**. The old woman was right.

**Контроль аудирования №3**

**Moscow**

Moscow is the capital of Russia. The first capital of Russia was Kiev. Moscow became the Russian capital city in 1327.

In 1704 the capital of Russia was shifted to St Petersburg. This decision was made by Peter the Great.

In 1812 Napoleon, the Emperor of France, invaded Russia. Napoleon took Moscow and burnt the city. But Napoleon was defeated and the French Army ran home.

In 1918 Moscow became the capital city again. There was a lot of fighting in Moscow in the Russian Civil War at that time.

In the 1930s many amazing buildings were built in Moscow. In the Second World War Germany attacked the Soviet Union. Some German soldiers reached the edge of Moscow. But the Germans were defeated by the Red Army. A piece of music was written about this ”March of the Defenders of Moscow.”

The main river flowing through this city is called the Moscow River.

Moscow has over 10 000 000 inhabitants. Moscow is a world famous city. Moscow hosted the Olympics in 1980.

The Moscow Metro is famous for having beautiful stations.

Red Square is considered to be the centre of Moscow. Beside it there is a huge shopping centre called GUM.

Moscow has many famous buildings such as the Bolshoi Theatre, the Parliament of the Russian Federation and the Kremlin. The most famous building in Moscow is St Basil’s Cathedral. This is a fantastic and unique building. It was constructed on the orders of Tsar Ivan IV.

Moscow is home to the best universities and the best hospitals in Russia. Moscow has three airports and many railway stations.

**Listening Comprehension**

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. When was Moscow founded?

A: In 1704;

B: In 1918;

C: In 1327;

D: In 1980

2. Which city was the capital of Russia 1704-1918?

A: Yekateringburg;

B: St. Petersburg;

C: Tula;

D: Ryazan.

3. What river flows through Moscow?

A: Volga;

B: Neva;

C: Dunay;

D: Moscow River.

4. Who ordered St Basil’s Cathedral to be built?

A: Tsar Ivan IV;

B: Tsar Peter the Great;

C: Napoleon, the Emperor of France;

D: German soldiers.

5. What is the square in the city centre called?

A: Black Square;

B: Green Square;

C: Red Square;

D: Blue Square.

6. How many airports does Moscow have?

A: ten;

B: three;

C: two

D: five

**Контроль аудирования №4**

**A Family of Scientists**

George Boole was born in 1815. He is famous for his works in the field of mathematical analysis. His wife Mary Everest was a niece of George Everest. He is known as a man who performed topographic survey in India on a large scale in 1841. It is after him that the highest peak in the world is named. Mary Everest was interested in her husband's work very much. After his death she published several books that made a great contribution to the development of his theory. The Booles had five daughters, the eldest daughter Mary married C.Hinton who was a well-known mathematician, inventor and author of science-fiction books.

Their three grandchildren became scientists. Howard was a talented entomologist, William and Joan were both physicists. She later was almost the only woman-physicist who took part in the work at the atomic project of the USA. Their second daughter Margaret is known as mother of the outstanding English mathematician Jeffrey Tailor who is a foreign member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Their third daughter Alicia was a specialist in the field of multidimensional space. The fourth daughter Lucy was the first woman-professor. She headed the chemistry department. But the youngest daughter Ethel Lilian is the most famous. She married the Polish scientist and revolutionist Voynich. Her wonderful book 'The Gadfly" was translated into many languages and gained popularity in many countries of the world.

**Listening Comprehension**

1. When was George Boole born?

 A: In 1841;

 B: In 1815

 C: In 1816.

 2. How many daughters did George Boole and Mary Everest have?

 A: 5;

 B: 3;

 C: 6.

 3. Which daughter became the first woman-professor?

 A: Margaret;

 B: Mary;

 C: Lucy.

 4. What department did Lucy Boole head?

 A: Physics;

 B: Mathematics;

 C: Chemistry.

 5. The husband of Ethel Lilian Boole is from…

 A: Switzerland;

 B: Poland;

 C: Russia.

**Контроль говорения №1**

**Темы**

1. About Myself.

2. My Friend.

3. My Family

**Контроль говорения №2**

**Темы**

1. My Town.

2. My House.

3. My College.

**Контроль говорения №3**

**Темы**

 1. My Favourite Food.

 2. Sport in My Life.

 3. Travelling.

**Контроль говорения №4**

**Темы**

1. Beauty Industry in the Modern World

2. Professions in Beauty Industry.

3. My Future Job.

**Контроль письма №1**

**Темы**

 1. My Daily Routine.

 2. My Plans for the Weekends.

 3. My Hobby.

**Контроль письма №2**

**Темы**

 1. The English Study.

 2. Going Shopping.

 3. My Wardrobe.

**Контроль письма №3**

**Темы**

 1. Russia.

 2. The Crimea.

 3. English-speaking Countries.

**Контроль письма №4**

**Темы**

 1. Going to the Theatre.

 2. The Person I Admire.

 3. The Great People of Russia.

**Министерство образования, науки и молодежи Республики Крым Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Республики Крым**

**«Симферопольский колледж сферы обслуживания и дизайна»**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заведующий УМО ГБПОУ РК

«Симферопольский колледж

сферы обслуживания и дизайна»

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Терещенко С.В.

«\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_г.

**Комплект**

**контрольно-оценочных средств**

**для проведения промежуточной аттестации**

**в форме дифференцированного зачёта**

**по учебной дисциплине ОУД.02 Иностранный язык**

**основной профессиональной образовательной программы**

**среднего профессионального образования**

**социально-экономического профиля**

**по специальности**

 **43.02.17 Технологии индустрии красоты**

г. Симферополь

2023

**Организация-разработчик:**

Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Республики Крым «Симферопольский колледж сферы обслуживания и дизайна»

**Составитель:**

Курко Анастасия Юрьевна, преподаватель высшей категории

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств учебной дисциплины рассмотрен и рекомендован к утверждению на заседании цикловой комиссии социально-гуманитарных дисциплин.

Протокол № \_\_ от « \_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_г.

Председатель ЦК\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ А.Ю.Курко

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

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3 Перечень материалов и информационных источников

**Паспорт контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине ОУД.02 Иностранный язык**

**1.1. Общие положения**

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

 В соответствии с учебным планом, дисциплина ОУД.02 Иностранный язык изучается в течение 4-х семестров. Формой промежуточной аттестации после 4-х семестров изучения является дифференцированный зачёт.

КОС разработаны на основании ОПОП СПО по специальности **43.02.17 Технологии индустрии красоты.**

 **1.2. Формы промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине**

**Таблица 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Код и наименование дисциплины** | **Промежуточная аттестация** |
| **1 семестр** | **2 семестр** | **3 семестр** | **4 семестр** |
| **ОУД. 02 Иностранный язык** | **Контроли видов речевой деятельности (чтение, аудирование, говорение, письмо)** | **Контроли видов речевой деятельности (чтение, аудирование, говорение, письмо)** | **Контроли видов речевой деятельности (чтение, аудирование, говорение, письмо)** | **Дифференцированный зачёт** |

 **1.3. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке**

В ходе аттестации по дисциплине осуществляется проверка следующих умений, знаний и формирования общих компетенций

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Результаты обучения****(умения, знания)** | **Основные показатели оценки результатов** |
| **У1** делать краткие сообщения, описывать события и явления (в рамках изученных тем), передавать основное содержание, основную мысль прочитанного или услышанного;**У2**читать любые тексты; понимать основное содержание коротких, несложных аутентичных текстов и выделять значимую информацию.**У3**понимать разговорную речь | -употребление разговорных формул (клише) в коммуникативных ситуациях;- составление связного текста с использованием ключевых слов на бытовые темы;- представление устного сообщения на заданную тему (с предварительной подготовкой);- грамотное чтение текстов общекультурного характера;- определение содержания текста по знакомым словам, интернациональным словам, географическим названиям и т.п.;- распознавание значения слов по контексту;- выделение главной и второстепенной информации;- восприятие на слух речи преподавателя, построенной в основном на изученном материале и включающую до 3% незнакомых слов, о значении которых можно догадываться и незнание которых не влияет на понимание прослушанного;- понимание относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения; |
| **З1** лексический минимум (1200-1400 ЛЕ), необходимый для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов.**З2** грамматический минимум по каждой теме ОУД. |  овладение лексическими и фразеологическими явлениями, характерными для изучаемого языка;- выбор нужного значения слова из серии представленных в словаре;- расширение потенциального словаря за счёт конверсии, а также систематизации способов словообразования;- расширение объёма рецептивного словаря.-применение в речи грамматических конструкций и структур |

**1.4. Критерии оценки знаний и умений.**

**Оценка устного ответа**

**Задание 1. Монологическое высказывание по заданной теме с опорой на пункты плана.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Критерии оценивания задания 1** | **Баллы** |
| 1. Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание) | 2 |
| Выполнена полностью:* все пункты плана раскрыты;
* дано не менее 10 развёрнутых предложений
 | 2 |
| Выполнена частично:* 1 пункт плана не раскрыт;
* дано не менее 5 развёрнутых предложений.
 | 1 |
| Не выполнена:* 2 и более пункта плана не раскрыты;
* дано менее 5 предложений.
 | 0 |
| 2. Организация текста | 1 |
| Высказывание связно и логично, средства логической связи присутствуют | 1 |
| Высказывание не вполне связно и логично, средства логической связи неправильно используются | 0,5 |
| Высказывание несвязно и нелогично, средства логической связи отсутствуют. | 0 |
| 3. Лексико-грамматическая правильность речи | 1 |
| Не более 5 лексико-грамматических ошибок | 1 |
| Не более 9 лексико-грамматических ошибок | 0,5 |
| От 10 лексико-грамматических ошибок | 0 |
| 4. Фонетическая правильность речи | 1 |
| Не более 5 фонетических ошибок | 1 |
| Не более 9 фонетических ошибок | 0,5 |
| От 10 фонетических ошибок | 0 |
| *Максимальный балл* | 5 |

**2. Контрольно-оценочные средства для оценивания результатов освоения учебной дисциплины**

 **Билет №1**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“About Myself”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* Your name;
* Your age;
* The place where you live;
* The place where you study;
* Your likes and dislikes.

**Билет №2**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“My Friend”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* Your friend’s name;
* Your friend’s age;
* The place where your friend lives;
* Your friend’s job;
* Your friend’s likes and dislikes.

**Билет №3**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“My Family”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* How many members are in your family;
* What relatives do you have;
* The names of your relatives;
* The ages of your relatives;
* The jobs of your relatives.

**Билет №4**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“My House”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* Whether you live in a house or in a flat;
* How many floors are there in your house;
* How many rooms are there in your house;
* What rooms you have in your house;
* Description of the rooms.

**Билет №5**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“My College”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* The name of your college;
* The jobs you can be taught here;
* Some facts from the college’s history;
* Your college today;
* Why you have chosen this college.

**Билет №6**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“My Daily Routine”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* The time when your day begins;
* The time of your meals;
* The things you do during the day;
* The way you have a rest at the end of the day;
* The time your day finishes.

**Билет №7**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“My Hobby”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* What hobby you have;
* What is interesting about your hobby;
* For how many years you have this hobby;
* Whether you share your interests with somebody;
* Why you have chosen this hobby.

**Билет №8**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“My Town”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* The name of your town;
* Some historical facts about your town;
* Your town today;
* The places of interest in your town;
* Why do you admire your town.

**Билет №9**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“My Favourite Food”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* The name of your favourite food;
* The description of your favourite food;
* What cuisine does your favourite food belong to;
* Whether your favourite food is useful;
* Why do you like this food most of all.

**Билет №10**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“Sport in My Life”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* Sport’s place in the world;
* Sport in your country;
* Your attitude to sport;
* Whether you do some sport;
* The reasons the sport is necessary for people.

**Билет №11**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“Travelling”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* The ways people can travel;
* What way of travelling would you prefer ;
* Whether you like travelling or not;
* Where have you travelled;
* The reasons people like travelling.

**Билет №12**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“Russia”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* Geographical position;
* State symbols;
* Some historical facts;
* Something about the culture and traditions;
* Places to visit.

**Билет №13**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“Crimea”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* Geographical position;
* Symbols;
* Some historical facts;
* Something about the culture and traditions;
* Places to visit.

**Билет №14**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“Great Britain”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* Geographical position;
* State symbols;
* Some historical facts;
* Something about the culture and traditions;
* Places to visit.

**Билет №15**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“USA”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* Geographical position;
* State symbols;
* Some historical facts;
* Something about the culture and traditions;
* Places to visit.

**Билет №16**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“Canada”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* Geographical position;
* State symbols;
* Some historical facts;
* Something about the culture and traditions;
* Places to visit.

**Билет №17**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“Australia”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* Geographical position;
* State symbols;
* Some historical facts;
* Something about the culture and traditions;
* Places to visit.

**Билет №18**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“New Zealand”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* Geographical position;
* State symbols;
* Some historical facts;
* Something about the culture and traditions;
* Places to visit.

**Билет №19**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“Inventions”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* The name of invention;
* The way it works;
* Whether it is useful for people;
* Who invented it;
* The meaning of this invention in your life.

**Билет №20**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“English-speaking writers”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* The name of the writer;
* The century he lived;
* The country he lived;
* His most famous compositions;
* Why have you chosen this writer.

**Билет №21**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“Famous Historical Person”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* The name of the person;
* The century when the person lived;
* The place where the person lived;
* What is the person famous for;
* Why have you chosen this person.

**Билет №22**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“My Future Job”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* The origin of this job;
* The necessary skills for this job;
* What is useful about this job;
* What is interesting about this job;
* Why have you chosen this job.

**Билет №23**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“British Places of Interest”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* The name of the place of interest;
* The description of it;
* Some historical facts;
* What does it attract tourists with;
* Why have you chosen this place.

**Билет №24**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“American Places of Interest”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* The name of the place of interest;
* The description of it;
* Some historical facts;
* What does it attract tourists with;
* Why have you chosen this place.

**Билет №25**

You are going to give a talk on the topic **“Canadian/Australian/New Zealand Places of Interest”** (10 – 12 sentences). Remember to say:

* The name of the place of interest;
* The description of it;
* Some historical facts;
* What does it attract tourists with;
* Why have you chosen this place.

**Форма дифференцированного зачёта** – устный ответ на задания

**Условия выполнения задания**

1. Место выполнения – кабинет 31

2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 1 час 30 минут.

3. Источники информации, разрешённые к использованию на зачёте, оборудование: словарь печатной основы, словарь-вокабуляр, конспекты грамматических правил, таблицы грамматических правил печатной основы.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **3. Перечень материалов и информационных источников**  |

1. Карпова Т.А. Английский язык для колледжей: учебное пособие / Т.А.Карпова – 15-е изд., стер. – Москва: КНОРУС, 2020. – 282 с.
2. Карпова Т.А. Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум / Т.А.Карпова, А.С.Восковская, М.В.Мельничук. – Москва: КНОРУС, 2020. – 286 с.
3. Музланова Е.С. Английский язык: большой сборник тренировочных вариантов проверочных работ для подготовки к ВПР: 11 класс / Е.С.Музланова. – Москва: Издательство АСТ, 2019. – 72 с.
4. Музланова Е.С. ЕГЭ-2020: Английский язык: 30 тренировочных вариантов экзаменационных работ для подготовки к единому государственному экзамену / Е.С. Музланова. – Москва: Издательство АСТ, 2019. – 394 с.
5. Spotlight 10: Student's Book / Английский язык. 10 класс. - М.: Express Publishing, Просвещение, 2012. - 248 c.
6. Spotlight 11: Student's Book / Английский язык. 10 класс. - М.: Express Publishing, Просвещение, 2012. - 248 c.
7. fipi.ru/ege/otkrytyy-bank-zadaniy-ege