## Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение города Москвы «Колледж связи №54» имени П.М. Вострухина

 **УТВЕРЖДАЮ**

***Заместитель директора по ОУП***

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ И.Г. Бозрова***

**Контрольно-оценочные средства**

**по учебной дисциплине**

**ОГСЭ.03.Иностранный язык**

**для специальностей:**

**11.02.02 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт РЭТ**

 **11.02.14 Электронные приборы и устройства**

|  |
| --- |
| **РАССМОТРЕНО**Предметной (цикловой) комиссией **иностранного языка**Протокол № \_\_\_\_ от «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ г. |
| Председатель предметной (цикловой) комиссии \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/И.М.Копылова/2018 |

**ПАСПОРТ ОЦЕНОЧНОГО СРЕДСТВА**

по учебной дисциплине

ОГСЭ.03. Английский язык

**11.02.02 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт радиоэлектронной техники(по отраслям)**

**11.02.14 Электронные приборы и устройства**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Результаты обучения(освоенные умения, усвоенные знания) | Наименование темы | Уровень освоения темы | Текущий контроль | Промежуточная аттестация |
| Наименование контрольно-оценочного средства | Уровень трудности | Наименование контрольно-оценочного средства | Уровень трудности |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Знать: 35-40 лексических единиц и грамматический материал – образование и употребление глаголов в PresentContinuous/Progressive- местоимения: указательные (this/these, that/those) с существительными и без них, личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, объектные;Уметь: распознавать грамматические и лексические явления в тексте,  | Тема 2.4 Новости, средства массовой информации | 222 | 1. Тест2. Тест3. Тест |  |  |  |
| Знать: 45 лексических единиц, грамматический материал:-сложноподчинённыепредложенияссоюзамиbecause, so, if, when, that, that is why;-неопределённые местоимения, производные отsome, any, no, every;-имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованных по правилу, а также исключения;-наречия в сравнительной и превосходной степенях, неопределённые наречия, производные от some, any, every;Уметь: правильно произносить слова по темам, распознавать указанные грамматические конструкции при переводе текста. | Тема 2.5Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология) | 12 | 4. Вопросы по тексту5. Тест |  |  |  |
| Знать: Лексический материал по теме.Грамматический материал:-глаголы страдательном залоге, преимущественно в IndefinitePassive.-инфинитив и инфинитивные обороты, и способы передач их значение на родном языке.-признаки и значении слов и словосочетаний с формами на –ing без обязательного различия их функции.Уметь:распознавать указанные грамматические конструкции, правильно переводить их в текстах.  | Тема 2.6Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование | 122 | 6.Вопросы по тексту.7. Тест.8. Тест. |  |  |  |
| Знать: Лексический материал по теме.Грамматический материал:- Предложения со сложным дополнением-Сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами for, as, till, until, (as) though-Сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными типа IfIwereyou, IwoulddoEnglish, insteadofFrenchГлаголы в страдательном залоге, преимущественно в IndefinitePassive.Уметь: Правильно употреблять грамматические конструкции в письменных упражнениях, и правильно их переводить, уметь извлекать из текста основную информацию. | Тема 2.7Научно-технический прогресс | 22 | 10.Вопросыпотексту. 11.Тест. |  |  |  |

**БЛАНК ТЕСТОВОГО ЗАДАНИЯ**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **№ п\п задания** | **Содержание** **тестового задания** | **Варианты ответов** |
|  **1 Тест**  |
| I. | 1. She washed … hands and face | A) ourB)hisC)her |
|  | 2. We invited Liz to stay with … in …house | A) weB) himC) us/ourD)they |
|  | 3. –Do you know that man? – Yes, I know… | A)youB)hisC)him |
|  | 4. That is his book .Give … to him. | A)themB)itC)they |
|  | 5. Peter likes to eat. … breakfast is always big. | A)hisB)youC)I |
|  | 6. The bag is heavy . What is there in …?  | A)myb)IC)it |
|  | 7. Look at them! … are playing like kids. | A)theseB)theyC)we |
|  | 8. –Are you a teacher? –No , … am not. | A)itsB)youC)I |
|  | 9. They live in the country … house isn`t big , but … is comfortable. | A)His A)heB)toy B)it C)their C)our |
|  | 10. Jeans always stay in fashion . People like… . | A) itB)themC)our |
|  | 11. She is mad about … car. She spends hours washing … . | A)her A)me B)we B)himC)my C)it |
|  | 12. Pubs are an important part of life in Britain, but … aren`t open to everyone. | A)youB)theyC)us |
|  | 13. –Can … help …? – Yes , please.  | A)it A)youB)I B)itC)we C)me |
|  | 14. That butterfly looks like a flower. Aren`t … wings wonderful? | A)itsB)theirC)her |
|  | 15. What`s … phone number? May I phone you?  | A)IB)yourC)my |
|  **2 Тест**  |
| II | 1. Popular dramas are usually shown once a week. | A)True  B)False C)Not stated |
|  | 2. In early days of TV, there were dramas on during an hour. | A)True  B)False C)Not stated |
|  |  3. It was traditional for the husband and wife to go for a walk. | A)True  B)False C)Not stated |
|  |  4. Most of these day time were aimed to entertain. | A)True  B)False C)Not stated |
|  |  5 .Soap operas take their names from companies selling washing powder. | A)True  B)False C)Not stated |
|  |  6. Soap operas usually show the lives of ordinary people. | A)True  B)False C)Not stated |
|  |  7. Popular actors sometimes take part in soap operas. | A)True  B)False C)Not stated |
| **3 тест** |
| 1 | Mass Media plays an important ... in our life. | a) placeb) rolec) dance |
| 2 | ... newspaper | a) collectorb)ownerc)reenper |
| 3 | The most popular English newspaper is ... | a) Moscow Newsb)Financial Timesc)Mirror |
| 4 | There are ... main broad-casting companies. | a)2b)3c)4 |
| 5 | The reputation of quality n-s is .,. | a) strangeb)unshakeablec) shakeable |
| 6 | In Britain there are ... main channels. | a) 2b)5c)6 |
| 7 | Besides daily newspapers there are also ones issued on... | a) Mondaysb) Sundaysc)Saturdays |
| 8 | All the newspapers and magazines in the UK are owned by... | a) private companiesb) statec) queen |
| 9 | There are a lot of newspapers agencies in ... | a)Fleet Streetb)Downing Streetc)Bakery Street |
| 10 | The main aim of the “popular” newspapers is in from to entertain, educate and inform. | a)b)c) |
| **Тема2.5. Природа и человек** |
|  | **4.Вопросыпотексту** |  |
| 1 | What is the coldest season in Russia ? | a)Winter b) Springc)Autumn |
| 2 | What is the weather like in winter? | a)Cold b)Hotc)Warm |
| 3 | When do we have the shortest days in the year? | a)May b)February c)March |
| 4 | What is the hottest month in our country ? | a)July b)October c)December |
| 5 | What can you tell about English weather? | a)Warm b)Changeablec)Stable |
| 6 | What is the worst time of the year in England? | a)March b)January c)August |
| 7 | What is the most unpleasant aspect in English weather? | a)Wind b)Mudc)Smog |
| 8 | What is the best time of the year in England? | a)Spring b)Summer c)Autumn |
| 9 | What do Englishman often speak about when they meet each other? | a)Prices b)weather c)politics |
| 10 | When do we gather in the harvest ? | a)winter b)summer c)autumn |
|  | **5.Тест** | Степенисравненияприлагательных |
| 1 | Imetmy (good) friendyesterday. | A) goodestB) betterC) Best |
| 2 | Dorothy is (young) in her family | A) the youngestB) the youngerC)young |
| 3 | Henry is not (strong) his elder brother Bob. | A)so strong asB)strongestC)stronger |
| 4 | .-It isn’t very warm today, is it? -No, it was (warm) yesterday. | A)more warmB)warmerC)the warmest |
| 5 | .Your friend looked upset yesterday. I’m glad he looks (happy) today. | A)more happyB)happierC)happy as |
| 6 | Where is (near) post-office, please? | A)the nearestB)the nextC)nearer |
| 7 | That’s (good) film I’ve ever seen? | A)a goodB)thegoodestC)the best |
| 8 | Public transport in London is (expensive)? | A)theexpensive B)the most expensiveC)more expensive |
| 9 | Do you think Americans are (nice) English people? | A)nicer thanB)thenicesC)nice than |
| 10 | The 22nd of December is (short) day in the year. | A)the short B)the shorterC)the shortest |
| 11 | This is (old) theatre in London. | A)an olderB)the oldest C)the eldest |
| 12 | Pluto is (cold) of all the planets. | A)the coldestB)a coldestC)the colder |
| 13 | My (old) sister doesn`t live with us. | A)olderB)elderС) the eldest  |
| 14 | This house is (old) of all the houses in the street. | A) as old as B) older C) the oldest |
| 15 | Go to the library if you need (far) information. | A) farther B) further C) farer |
|  |
| **Тема 2.6 образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование** |
|  | **6.Вопросы по тексту** |  |
| 1. | At what age do children usually go to school in England? | A)4 B)5 C)6 |
| 2. | At what age do they go in Russia? | A)3-4 B)4-6 C)6-7 |
| 3. | Where do they go after infant school? | A) university B) junior school C)Technical school |
| 4. | What subjects are obligatory in the USA? | A)History, Math, EnglishB)Physics ,Geography, Physical educationC)Music, Art, Biology |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 5. | How long does it take American students to do homework? | A)30min.1hour ,2hours |
| 6. | How many subjects do Russian children have to study in our school? | A)15-17 B)10-11 C)8-9 |
| 7. | How long do Americans study at schools? | A)10 years B)11 yeas C)12 years |
| 8. | How often so American students have vocation? | A)twice a year B) 3 times a year C)5 times a year |
| 9. | At what age does secondary education begin in GB? | A)10 B)11 C)12 |
| 10. | What are the types of higher education institutions in Russian? | A)university B)vocational school C)colleges |
|  | **7.ТестВариант (1)** |  |
| 1 | The company … 212 people last year. | a)recruitedb)recruitsc)recruiting |
| 2 | I … my car, so I … it to the garage. | a)crash a)takenb)crashing b)takec)crashed c) took |
| 3 | She … in a café before going to the office | a)have breakfastb)has breakfastc)had breakfast |
| 4 | They … to the hotel. | a)taking a taxib)take a taxic) took a taxi |
| 5 | We … the contract last night. | a)don’t signb)didn’t signingc)didn’t sign |
| 6 | What … you see at the cinema? I saw “Rambo 4”. | a)hadb) didc)do |
| 7 | She … her purse in her bag and … shopping. | a)puts a)wentsb)is put b) wentc)put c)go |
| 8 | Where … park the car? | a) did youb)are youc)you did |
| 9 | I … my boss this morning. | a)spoked tob)spoke onc)spoke to |
| 10 | He … me a funny story. | a)tellingb)toldc)tell |
| 11 | When … go to Russia? I went there in 2006. | a)does youb)did youc)did they |
| 12 | He came in, … his coat and sat down. | a)take offb)took offc)took in |
| 13 | I … every week when I lived in London. | a)playedin tennisb)played footballc)played the golf |
| 14 | He … from India last Thursday. | a)came backb)camed backc)come back |
| 15 | You … home very late last night. | a)comedb)camec)come |
| 16 | They … and old friend on Friday. | a)meetingb) metc)had meet |
| 17 | Which country … they … from? | a)was a) comeb)is b)comingc)did c)went |
| **7.ТестВариант (2)** |
| 1 | Did you live there? Yes, I … . | a)wasb)doc)did |
| 2 | It rain … about an hour ago. | a)started inb)start toc) started to |
| 3 | We … Brighton beach the day before yesterday. | a)went tob)go toc)went at |
| 4 | I … at 4:00 A.M. this morning. | a)wake upb)woke atc)woke up |
| 5 | He … the station to catch the last train. | a)ran tob)run toc)ran at |
| 6 | I … a loud noise coming from the street. | a)hearingb)hearc)heard |
| 7 | I … a wallet in the street yesterday and … it to the police station. | a)faund a)tookb) found b)takingc)finded c)takes |
| 8 | … that strange noise? Yes, I did. What was it? | a)did you hearb)do you hearc)did you heard |
| 9 | She … me a love letter last week. | a)sendingb)sendc)sent |
| 10 | David … car keys, so he walked to work. | a)didn’t found thisb)didn’t find herc) didn’t find his |
| 11 | Why … do your homework? | a)didn’t yourb) didn’t you c)don’t you |
| 12 | I am sorry, the bar … half an hour ago. | a)closedb)closec)is closed |
| 13 | My wife went shopping on Saturday but she … anything. | a) didn’t buyb)don’t buyc)didn’t buying |
| 14 | … you pass your exams? Yes,I passed! | a)isb)doc)did |
| 15 | He … his arm last year. | a)brokedb)breakedc) broke |
| 16 | I … my books at home. | a)leavesb)leavec)left |
| 17 | … that amazing film on TV the other night? Yes, I did, it was brilliant | a)did you seeb)did you sawc)do you see |
|  | **8 Test** |  |
| 1 | Cambridge University was started by the students of Oxford University. | a) True b) False c) Not stated |
| 2 | In early days of Cambridge University the students were taught in English. | a) True b) False c) Not stated |
| 3 | The first students of Cambridge University got only religious education. | a) True b) False c) Not stated |
| 4 | There are several female colleges in Cambridge University | a) True b) False c) Not stated |
| 5 | The students of the University study Oriental languages. | a) True b) False c) Not stated |
| 6 | The students wear uniform in the University | a) True b) False c) Not stated |
| 7 | The education at Cambridge University is free. | a) True b) False c) Not stated |
| 8 | There are famous scientists among the graduates of Cambridge University. | a) True b) False c) Not stated |
| **Тест 2.7 Научно-технический прогресс.** **Test 9** |
| 1 | Information is given into the computer in the form of ... | a) deasb) charactersc) rules |
| 2 | The basic function of a computer is ... information | a) to switchb) to keepc) to process |
| 3 | The data needed for solving problems are kept in the ... | a) memoryb) input devicec) output device |
| 4 | Inputting information into the computer is realized by means of ... | a) a printerb) lettersc) diskettes |
| 5 | A computer can carry out arithmetic-logical operations ... | a) quicklyb) instantaneouslyc) during some minutes |
| 6 | Computer have become ... in homes, offices, research, institutes | a) commonwealthb)commonplacec)common room |
| 7 | Space ... uses computers widely | a) informationb) productionc) exploration |
| 8 | Computers are used widely. | a)processingb)operatingc)producing |
| 9 | Computers help in ... of economy. | a)invironmentb)managementc)government |
| 10 | Air traffic control depends on computer- ... information. | a)generatedb)instructedc)combined |
| **Тест 10** |
| 1 |  Samuel Colt invented ... | a)a pistolb)a planec)a phone |
| 2 | R. Diesel was a German ... | a)doctorb)engineerc)teacher |
| 3 | This engine is known as a | a)shipb)dieselc)train |
| 4 | Samuel Morse invented a | a)TVb)gunc)Morse code |
| 5 | Charles Rolls was interested in | a)carsb)starsc)bikes |
| 6 | Silver Ghost was so comfortable and reliable that had not changed for | a)10 yearsb)20 yearsc)25 years |
| 7 | Daimler and Benz were two | a) firemenb)inventorsc)policemen |
| 8 | They lived in: | a) Germanyb) Italyc) England |
| 9 | Mersedeswas name of one  | a) wife’sb) niece’sc) daughter’s |
| 10 | The ....was used for raincoat production . | a) rubberb) silverc) copper |
|  | **Test 11.Вставьте модальные глаголы can , may , must.** |  |
| 1 | 1. I …. Can play tennis. | a) canb) mayc) must |
| 2 | 2. You …. go to the movies now  | a) canb) mayc) must |
| 3 | 3. John …. Go there. It is dangerous. | a) can\*tb) may notc) mustn\*t |
| 4 | 4. …. I have your pencil ? | a) canb) mayc) must |
| 5 | 5. …pass me a book,please | a) canb) mayc) must |
| 6 | 6. George …. Smoke here. | a) canb) mayc) must |
| 7 | 7. He …. play chess | a) canb) mayc) must |
| 8 | 8. Nick…come here in time. | a) canb) mayc) must |
| 9 | 9. …. I come in ? | a) canb) mayc) must |
| 10 | 10. You …. not smoke here. The baby is sleeping. | a) canb) mayc) must |
| 11. | 11. You …. Visit a doctor. You are ill. | a) shouldb) mayc) must |
| 12. | 12. …we come to school tomorrow? No,you… | a) can can\*t b) maymay notc) mustneedn\*t |
| 13. | 13.You… call her now.She is leaving. | a) canb) mayc) should |
| 14. | 14. …we. help you ? No, you …. | a)should. can notb) maymay notc) mustneedn\*t |
| 15. | 15. You…turn on the gas. | a) canb) mayc) must |

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| **Ключ тестового задания** |
| **№ п/п Тестового задания** |  **Правильный ответ** |
| **Тема2.4. Новости и средства массовой информации.** |
| **Тест 1** |
| **1** | **C** |
| **2** | **C; a** |
| **3** | **C** |
| **4** | **B** |
| **5** | **A** |
| **6** | **C** |
| **7** | **B** |
| **8** | **C** |
| **9** | **C; b** |
| **10** | **B** |
| **11** | **A; c** |
| **12** | **B** |
| **13** | **B; a** |
| **14** | **C** |
| **15** | **B** |
| **Тест 2.** |
| **1** | **B** |
| **2** | **B** |
| **3** | **B** |
| **4** | **A** |
| **5** | **A** |
| **6** | **C** |
| **7** | **C** |
| **Тест 3.** |
| **1** | **A** |
| **2** | **A** |
| **3** | **B** |
| **4** | **A** |
| **5** | **B** |
| **6** | **B** |
| **7** | **C** |
| **8** | **A** |
| **9** | **B** |
| **10** | **C** |
| **Тест 4** |
| **1** | **A** |
| **2** | **A** |
| **3** | **B** |
| **4** | **A** |
| **5** | **B** |
| **6** | **A** |
| **7** | **C** |
| **8** | **A** |
| **9** | **B** |
| **10** | **10** |
| **Тест 5.** |
| **1** | **C** |
| **2** | **A** |
| **3** | **A** |
| **4** | **B** |
| **5** | **B** |
| **6** | **A** |
| **7** | **C** |
| **8** | **B** |
| **9** | **A** |
| **10** | **C** |
| **11** | **B** |
| **12** | **A** |
| **13** | **B** |
| **14** | **C** |
| **15** | **B** |
| **Тест 6.** |
| **1** | **B** |
| **2** | **C** |
| **3** | **B** |
| **4** | **A** |
| **5** | **A** |
| **6** | **A** |
| **7** | **C** |
| **8** | **A** |
| **9** | **B** |
| **10** | **A** |
| **Тест 7. (1)** |
| **1** | A |
| **2** | C;C |
| **3** | C |
| **4** | C |
| **5** | C |
| **6** | B |
| **7** | C;C |
| **8** | A |
| **9** | C |
| **10** | B |
| **11** | B |
| **12** | B |
| **13** | B |
| **14** | A |
| **15** | B |
| **16** | B |
| **17** | C;A |
| **Тест 7 (2)** |
| **1** | C |
| **2** | C |
| **3** | A |
| **4** | C |
| **5** | A |
| **6** | C |
| **7** | B;A |
| **8** | A |
| **9** | C |
| **10** | C |
| **11** | B |
| **12** | A |
| **13** | A |
| **14** | C |
| **15** | C |
| **16** | C |
| **17** | A |
| Тест 8 |
| **1** | А |
| **2** | В |
| **3** | С |
| **4** | А |
| **5** | С |
| **6** | А |
| **7** | В |
| **8** | А |
| Тест 9 |
| 1 | A |
| 2 | C |
| 3 | A |
| 4 | C |
| 5 | B |
| 6 | B |
| 7 | C |
| 8 | A |
| 9 | B |
| 10 | A |
| Тест 10 |
| 1 | A |
| 2 | B |
| 3 | B |
| 4 | C |
| 5 | A |
| 6 | B |
| 7 | B |
| 8 | A |
| 9 | C |
| 10 | A |
| Test 11 |
| 1 | A |
| 2 | B |
| 3 | C |
| 4 | B |
| 5 | A |
| 6 | B |
| 7 | A |
| 8 | C |
| 9 | B |
| 10 | C |
| 11 | A |
| 12 | C |
| 13 | C |
| 14 | C |
| 15 | A |

ЗАДАНИЕ 1: Прочитатьтекстиответить навопросы.

**Mass Media**

Massmedia (that is the press, the radio and television) plays an important role in the life of society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the events and sometimes make them change their views.

Millions of people watch TV and read newspapers in their spare time. People listen to the radio while driving a car. On the radio we can hear music, plays, news and various discussions of current events. Lots of radio or TV gamesand films attract large audience.

Newspapers give more detailed reviews of political life, culture and sports. Basically they are read by the people who are subscribers and those who are interested in politics.

There is a lot of advertising in mass media. Many TV channels, radio station and newspapers are owned by different corporations. The owners can advertise whatever they choose.

But we cannot say that mass media do not try to raise the culture level of people or to develop their tastes. Mass media bring to millions of homes not only entertainment and news but also cultural and educational programs.

There is a great number of TV, cable TV and satellite TV channels and lots of radio stations and newspapers now.

Уметь отвечатьнавопросы:

1. Whatismassmedia?

2.How does mass media influence people?

 3. What is the difference between radio and TVprogrammes?

4. Does the audience of TV and radio differ?

5.Do you think the advertising is useful?

6. What programmes are broadcasted on commercial TV?

7. What programmes does public TV broadcast?

 8. What channels are there?

9.What information does newspapers give?

10.When do people read newspapers and watch TV?

**Раздел чтение.**

Прочитайте текст о самых популярных телепередачах на британском телевидении. Определите, какиеизприведенныхутвержденийсоответствуютсодержаниютекста.

WatchingTVisaverypopularpastimeintheUK. But whatkindofprogrammes are the most popular ?Well, the most-watched TV programmes every week are very popular dramas that are usually on at least four times every week. They are dramas based in one neighbor-hood that try to depict ordinary life in the UK .They are called ‘soap operas’ or ‘soaps‘.

In the early days of TV, there were often dramas on during the day. Back in those days, it was traditional for the husband to go out to work and for the wife to stay at home and look after the house and the children. Most of these daytime were aimed at entertaining thehousewives who would traditionally be at home, probably doing the washing. Companies selling washing powder would advertise their products at times when these dramas were on, and sometimes those companies would even sponsor the drama. Hence the word ‘soap’.

1. Popular dramas are usually shown once a week.

 A) True B)False C)Not stated

|  |
| --- |
| 2. In early days of TV, there were dramas on during an hour.  A)True B)False C)Not stated |
|  3. It was traditional for the husband and wife to go for a walk. A)True B)False C)Not stated |
|  4. Most of these day time were aimed to entertain. |

A ) True B)False C)Not stated

5. Soap operas take their names from companies selling washing powder.

 A) True B) False C)Not stated

6. Soap operas usually show the lives of ordinary people.

 A) True B) False C)Not stated

7. Popular actors sometimes take part in soap operas.

A) True) FalseC)Notstated

**Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)**

***Задание 12.6*. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

***ENGLISH WEATHER***

The weather in England is very **changeable.** A fine morning can change into **a wet** afternoon and evening. **And a nasty** morning can change to a fine afternoon.

That is why it is natural for the English to use the comparison «as changeable as the weather» of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. ♦Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather». This statement is often made by the English to describe meteorological conditions of their country.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long.

The weather is the favorite conversational topic in England. When two Englishmen meet, their first words will be «How do you do?» or «How are you?». And after the reply «Very well, thank you; how are you?» the next remark is almost certain to be about the weather. When they go abroad the English often surprise people of oth­er nationalities by this tendency to talk about the weath­er, a topic of conversation that other people do not find so interesting.

The best time of the year in England is spring (of course, it rains in spring, too). The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, damp and unpleasant. The best place in the world then is at home by the big fire in the fireplace.

Summer months are rather cold and there can be a lot of rainy days. So most people who look forward to sum­mer holidays, plan to go abroad in summer to France or somewhere on the Continent.

The most unpleasant aspect of English weather is fog and smog. This is extremely bad in big cities and espe­cially in London. The fog spreads everywhere, it is in the streets and it creeps into the houses. Cars move along slowly, but still street accidents are frequent in the fog. People cannot see each other. They creepalongthe houses touching them with their hands not to lose their way or not to be run over by a car.

*Words*

***Перевести слова на русский язык***

changeable—

wet—

nasty—

comparison—

mood—

opinion—

statement—

meteorological—

remark—

togoabroad—

damp—

nationality—

fireplace—

to look forward to —

theContinent—

aspect—

fog—

smog (smoke + fog) —

extremely—

to spread (spread, spread) —)

to creep (crept, crept) —

accident—

frequent—

to lose way —

to be run over by a car —

***Questions***

 **1.**Is the weather in England very changeable?

**2.**How often does it rain in England?

**3.**What do Englishmen often say to describe the weather of their country?

**4.**Do you find this topic of conversation interesting?

**5.**What is the worst time of the year in England?

**6.**When do Englishmen prefer to stay at home by the big fire?

**7.**How do the English spend their short English sum­mer?

**8.**What are London smogs?

**9.**What kind of weather do you like best of all?

**10.**Which do you like better: when it's cold or hot?

**11.**What is the weather like today?

**12.**What is the weather forecast for tomorrow?

**13.**What is the weather like in your town in winter (summer, autumn, spring)?

Вопросыпотексту:

1.What is the coldest season in Russia? (Winter, Spring, Autumn)
2. What is the weather like in winter? (Cold, Hot, Warm)
3. When do we have the shortest days in the year? (May, February, March)

4. What is the hottest month in our country ? (July, October, December)

5. What can you tell about English weather? (Warm, Changeable, Stable)
6. What is the worst time of the year in England? (March, January, August)

7. What is the most unpleasant aspect in English weather? (Wind, Mud, Smog)

8. What is the best time of the year in England? (Spring, Summer, Autumn)

9. What do Englishman often speak about when they meet each other? (praices,weather,politics)

10.When do we gather in the harvest ?(winter, summer, autumn )

Education

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The system of education in any country is aimed at developing a personality for the good of the individual and society as a whole.

Pre-school education in England begins at the age ofor 4. Around half of the children at this age attend nursery schools or playgroups mostly organised by parents. Children of this age need care as well as education. That's why kids play a lot, learn to listen attentively and to behave.

Compulsory primary education begins at the age of five in England, Wales and Scotland and at four in North­ern Ireland. Children start their school career in an infant school. Lessons start at 9 a. m. and are over at

p. m. They are taught «3 R's»: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic. Pupils have a lot of fun at school, drawing, reading, dancing or singing.

When they are 7 pupils move to a-junior school, which lasts four years till they are 11. They study a lot of subjects: English, Mathematics, Science, History, Geogra­phy along with Technology, Music, Art and Physical education

Most of children (over 90 per cent) go to state schools where education is free. Only a small proportion of them attend private (Public) or independent schools. Parents have to pay for the education at these schools. The fees are high and only some families can afford it. So such schools are for the representatives of the high class of

England. The most notable Public schools are Eton, Har­row, Winchester, Rugby.

Secondary education begins at 11. The majority of secondary schools are Comprehensive schools where boys and girls study together. Besides, parents can take their sons and daughters to Grammar schools or Secondary Modern schools.

Grammar schools provide an academic course from 11 to 18. They prepare pupils for colleges and universities.

Many children of working class families go to Modern schools. They give a very limited education. Pupils get instruction in woodwork, metalwork, sewing, shorthand, typing and cooking. After finishing such a school a pu­pil becomes an unskilled worker.

The Comprehensive Schools have their own «Gram­mar school» classes and «Modern classes»

Every pupil has to choose a set of subjects to learn. If he takes up Art he will study English Literature, Music, Art, Drama and foreign languages. If he is good at exact and natural sciences, he will learn Science: Mathemat­ics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography, Economics and Technical Drawing.

The British government encourages careers education in the country. That's why secondary schools try to break down the barriers between education and business. They set up close links with firms to allow their students to take part in business activities.

At around 16 years old teenagers take some exams and coursework to get General Certificate of Education. Those who choose to stay on at school usually study for two further years to pass A level (Advanced level) exams. These exams will give them a chance to enter the university.

**Words:**

***to be aimed to*** — преследоватьцель pre-school — дошкольное to ***attend*** — посещать compulsory — обязательный primary education — начальное school, nursery school —подготовительнаяшкола; детскийсад

***juniorschool*** — начальная школа

***science*** — естествознание

***secondaryeducation*** — среднее образование

***limited*** — ограниченный

***sewing*** — шитье

***shorthand*** — стенография

***unskilled*** — неквалифицированный

***toencourage***— поощрять

***link*** — связь

**Questions:**

* 1. What is a system of education aimed to?
	2. When does the pre-school education in England begin in England, Wales and North Ireland?
	3. When does the compulsory education begin in Eng­land?
	4. What are «3R's» of the infant school?
	5. What are the most famous Public schools in Eng­land?
	6. What are Grammar and Comprehensive schools?'
	7. What areModernschools?
	8. Are there compulsory subjects in UK?
	9. What exams must be taken to enter the University?

Прочитайтетекст. Определите, какие из приведённых ут-

верждений1—7 соответствуют содержанию текста (A-

True), какие не соответствуют (B — False) ,(C-notstated).

.

Cambridge University is the second-oldest university in the

English-speaking world (after the University of Oxford) and the

seventh-oldest in the world.

The story of Cambridge University begins in 1209 when sever-

al hundred students arrived in the little town of Cambridge after

having walked 60 miles from Oxford. These students were all churchmen and had been studying in Oxford at that city's well-

known schools. It was a hard life at Oxford for there was constant

trouble, even fighting, between the citizens of the town and the

students. Then one day a student accidentally killed a man of the

town. The Mayor arrested three other students who were innocent

and they were put to death. In protest, many students left Ox-

ford, some of them went to Cambridge. And so the new University

began.

It was Cambridge University. Of course, there were no Colleges in those early days and student life was very different from what it is now. Students were of all ages and came from anywhere and everywhere. Life in University was strict. Students were for­bidden to play games, to sing (except sacred music), to hunt or fish or even to dance. Books were very rare and all the lessons were in the Latin language which students were supposed to speak even among themselves.

In 1440, King Henry VI founded King's College, and other colleges followed.

Nowadays there are more than 30 different colleges, including five for women students and several mixed colleges, in the Uni­versity. The number of students in colleges is different: from 30 to 400 or 500.

The training course lasts 4 years. The academic year is divided into 3 terms. The students study natural and technical sciences, law, history, languages, geography, medicine, economics, agri­culture, music and many other subjects. After 3 years of study a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree, and later to the degrees of Master and Doctor.

There are many ancient traditions that are still observed at Cambridge. Students are required to wear gowns at lectures, in the University library, in the street in the evening, for dinners in the colleges and for official visits. One more tradition is to use Latin during public ceremonies of awarding degrees.

All the students must pay for their education, examinations, books, laboratories, university hostel, the use of libraries. The cost is high. It depends on college and university speciality. Very few students get grants.

Many great men studied at Cambridge, for example, Bacon (the philosopher), Milton and Byron (the poets), Cromwell (the soldier), Newton (the outstanding physicist), Darwin (who is fa­mous for his theory of evolution) and Kapitsa (the famous Russian physicist).

A7. Cambridge University was started by the students of Oxford University.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8. In early days of Cambridge University the students were taught in English.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A9. The first students of Cambridge University got only religious education.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A10. There are several female colleges in Cambridge University.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A11. The students of the University study Oriental languages.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A12. The students wear uniform in the University.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A13. The education at Cambridge University is free.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A14. There are famous scientists among the graduates of Cambridge University.

1) True 2) False 3) Notstated

EDUCATION

Pembrey Community Centre continues its tradition of training in the domestic crafts,but this year, for the first time,Pembrey is also offering courses in arts and athletics. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday are reserved for cooking, embroidery and needlework classes.OnWednesday we offer a break for those who wish to relax or exercise,golf or aerobic classes. There is also a new landscape painting class on offer.

2)Glan-y- mor Comprehensive school offers two exiting new courses this semester. A DRESSMAKING COURSE FOR THOSE IHTERESTED IN DESIGNING FOR THE THEATRE WILL BE OFFERED ON WEDNESDAY NIGHTS. ALSO OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME IS A COURSE IN COMPUTER SKILLS. ON WEDNESDAYS THE FOCUS IS ON PROGRAMMING, WHILE THURSDAYS ARE RESERVED FOR THE FOCUS IS ON PROGRAMMING, WHILE THURSDAVS ARE RESERVED FOR BEGINNERS TO LEARN WORD PROCESSING OTHER BASIC SKILLS.

3).THE PENTIP LANGUAGE SCHOOL TEACHES GERMAN, SPANISH AND WELSH ALL LEVELS. THE CLASSES ARE ONLY OFFERED ON MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS THIS YEAR. THEREIS A SPECIAL TWO-WEEK PROGRAMME IN THE SPANISH DEPARTMENT DURING THE SPRING SEMESTER. TWELVE STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO TRAVEL TO MADRID WHERE THEY WILL ATTEND CLASSES, LIVE WITH SPANISH FAMILIES.

4).Our secretarial school has the highest job placement record of any similar school in Wales. We place 97 per cent of our students in various jobs throughout and abroad. Although classes are only offered onTUESDAY EVENINGS, EVENINGS, EVERY AREA IS COVERED, INCLUDING WORD PROCESSING, TYPING AND SHORTHAND. BEGINNER CLASSES IN FRENCH AND WELSH HAVE ALSO BEEN ADDED TO THE PROGRAMME.

5).THE AVENUE LEARNING GENTRE IS FOR THOSE WHO NEED EXTRA HELP WITH THEIR READING, WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS. YOU CAN STUDY MATHS FOR WORK ON STUDY SKILLS OR GAIN SUPPORT WHILE STUDYING.TEACHERS ARE IN THE OFFICE AT ALL HOURS TO GIVE PRIVATE TUTORING OR ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.A. A)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

A)An opportunity to go abroad.

B)Computer programming

C)Learn typing

D)Improve writing skills

E)Hairstyling

F)Cookerycourses.

*Прочитайте текст о российской и американской системах образования. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А5—А8 соответствуют содержанию тек­ста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа- та (3 — Notstated).*

Debates about education will never end. Some people consider our educational system to be close to perfect; others say that it is too hard and that it is unnecessary to study all the school subjects. Comparisons of the American and Russian educational systems are usual, as they represent different kinds of philosophies.

In Russian schools children have to study about 15—17 subjects — not more and not less, as they are required. Very rarely do schools have in the schedule special or professional subjects. In the United States, drama, journalism and photography are as important as chemistry and history. In our schools the curriculum is strict. In the USA you can choose what to study; but government History, English and math are obligatory.. There are also a number of subjects, like geography, chemistry, physics, biology and computer classes, that you have to take during a year or a half-a-year during your high school years. You can also take one of these subjects at an advanced level. A program of chemistry at the advanced level of a graduate class is common with our 9th grade programme. In Russia we can't study management or TV-production at school.

Such democracy in choosing subjects according to your own preferences makes school life easier and calmer. American students don't usually have much homework — half an hour of homework is too much for them. On the other hand, they have holidays only twice a year, and their summer vacations are only two and a half months long, while our children don't study in the summer at all. Americans study at school for 12 years, while we study only 11.

So it is very hard to say which is the best way of studying. Is it better to have students choose their own subjects and make studying pleasant, or create a non-flexible schedule for a more effective educational process? This is a problem for the new generation to solve.

A5. Debates about education are often held on Russian an

American TV.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6. The curriculum in America is more flexible than in Russia.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7. American children don't study in the summer at all.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8. Most people are not sure which way of studying is better.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

ЗАДАНИЕ7

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A-Fчастями предложений 1-7. Занеситeцифруобозначающуючасть предложения втаблицу.

HI-TECHbringsfamiliestogether.

Technology is helping families stay in touch like never before, says a report carried out in the US.

Z



**ЗАДАНИЕ 2 (степени сравнения прилагательных)**

**Вариант 1**

1.Imetmy (good) friendyesterday.

A) goodest

B) better

C) Best

2)Dorothy is (young) in her family.

A) the youngest

B) the younger

C) young

3.Henry is not (strong) his elder brother Bob.

A)so strong as

B)strongas

C)stronger

4.-It isn’t very warm today, is it?

 -No, it was (warm) yesterday.

A)more warm

B)warmer

C)the warmest

5.Your friend looked upset yesterday. I’m glad he looks (happy) today.

A)more happy

B)happier

C)happy as

6.Where is (near) post-office, please?

A)the nearest

B)the next

C)nearer

7.That’s (good) film I’ve ever seen

A)a good

B)thegoodest

C)the best

8.Public transport in London is (expensive)

A)theexpensivest

B)the most expensive

C)more expensive

9. Do you think

A)nicer than

B)thenices

C)nice than

10. The 22nd of December is (short) day in the year.

A)the short

B)the shorter

C)the shortest

11. This is (old) theatre in London.

A)an older

B)the oldest

C)the eldest

12. Pluto is (cold) of all the planets.

A)the coldest

B)a coldest

C)the colder

13. My (old) sister doesn`t live with us.

A)older

B)elder

С) the eldest

Вариант2

1. This house is (old) of all the houses in the street.

A)as old as

B)older

C)the oldest

2. Go to the library if you need (far) information.

A)farther

B)further

C)farer

3. Life is (easy) it used to be.

A)so easy as

B)more easy than

C)easier than

4. I`m getting (fat) and (fat).

A)the fattest and the fattest

B)fatter and fatter

C)fat and fat

5. The problem was (serious) we expected.

A)seriouser than

B)more serious than

6. Moscow is (large) city in Russia.

A)the largest

B)largest

C)larger

7. Let`s go by train. It`s much (cheap).

A)cheap

B)cheaper

C)larger

8. Is Alan (tall) than Jim?

A)taller

B)tall

C)as tall as

9. I learn (little) money than he does.

A)littler

B)more little

C)less

10. He has … time than me.

A)bigger

B)much

C)more

11. Your cottage isn`t (far) I thought.

A)farther

B)so far as

C)as farther as

12. (Old) I get, (happy) I am.

A)Theoldest, the happiest

B)Older, happier

C) The Older, the happier

13. The grass is always (green) on the other side

A)greener

B)green

C)the greenest

**Вопросыпотеме**

1. Whatismassmedia?

2.How does mass media influence people?

 3. What is the difference between radio and TVprogrammes?

4. Does the audience of TV and radio differ?

5.Do you think the advertising is useful?

6. What programmes are broadcasted on commercial TV?

7. What programmes does public TV broadcast?

 8. What channels are there?

9.What information does newspapers give?

10.When do people read newspapers and watch TV?

Задание 3.

**Текстыдляаудирования**

**В списке 1-6 есть одно лишнее утверждение. Выуслышитезаписьдважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.**

**SpeakerA.**

I’mastudent. I’m fond of Twitter. It’s an Internet service for social networking and microblogging. It costs nothing to use but you have the opportunity to communicate with the whole world.It`s great that I can discuss the news as it happens. Usually people exchange views while their watching television progarammes or video. But topics, of course, can be more serious, which people debate for a longer period of time. The messages should be short because tweets have a maximum 140 characters.

**Speaker B.**

I`m a journalist, and I like Twitter because it`s the fastest way to spread news and information. It`s immediate! I love hearing people responding so immediately to work events. We can discuss the news in real time while it is happing, before it is on TV or in the newspapers. I think Twitter’s important because often when a story begins it becomes the most important news story of the day.

**Speaker C.**

I’m a marketing director, and Twitter gives me the chance to talk to people from all over the world, both formally. Sometimes I tweet who are in the same line of basins as me, and it’s exciting because I’m learning about different countries and cultures. It’s great! I’m making friends with strangers, and the conversations are both serious and not ones.

**Speaker D.**

I’m a librarian, and I like Twitter because I can tweet topics which are interesting for me and I find other people with similar interests. For example, I’m a vegetarian, and I heard the Beatles, Paul McCartney, er… he’s vegetarian like me, and I heard him want everybody to stop eating meat just on Monday, which I think is great idea. It’s more healthy for people and the planet too. There are so many tweets about it.

**SpeakerE.**

I’m a history teacher, and recently we had a conference for history teachers, andI advertised it on Twitter. I’m sure that’s why so many teachers came. But before the conference I met and discussed things on Twitter with a lot of them. I knew their names but not what they look like, and it was great to meet them at the conference and put faces to names. And we still keep in touch.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Speaker** | A | B | C | D | E |
| Утверждение |  |  |  |  |  |

People use Twitter because

1.it’s the best way to associate

2.it can be used as a commercial

3.it’s the way to show your political ambition

4.it’s the quickest way to learn information

5.it’s the way to find similar and common people

6.it’s the best way to get to know with somebody

**Вставьте tobe в нужной форме:**

1. There… a telegram on the table.

2. … there any telegrams from Moscow ? Yes, there …. some.

3. … there… a flight for Moscow tomorrow ? Yes, there ….

4. There … much snow last winter .

5. There … a lot of stars and planets in space.

6. … there…a lift in your future house ? Yes, there ….

7. Some years ago there … many old houses in our street.

8. … there any lectures yesterday ? No, there ….

9. … there a lamp over the table ? Yes, there ….

10. …there any interesting stories in this book ?

11. … there a test last lesson ? No, there …..

12. Soon there … a new film on.

**Выберитеправильноеместоимение.**

1. ...isAnn’sfather.

1)I2) he 3)you

His parents want … to behave well at school.

1)him 2)he 3)his

2. ...husband is a businessman

1) his 2) our 3) my

I want ... to pay attention to your grammar.

1) your 2) you 3) yours

Are ... a teacher?

1) them 2) It 3) you

They expect ... to arrange a party.

1) I 2) my 3) me

What’s ... phone number?

1) I 2) he 3) your

Our teacher expects ... to think of our future.

1) our 2) us 3) we

Would you like ... to stay out of trouble?

1) they 2)their 3) them

She is mad about ... car. She spends hours washing ... .

1) she 2) her 3)we 1) its 2) him 3) it

Can ... help ...?

1)us2)our3)I 1) me 2) his 3) you

**Вставьте модальные глаголы can , may , must.**

1. I …. go with you now ( tomorrow)

2. You …. go to the movies now

3. John …. finish the translation today

4. …. I have your pencil ?

5. She ….. speak English

6. George …. smoke

7. He …. play chess

8. She …. be at home now

9. …. I come in ?

10. You …. not smoke here

11. You …. go now

12. They …. come back tomorrow

13. …. I go to see them now

14. …. help you ? No, you ….

15. I …. see him tonight

**Вставьте it, this, that, these, those**

1. Is(это) … a monitor ? - Yes, it is.

2. Is(то) … a screen ? - Yes, it is.

3. Is(это) … a copier ? - Yes, it is.

4. Is(то) … a workstation ? - Yes, it is.

5. Is(то) … a videocard ? - No, it isn’t.

6. Is(это) … a DVD drive ? - No, it isn’t.

7. Are(те) … coolers ? - No, they aren’t.

8. Are(эти) … USB ports ? - No, they aren’t.

9. Are(эти) … boxes ? - Yes, they are.

10. Are(те) … mouse pads ? - Yes, they are.

**Задание №4.**Прочитайте предложения. Заполните их следующими местоимениями :myself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, themselves.

1) I saw … in the mirror.

2) Darling, don’t be so lazy and make your bed … .

3) We enjoyed … at the disco.

4) Her elder brother has made this model of ship … .

5) Are you hungry? Please, help … !

6) Has Olga read this fairy tale in English … ?

7) My dog goes for a walk by … .

**Test 15. Present perfect/ past simple**

1. We(not/have) a holiday last year.

 A didn't have

 B haven't had

 C hadn't have

2. My parents (be) to the USA many times.

A have been

B were

C have begin

3. I (buy) a new dress last week, but I (not/wear) it yet

A have bought. A haven't worn

B bought. B wore

C had bought. C didn't wear

4. ... it (stop) raining yet?

A did it stop

B is it stopped

C has it stopped

5. don't worry about your letter. I (send) it the day before yesterday.

A sanded

B have sent

C sent

6.I (lose) my glasses. I (have) them when I came to the college this morning.

A loosed

B have lost.

C lost

7.When Jill(finish) school?

A When had Jill finished

B When has Jill finished

C When did finished

8.When I was a child, I ( always/be) late for school

A Have always been

B Was always late

C Had always been

9. I cant find my umbrella. I think somebody (take) by mistake.

A Took

B Takes

C Has taken

10. –Are you tired?

-Yes, a little.I (paint) the ceiling today.

A Have painted

B Painted

C Paint

11. We (not/see) Peter this week, but we(see) him a couple of weeks ago.

A Didn’t see A saw

B Havent saw B Have saw

C Havent seen C Have seen

**Complete the passages using the words.**

**A) records B) last E) actually F) voices**

**C) replace D) early G) though H) world-famous**

**J) invention K) be used**

Thomas Edison/s most famous 1is probably the light-bulb; his favourite2was the phonograph. The phonograph, he said,

would 3shorthand typists and it would4to teach languages. He believed that a phonograph and a clock would 5say what

the time was. Hethought that people would send phonographic

instead of letters and that they would record the

of their children and the 8words of the dying. Edison also believed that people would listen to

9musicians on phonographs in their own homes.

People have 10 forgotten Edison's invention, but

it was actually an 11kind of record or cassette player.

**Задание 2**

Найдитеправильныйперевод:

1.Газетыижурналыиграютбольшую 1. Today Russia can be proud of the variety

Иоченьважнуюрольвжизнисовременного ofnewspapercirculatingthroughoutthe

человека. country.

2. Практическивсегазетыпубликуюттакже 2. Reading a newspaper you can get information

программырадиоителевидения, прогнозы about the events that have taken or are going

погоды. to take place in this country and abroad.

3. СегодняРоссияможетгордитьсяразно- 3. Newspapers and magazines play a great and very

образиемгазет,распространяющихся important role in the life of a modern man.

в стране.

4. Читая газету, можно узнать о событиях, 4. Most of the newspapers can boast their

Которыепроисходилиилидолжныпроизойти independence, theirindividualstyles,

в нашей стране и зарубежом. theirpeculiarities.

5. Большинствогазетможетпохвастаться 5. Practically all newspapers also give radio and TV

Своейнезависимостью, индивидуальным programmes, weatherforecasts.

Стилемиособенностями.

**Задание. Вставьтеместоимения.**

1. She washed … hands and face.(our,his,her)

2. We invited Liz to stay with … in …house.(we,him,us/our,they, me)

3. –Do you know that man? – Yes, I know…(you,his, him)

4. That is his book . Give … to him.(them, it, they)

5. Peter likes to eat. … breakfast is always big.(his,you, I)

6. The bag is heavy . What is there in …? (my, I, it)

7. Look at them! … are playing like kids.(these,they,we)

8. –Are you a teacher? –No , … am not.(its,you,I)

9. They live in the country … house isn`t big , but … is comfortable.(his,you ,their)(he,it,our)

10. Jeans always stay in fashion . People like… .(it,them, our)

11. She is mad about … car. She spends hours washing … .(her,we, my)(me,him, it)

12. Pubs are an important part of life in Britain, but … aren`t open to everyone.(you, they,us)

13. –Can … help …? – Yes , please.(it,I,we)(you,it, they)

14. That butterfly looks like a flower. Aren`t … wings wonderful?(its,their,her)

15. What`s … phone number? May I phone you? (I,your,my)

16. We know … well. They are friends of … .(our,them,me) (its,mine,ours)

17. Give me … photo and I`ll give you … .(us,your,them),(mine,you,it)