

ФОНДЫ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
для проведения промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине
**ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)**

программа подготовки специалистов среднего звена

по специальности


43.02.15 Поварское и кондитерское дело

Форма проведения оценочной процедуры
Дифференцированный зачет

Советск,
2020 год

СОГЛАСОВАНО

зав. по УМР

 Н.А. Ивашкина

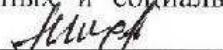
27.08.2020 года

Фонды оценочных средств разработаны на основе:

- федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 43.02.15 Поварское и кондитерское дело, укрупненная группа специальностей 43.00.00 Сервис и туризм;
- примерной основной образовательной программы по специальности 43.02.15 Поварское и кондитерское дело

Разработчик:

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Рассмотрены на заседании методической кафедры «Общегуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин», протокол № 01 от 27 августа 2020 года 

Рекомендованы Методическим советом государственного бюджетного учреждения Калининградской области профессиональной образовательной организацией «Технологический колледж». Протокол Методического совета № 01 от 28 августа 2020 года

1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

1.1 Область применения фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) предназначен для оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (Английский). ФОС включает контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета.

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка результатов обучения (**знания, умения**):

Код ПК, ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 02, ОК 03, ОК 05, ОК 09, ОК10	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые); понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы;	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика) лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности особенности произношения правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

2. Фонды оценочных средств

2.1.1 Задание №1

Вариант 1

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных А, В, С и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1— 5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

1. At the post office
2. At the booking office
3. At the airport
4. At a restaurant
5. In the hospital

A	B	C	D

Dialogue A

A: Give me 100 first-class stamps, please.

B: Here you are. That will be 25 dollars. Anything else?

A: Yes, I want 20 airmail stamps for Europe. I want to send this letter by registered mail.

B: Okay. Your total bill is 34 dollars. You have to fill out this form.

Dialogue B

A: Is it a direct train to London?

B: No, you have to change trains at Birmingham.

A: I see. One ticket to London, please.

B: Single or return, Ms?

A: Single, please.

B: 64 pounds, please.

Dialogue C

A: Good morning. Please, have a seat here. What's the problem?

B: I have a terrible stomachache.

A: Do you have diarrhea?

B: Yes, I do.

A: Do you have any other symptoms?

B: Yes, I feel sick.

Dialogue D

A: Good evening. Two for dinner?

B: Yes, that's right.

A: Where would you like to sit?

B: Could we have a table near the window, please?

A: Certainly. Here is the menu.

Вариант 2

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных А, В, С и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1— 5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

1. In the shop
2. In the restaurant
3. In the exhibition
4. At school
5. In the office

A	B	C	D

Dialogue A

A: Is it going to be sunny at the weekend?

B: Yes, I think so. That's what I heard on the radio.

A: Good! Then we're going to have the party outside.

B: OK. But we're going to need some more chairs.

A: I'm going to see John later. I can ask him to bring some.

B: Good idea. Is he going to bring some extra plates and glasses, too?

A: Yes, he is.

Dialogue B

A: What're you doing tonight?

B: Nothing. Why?

A: Do you want to go out somewhere?

B: Yeah. We can go to the cinema in town.

A: Good idea. What do you want to see?

B: There's a new film with George Clooney. I love him. I think it starts at eight.

A: OK- Do you want to go for a coffee first?

B: That sounds great. Do you know a good place to meet?

A: How about at Michel's Cafe at seven o'clock?

B: Perfect. See you there!

Dialogue C

A: Yes, I'd like a ticket to London, please. For today.

B: Single?

A: No, return, please. I'm coming back on Thursday.

B: OK. First or second class?

A: Second is fine.

B: That's £62 please. How would you like to pay? By cash or card?

A: Is Visa OK?

B: Of course. Just enter your PIN here, please. Thank you.

Dialogue D

A: Have you been to Egypt before?

B: No, I haven't. This is my first time, but my husband has — he was in Alexandria, in the north of Egypt.

A: It's a very beautiful place. Well, I hope you're enjoying my country. Have you seen any famous places yet?

B: Oh, yes! We've been to Luxor.

A: Oh, very good. Did you like it?

B: Yes, we loved it. It was very romantic. And we saw the Valley of the Kings.

2.1.2 Практическое задание №2

Вариант 1

Вы услышите рассказ о среднестатистической британской семье. В заданиях A1 - A6 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A1 | Statistical data can help us to

- 1) understand society and social trends
- 2) analyze recent publications
- 3) change people's habits

A2 The average British family lives in a semi-detached house in the. of England.

- 1) north
- 2) west
- 3) south

| A3 1 They own their house which is situated of a large town.

- 1) in the center
- 2) in the industrial part
- 3) in the suburbs

A4 | Father in the average British family earns.

- 1) ?200 a week
- 2) ?2000 a months
- 3) ?40 a week

A5 Mother in the average British family works.

- 1) every day
- 2) several days a week
- 3) far from the house

A6 is not among the most popular activities of the average British family.

- 1) Going to the cinema
- 2) Going to the pub
- 3) Going hiking

There is, of course, no such thing as the average British family but statistical data can help us to understand a society and social trends. Every year official statistics based on questionnaires and surveys are published and these provide a lot of useful information on people's habits.

This profile is based on one of their recent publications. So what is the average British family?

The average British family lives in a semi-detached house with a garden in the south of England. They own their house, which is situated in the suburbs of a large town. The house has three bedrooms. On average they have two children and a pet. The family drives a two-year-old Ford Cortina.

He works in the office of an engineering company for 40 hours a week and earns ?200 per week. He starts at 9.00 in the morning and finishes at 5.30 in the evening. He goes to work by car, which takes him 20 minutes. He doesn't particularly like his job but there are chances of promotion.

She works three days a week and earns ?95. She works locally and goes there by bus. She quite likes her job as it gets her out of the house, she meets people, and it is close to the children's school.

The children go to a state school which is a few miles from home. A special bus comes to pick them up every day. They are at school from 9.00 to 3.30.

The most popular evening entertainment is watching television or video, which the average person does for two and a half hours a day. After that, the next most popular activity is visiting friends, going to the cinema or a restaurant, or going to the pub. The most popular hobby is gardening and the most popular sports are fishing, football and tennis.

Вариант 2

Вы услышите рассказ о среднестатистической британской семье. В заданиях A1 - A6 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A1 Corbin became a film star at the age of.

- 1) 14
- 2) 7
- 3) 4

A2 Corbin's favourite city is.

- 1) Los Angeles
- 2) New-York
- 3) Washington

A3 Corbin has .

- 1) three younger sisters
- 2) three elder brothers
- 3) three elder sisters

A4 The first film in which Corbin was cast is

- 1) 'Jump in'
- 2) 'Catch That Kid'
- 3) 'The Great Gatsby'

A5 Corbin likes Johnny Depp because.

- 1) he is a cool guy
- 2) his films are very exciting
- 3) he is a talented actor

A6 His favourite sound is

- 1) the alarm clock ringing
- 2) his fans' applause
- 3) the ocean at night

Corbin Bleu was a model by the time he was four years old, a Broadway actor at six, on TV at seven, a film star at fourteen, and now he is part of the biggest musical ever made - High School Musical.

Corbin Bleu was born in New York on February 21, 1989. 'New York is my favourite place in the whole world because it's where I was born,' he says. 'I go back all the time and I love it.'

New York is so incredible. The people are amazing and the city itself is so alive.'

When Corbin was about six his family moved to Los Angeles. Corbin Bleu has three younger sisters. He says that they are crazy, yet funny and often make him laugh.

Bleu graduated from the Los Angeles High School for the Arts. When he was a first-year student, Corbin was cast in the lead role in the feature film *Catch That Kid*.

In the film *Jump In* Corbin stars along with his father David. 'It was so great,' he remembers. 'We're not just father and son, we're friends!'

Last year, Corbin released his first solo album. 'It was so incredible to be able to get the opportunity to make my own first album. I never expected to do that although I've been singing all my life.'

Corbin's favorite actor is Johnny Depp: 'I love his films. When he plays a character he makes such a transformation you totally believe him in the part and forget it's Johnny Depp,' he says. His favorite singers are Michael Jackson, Prince and Lenny Kravitz: 'They are definitely my musical heroes,' he says.

Bleu's favourite book is *The Great Gatsby* by Francis Scott Fitzgerald: 'I read it in my high school. I didn't want to read it at first but when I got into it I was so excited. Gatsby is such a cool guy!' he remembers.

Corbin's favourite colours are gold and black.

His favourite sound is the ocean at night.

Corbin hates getting up early in the morning. 'The first thing I do every morning is: hit the alarm clock and go back to sleep!'

If Corbin doesn't want to be recognized when he goes out he usually ties his hair up or puts on a hat.

2.2 Объект оценивания «Умение говорить»

2.2.1 Практическое задание №3

Составить монолог по теме:

Описание людей (внешность, характер, личностные качества, профессии)

Человек, здоровье, спорт

Город, деревня, инфраструктура

Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)

Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни

Досуг

Новости, средства массовой информации

Навыки общественной жизни (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)

Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники

Государственное устройство, правовые институты

Планирование времени (рабочий день, досуг)

Условия проживания, система социальной помощи

Межличностные отношения (отношения между полами, семейные отношения, отношения между представителями разных поколений, социальные отношения, межконфессиональные отношения, расовые отношения)

Профессии и профессиональные качества, профессиональный рост, карьера

Новости, средства массовой информации

Реклама

Искусство, музыка, литература, авторы произведений

2.2.2. Практическое задание №4

Составить диалог по теме:

Описание людей (внешность, характер, личностные качества, профессии)

Человек, здоровье, спорт

Город, деревня, инфраструктура

Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)

Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни

Досуг

Новости, средства массовой информации

Навыки общественной жизни (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)

Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники

Государственное устройство, правовые институты

Планирование времени (рабочий день, досуг)

Условия проживания, система социальной помощи

Межличностные отношения (отношения между полами, семейные отношения, отношения между представителями разных поколений, социальные отношения, межконфессиональные отношения, расовые отношения)

Профессии и профессиональные качества, профессиональный рост, карьера

Новости, средства массовой информации

Реклама

Искусство, музыка, литература, авторы произведений

2.3. Объект оценивания «Умение читать»

2.3.1. Практическое задание №5

Вариант 1

Установите соответствие между темами А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.

A. The Pyramids of Egypt

B. The hanging gardens of Babylon

C. The statue of Zeus at Olympia

D. The mausoleum of Halicarnassus

E. The Apollo Belvedere in Vatican

F. The temple of Artemis at Ephesus

G. The Pharos of Alexandria

H. The colossus of Rhodes

Seven Wonders of the World are works of art and architecture regarded by ancient Greek and Roman observers as the most extraordinary structures of antiquity. Only one wonder of the seven, the pyramids of Egypt, still stands today.

1. It was carved in the mid-5th century BC by the Greek sculptor Phidias. The colossal statue was the central feature of the Temple at Olympia, where the Olympic Games were held. It was considered to be Phidias's masterpiece. The seated figure of the king of the Greek gods was 12 m in height and made of ivory and gold. An earthquake probably leveled the temple in the 6th century AD, and the statue was later taken to Constantinople, where a fire destroyed it.

2. The lighthouse, built in about 280 BC during the reign of Ptolemy II, stood more than 134 m tall — about as high as a 40-storey building. A fire was kept burning at its top to welcome sailors coming to the Egyptian land. Storms and an earthquake had damaged the lighthouse by 955 AD; an earthquake completely destroyed it during the 14th century.

3. They consisted of several tiers of platform terraces built upon arches and extending to a great height. Accounts of their height range from about 24 m to a less reliable estimate of more than 90 m. Trees and colourful plants and flowers grew on the terraces, irrigated with water brought up from the Euphrates River.

4. A huge bronze statue of the Greek sun god Helios was erected in about 280 BC to guard the entrance to the harbor at Rhodes, a Greek island off the coast of Asia Minor. The statue stood about 32 m tall and according to legend, it straddled the harbor. An earthquake destroyed it in 224 BC.

5. Queen Artemisia built the tomb in memory of Mausolus, her brother and husband, in what is now southwestern Turkey. It was decorated by the leading sculptor of the age. An

earthquake probably toppled the structure, and its materials were later used as building material. Only fragments remain of this tomb from which the word *mausoleum* derives.

6. They were built on the west bank of the Nile River at Giza during the 4th Dynasty (about 2575 to about 2467 BC). The oldest of the seven wonders, they are the only one remaining nearly intact today. Their white stone facing was later removed for use as building material in other places. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, ten years were required to prepare the site and 100,000 labourers worked thereafter for 20 years to complete the largest of them, which contains the king's tomb.

7. An imposing temple in honour of the goddess of the hunt was built in what is now Turkey in the 6th century BC and rebuilt after it burned in 356 BC. Archaeologists estimate that the temple measured 104 m in length and 50 m in width. Its 127 stone columns stood more than 18 m tall. The temple was destroyed by the Goths in 262 AD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Вариант 2

Установите соответствие между темами А—Н и текстами 1—7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| A. Opera | E. Conservatoire |
| B. Play | F. Puppet show |
| C. Circus | G. Musical |
| D. Ballet | H. Rock music |

1. The introduction of wild animals to the performance dates from about 1831, when the French trainer Henri Martin performed with his lions, elephant, and other animals at the Cirque Olympique in Paris. He was soon followed by the American trainer Isaac A. Van Amburgh, reputedly the first man to stick his head into a lion's mouth, who in 1838 took his act to England and so fascinated the young Queen Victoria that she commissioned the artist Edwin Landseer to paint a portrait of the brave American with his "big cats."

It is one of the world's most prestigious dance competitions, open to both male and female dancers of all countries, and much like the Olympic Games in purpose. It was first held in Bulgaria in July 1964. The competitions were organized by the Bulgarian Ministry of Culture to sponsor a dance event of international interest, creating opportunities for dancers choreographers, directors, and teachers to demonstrate and exchange skills. Following the original competitions the next were held in 1965, 1966, 1968, and every two years thereafter.

1. Britain's worldwide influence in music in the second half of the 20th century, especially in the area of popular music, is enormous. Such groups and singers as the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, The Who, Elton John, and Sting are famous all over the world. The British people are of opinion that pop and rock music remain the most popular kinds of music in Britain, although jazz also has a large following.

2. Throughout the world the name *Shakespeare* is associated with the greatest achievements of England in the performing arts. Unfortunately, we have vague facts about Shakespeare's life. He apparently arrived in London about 1588 and by 1592 had attained success as an actor and a playwright.

3. The genre had taken a new turn with the production in 1927 of *Show Boat*; it was the first musical to provide a cohesive plot and initiate the use of music that was integral to the narrative, a practice that took hold until the 1940s. Based on a novel by Edna Ferber, the performance presented a serious drama based on American themes incorporating music that was derived from American folk melodies and spirituals.

4. "Chinese shadows", the European version of the Chinese shadow - puppet show, was

introduced in Europe in the mid-18th century by returning travelers. Soon adopted by French and English showmen, the form gained prominence in the shows of the French puppeteer Dominique S6raphin, who presented the first popular performance in Paris in 1776. In 1781 he moved his show to Versailles, where he entertained the French court, and three years later he established a highly successful puppet theatre in Paris.

5. Although stage plays have been set to music since the era of the ancient Greeks, when the dramas of Sophocles and Aeschylus were accompanied by lyres and flutes, the usually accepted date for the beginning of opera as we know it is 1600. As part of the celebration of the marriage of King Henry IV of France to the Italian aristocrat Maria de Medici, the Florentine composer Jacopo Peri produced his famous Euridice, generally considered to be the first opera.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2.3.2. Практическое задание №6

Вариант 1

Прочитайте утверждения 1—6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста. Запишите в таблицу цифру, если утверждение верное, цифру 0, если утверждение неверное.

1. Some countries which were not part of the British Empire are affected by the Westminster model.
2. The Westminster model may be referred to as the democratic form of governing.
3. The 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries were marked by the Industrial revolution in Great Britain.
4. Great Britain was a pioneer in urbanization of the nation.
5. The middle class prevailed in Great Britain.
6. Queen Victoria turned the nation into the richest in the world.

The British Empire influenced a lot of countries. Even parts of the world never included in the British Empire have adopted the British system of parliamentary government, often referred to as the Westminster model. Originally a vehicle for royal authority, this system gradually evolved into a representative government and finally became a means through which democracy could be exercised. Today legislative power comes from the lower house of Parliament, known as the House of Commons. The freely elected members of the House of Commons select the nation's chief executive, the prime minister. He or she in turn appoints members of the House of Commons to the Cabinet, a body of advisers. Because the executive is not separated from the legislature, the government is efficient as well as responsive to the electorate.

Britain was a pioneer in economic matters. The first industrial revolution occurred in Britain in the 18th and early 19th centuries and led to the development of the world's first society dominated by a middle class. Britain was the first nation to have more than half of its population living in urban areas. Rapid economic development and worldwide trade made Britain the richest nation in the world during the reign of Queen Victoria in the 19th century. For a long time before and after the Industrial Revolution, London was the center of world capitalism, and today is still one of the world's most important business and financial centres.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Вариант 2

Прочитайте утверждения 1—6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста. Запишите в таблицу цифру, если утверждение верное, цифру 0, если утверждение неверное.

1. Students generally are required to attend lectures at Oxford.
2. At some colleges students must change clothes to dinner.
3. In a short stroll one can pass the house where Christopher Wren discovered his comet.
4. Tolkien wrote notes for the Hobbit trilogy in one of Oxford's pubs.
5. Mathematician Charles Lutwidge Dodgson wrote a children's book called *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* in Oxford.
6. Margaret Thatcher and John Kennedy studied at Oxford.

For 800 years the University of Oxford has been polishing minds and confusing outsiders in roughly equal measure. It is a place where students generally aren't required to attend lectures, don't receive grades, seldom study anything outside their chosen subject, and take just three sets of exams during the course of their college careers — “one to get in and two to get out,” as one alumnus told me.

“There are more rules and traditions than you can imagine,” Owen Sheers, a cheerful but slightly shell-shocked-looking first-year student, told me toward the end of his first week in New College. “At my college you dress one way if you go to the first sitting of dinner, another way if you go to the second. It's very confusing.”

A confusion of tradition is perhaps an inevitable consequence of a place so deeply steeped in history. In a short stroll you can pass the house where Edmund Hailey discovered his comet; the site of Britain's oldest public museum, the Ashmolean; the hall where architect Christopher Wren drew his first plans; the pub where J.R.R. Tolkien wrote notes for the Hobbit trilogy (it stands opposite the pub where Thomas Hardy made similar preparations for *Jude the Obscure*); the track where Roger Bannister ran the first sub-four-minute mile; the meadow where a promising young mathematician named Charles Lutwidge Dodgson refined *The Formulae of Plane Trigonometry, An Elementary Treatise on Determinants* and — oh yes — a children's trifle called *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

Walk down the broad and curving High Street and you follow in the footsteps of Samuel Johnson, Adam Smith, Edward Gibbon, Jonathan Swift, Roger Bacon, Oscar Wilde, Graham Greene, T. S. Eliot, C. S. Lewis, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, and Bill Clinton, to name just a few who have worked and studied here.

1	2	3	4	5	6

2.4. Объект оценивания «Умение писать»

2.4.1. Практическое задание №7

Вариант 1

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Mary.

... I'm so impressed! Last weekend our class visited the Museum of the Moving Image. We learnt about the history and magic of cinema and TV. We could even try to draw our own cartoon film! I enjoyed it very much! We also met characters from the past and asked them different questions.

What was the last museum you visited? Did you enjoy it?

With love, Mary.

Write her a letter and answer the questions.

Ask three questions about the Museum of the Moving Image.

Write 100—120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Вариант 2

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Andrew.

...Last weekend my father and I went fishing. It was great. How did you spend your last weekend? Does your leisure depend on the season of the year? Do you prefer to spend your weekends with your parents or with your friends? Why?...

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write **100 — 120 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

2.4.2. Практическое задание №8

Вариант 1

Write a short composition about summer jobs for teenagers.

Remember to say:

- why teenagers do summer jobs
- whether any of your friends/brothers/sisters do summer jobs; what jobs are they
- whether you would like to do summer job or not, why.

Вариант 2

Write a short composition about your plans for the future. Remember to say:

- if you are going to continue your education, why
- what subject would you like to specialize in
- if your friends support you in your choice, why/why not.

2.5. Объект оценивания «Знание фонетики»

2.5.1. Практическое задание №9

Вариант 1

Dee-deed-deep Be-been-beet Me-meed-meet Fee-feed-feet	Ten-pen Den-men Ted-bed Net-vent	Let-tell Led-bell Leep-peel
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Meet, tell, bed, Ted, feet, pen, Ben

Ben, meet, tell, be, ten, feet, tent, bed, bede

Bee, dene, bet, dent, beet, end, men, bede, peep, dell, bent, den, mete

Tin Pit In It	Pete-pit Bede-bid Teen-tin Feet-fit	Time-tie Pine-pie Life-lie	My-mine-type By-five-life	Nets-pens Sets-sends Bess-is Test-it is
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Size, Bess, type, sees, vine, fine, tie, test, spell, life

Life, spell, tie, seven, nine, seen

Mine, type, bid, did, fine, pit, five, vine, me, meet, lend, mete, eve, seem, pep, beef, ebb, see, send, pie

Type, tin, fine, pin, lip, pile, line, sit, fit, best, sin, fist, miss, pens, less, lends, Bess, seems, size zest, send

Ann-am Man-flat Map-bad Lamp-plan	Man-men Tan-ten Pan-pen Bad-bed	Main-may Pain-pay Name-nay Date-day	Men-mane Pen-pane Let-late Met-mate
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Sad, made, stale, fit, deep, film, fail

Name, day, please, nice, fine, deep, beat, Spain

Pale, date, ban, tape, fate, mad, say, same, fat, day, Sam, lane, land, tame, Spain, faint, aim, leave, bede, beat, deed, lean, mean, seat, nice

Line, pin, pine, dene, fine, man, dent, Ann, nine, same, Sam, bet, bed, dine, did, name, May, fit, style, vet, bay, sat, tilt, file, faint, ease, pet, til, veal, slip, stay

Вариант 2

Dee-deed-deep Be-been-beet Me-meed-meet Fee-feed-feet	Ten-pen Den-men Ted-bed Net-vent	Let-tell Led-bell Leep-peel
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Meet, tell, bed, Ted, feet, pen, Ben

Ben, meet, tell, be, ten, feet, tent, bed, bede

Bee, dene, bet, dent, beet, end, men, bede, peep, dell, bent, den, mete

Tin Pit In It	Pete-pit Bede-bid Teen-tin Feet-fit	Time-tie Pine-pie Life-lie	My-mine-type By-five-life	Nets-pens Sets-sends Bess-is Test-it is
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Size, Bess, type, sees, vine, fine, tie, test, spell, life

Life, spell, tie, seven, nine, seen

Mine, type, bid, did, fine, pit, five, vine, me, meet, lend, mete, eve, seem, pep, beef, ebb, see, send, pie

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Ann-am Man-flat Map-bad Lamp-plan	Man-men Tan-ten Pan-pen Bad-bed	Main-may Pain-pay Name-nay Date-day	Men-mane Pen-pane Let-late Met-mate
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Sad, made, stale, fit, deep, film, fail

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Line, pin, pine, dene, fine, man, dent, Ann, nine, same, Sam, bet, bed, dine, did, name, May, fit, style, vet, bay, sat, tilt, file, faint, ease, pet, til, veal, slip, stay

Вариант 3

Fur – firm – first Sir – burn – burst Her – turn - first	Burn – born Turn – torn Cur - corn
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Burn – Ben Turn – ten Bird - bed	Burn – bone Turn – tone Cur - cone	Wasp – war Want – warm What - ward
--	--	--

Term, first, bird, third, stern, turn, Byrd, furs, curl, curt, serf, curb, herb, want, wash, was, watch, watt, whale, wharf, wheat, ward, when, whether, which, whiff, whip, warn, whole, warp, why
Cat, bunch, pinch, rice, will, chest, sister, frost, slick, sly, pace, lunch, rib, from, luck, cry, chart, shy, chill, sky, hale, rose, spine, till, spider, vine, till, sniff, maze, pan, reader

Deer Here engineer	Air – care Pair – Mary Fair - parents	Cure Pure During	Fire Mire Tired
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Our Sour Flour	Work Word World Worker	Were – war – woe Word – ward – wove Work – warn – woke Work – worm – won't
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Leer, beer, peer, veer, teem, fee, wee, bee, feel, air, fair, hair, stairs, pair, plain, Spain, faint, care, fare, mare, stare, bare, rare, pure, cure, during, fire, mire, tire, shire, here, mere, sere, our, flour, sour, world, warm, worship, world, worthy

Fate, fat, far, fare

Peter, pet, pert, here

Style, gyps, Byrd, tyre

File, fill, first, fired

Tube, tub, turn, cure

Bone, lot, form, store

3. Фонд оценочных средств для итоговой аттестации по учебной дисциплине

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям.

Tinned fish, all kinds of cereals, ready packets, a big choice of items, all year round, to compare prices.

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст, устно переведите. Ответьте на вопросы после текста.

Text : Cooking the french way

"The secret of fine French food," said a famous gastronome, "is primarily the careful selection of the ingredients" and this is much in evidence when you watch a French woman shopping. She uses her eyes, nose and fingers, as well as her head, to check quality and compare values before she buys. Having obtained the best possible raw materials the art of the French cooks is then directed to bringing out their full flavour. And this is where a little patience and attention to detail in cooking is really beneficial for the dish. If, for instance, the recipe says, "dry the meat or chicken joints thoroughly before frying", it is important to do so for this aids the browning process and seals in the juices in the meat. It takes a little time but it achieves a purpose. Often a recipe will tell you "to reduce the liquid to half by rapid boiling" which is another typically French method of concentrating flavour and one that can make all the difference between a fine dish and a mediocre one. "Simmer" really does mean simmer - that is to say cooking just below boiling point so that only an occasional bubble breaks the surface of the liquid. There can be no compromise with time either. If a recipe says, "simmer for 4 hours", the flavour will be much better after 4 hours cooking than after 3, for only long slow cooking can achieve the right amalgamation of flavours to give the dish its character. This is especially so with French casserole dishes such as daubes, cassoulets and so on.

Rich food does not figure in French homes nearly as frequently as one might suppose, for one thing the cost is prohibitive and for another the French are quite as diet and health conscious as the rest of us. What most typifies good French cooking is high quality raw materials cooked simply but perfectly to enhance their natural flavour.

- 1) French way of cooking?
- 2) What cooking methods do French use while preparing the food?
- 3) What do French do to enhance natural flavour of foodstuffs?

Задание 3. Подберите наиболее подходящий вариант и подставьте в пропуск.

1. I love Thai food - but sometimes it's too for me.

hot, peppery, sharp, warm.

2. Japanesesushi (raw fish) is one of my favourite

bowls, courses, dishes, plates, sauces.

3. That was absolutely delicious. Can you give me the ?

formula, instructions, prescription, receipt, recipe.

4. How would you like your steak cooked? Well done, medium or.....

bloody, blue, rare, raw, red

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям.

Home-baked bread, smoked pork, a huge variety of food, fresh black-eyed beans.

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст, устно переведите. Ответьте на вопросы после текста.

Text : Some dishes of American cookery pot roast and mashed potatoes

If everyone knew how to cook, he would be sure to eat when and what he wanted. Cook books issueing American publishing houses should serve the same end: better, more flexible eating. These books show the variety and sophistication of modern American cookery. Some years ago the U.S. was stuck in the pot-roast and mashed potato syndrome.

The earlier version has only one straight forward recipe for pot-roast and for mashed potatoes.

And what about the new American cuisine with all the flavours and delicacy?

How can one do it in the kitchen?

First of all it must be «pot-roast paste»

Yes, you make this pot roast, that sounds delicious, but then you chop it all up and with its juices spoon it over a pound with its juices of penne. The old pot-roast is now actually a «stracotto».

Here is recipe of the paste.

Three listing: the basic one, with sour cream, one that has a whole head of cooked garlic: and one that is half potatoes and half parsnips. Representing the new American cuisine this dish is practiced in imaginative restaurants across the country.

1. In what way do the American cookbooks serve people in modern cookery?
2. What was the earliest version of potato-cooking?
3. Is “pot-roast paste” a basic dish of modern American cuisine?

Задание 3. Подберите наиболее подходящий вариант и подставьте в пропуск.

1. I love Thai food - but sometimes it's too for me.

hot, peppery, sharp, warm.

2. Japanesesushi (raw fish) is one of my favourite

bowls, courses, dishes, plates, sauces.

3. That was absolutely delicious. Can you give me the ?

formula, instructions, prescription, receipt, recipe.

4. How would you like your steak cooked? Well done, medium or.....

bloody, blue, rare, raw, red

Вариант 3

Задание 1. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям.

Before being smoked, honey soaked doughnuts in syrup, a big choice of items, to compare prices.

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст, устно переведите. Ответьте на вопросы после текста.

Text: Modern methods of cooking

Cooking is both a science and an art. Perfect cooking can only be the result of a combination of skill, attention to detail, and love of the trade. A good cook must be thoroughly conversant with the different methods of cooking food.

ROASING is cooking in a current of hot air. Originally, roasting applied to cooking in front of an open fire and baking applied to cooking in an oven, such as the baker's or the pastry cook's.

Though rare nowadays, spitted roast is considered best. Thanks to new electric appliances, roasted meat is regaining its popularity, but it always requires some basting, i.e. spooning liquid or melted fat over the roast to keep it sufficiently moist.

GRILLING is carried out on the same principles as roasting, a gridiron being used instead of a spit and no basting being required. The advantage of it is that the juices concentrate in the central part of the joint.

FRYING is cooking in hot fat or dripping (or even butter) . Shallow frying implies the use of a small quantity of fat, as is the case in sauteed potatoes, which are tossed in the fat. The amount of fat may be quite small with steaks, chops, and cutlets; fat may even be dispensed with when it comes to frying bacon or sausages.**Deep fat frying** is used for fish, chips, doughnuts... A frying-basket often proves most useful for this sort of frying.

BAKING is cooking by radiant heat in an oven. All cakes are baked.

BOILING is applied to a variety of foods, meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, and, consequently, suits a variety of purposes.**Fast boiling** easily spoils the appearance of the food and should be limited to the reduction of liquids.

When meat, fish or vegetables are added to boiling water, it goes off the boil for a while; it has returned to the boil, it should be kept simmering and just bubble gently by reducing the heat.

STEWING is a definitely slower process, carried out in a pan or casserole, for cooking tender the cheaper tough cuts of meat. They must cook to **simmer instead of to boil**. Stewing should be started in cold water, then the water must be slowly brought up to the boil, but it should never boil fast.

BRAISING is a more elaborate style of cooking than stewing. Rather tough joints can be much improved by braising.

POACHING is cooking in liquid below boiling point. Poached eggs are very popular.

STEAMING is cooking in the heat of steam. Many puddings are steamed.*Now it is up to the cook to choose the appropriate process in accordance with the foods, time and turn them to the best possible use.*

1. How can perfect cooking be ensured?
2. What must a good cook know?
3. What is roasting?

Задание 3. Подберите наиболее подходящий вариант и подставьте в пропуск.

1. Can you tell the difference between shallow frying and deep fat frying?
2. The reason why he always eats so much is simply that he's very
eager, greedy, hungry, starving.
3. She liked the dessert so much she asked for a second
dish, go, helping, plate, serving, try
4. If you're on a diet, there are some foods you have to
avoid , deny, escape, lack, stop.

Вариант 4

Задание 1. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям.
regular customer, tinned fish, all kinds of cereals, ready packets, a big choice of items, smoked pork.

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст, устно переведите. Ответьте на вопросы после текста.

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1. In what way do the American cookbooks serve people in modern cookery?
2. What was the earliest version of potato-cooking?
3. Is “pot-roast paste” a basic dish of modern American cuisine?

Задание 3. Подберите наиболее подходящий вариант и подставьте в пропуск.

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hot, peppery, sharp, warm.
2. Japanesesushi (raw fish) is one of my favourite
bowls, courses, dishes, plates, sauces.
3. That was absolutely delicious. Can you give me the ?
formula, instructions, prescription, receipt, recipe.
4. How would you like your steak cooked? Well done, medium or.....
bloody, blue, rare, raw, red

**3.3. Перечень справочной литературы, нормативной документации,
разрешенной к использованию на экзамене**
Англо-русский, русско-английский словарь.