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Методические указания
по выполнению контрольной работы
Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
для студентов 3 курса заочной формы обучения
по специальности 21.02.19 «Землеустройство»

Разработал преподаватель:
Кравец В.А.

Красноярск 2026

Введение

В условиях ускорения социально-экономического развития страны важное значение приобретает практическое владение иностранными языками, которое является неотъемлемым компонентом современной подготовки специалистов. Под практическим владением понимается использование иностранного языка специалистами, выпускниками СПО в их практической деятельности.

Целью обучения английскому языку является подготовка будущего специалиста к самостоятельной работе над англоязычной литературой по специальности, направленной на извлечение информации, необходимой для его практической деятельности.

Задачи изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» включают в себя развитие коммуникативных навыков: чтение, письмо, говорение, аудирование.

Учебная дисциплина Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности является обязательной частью общего гуманитарного и социально экономического цикла образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности Юриспруденция.

Методические указания по выполнению контрольной работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

Контрольные задания № 1–10 содержат:

-лексико-грамматические упражнения (единое задание для всех студентов)

-текст и контрольные вопросы на проверку понимания текста (индивидуально, по первой букве фамилии студента)

Контрольное задание должно быть выполнено в отдельной тетради, работы должны быть оформлены аккуратно, без помарок, четким и разборчивым почерком. Тетрадь необходимо подписать (Ф.И.О студента, группа). Тетрадь с выполненными заданиями сдается преподавателю на проверку. Выбор варианта контрольной работы осуществляется в таблице 1 по первой букве фамилии студента.

Данные задания отражают современные тенденции и требования к обучению и практическому владению иностранными языками в повседневном общении и профессиональной деятельности, направлены на повышение общей коммуникативной культуры специалистов среднего звена, совершенствование коммуникативных умений и навыков, повышение качества профессионального образования, интеллектуализацию и повышение мобильности студента.

В методических указаниях дана необходимая информация о целях и задачах обучения английскому языку, сведения о рекомендуемых учебниках и учебных пособиях, о порядке выполнения контрольных заданий, перечень

изучаемого грамматического материала, а также материала на повторение грамматических тем, пройденных на предыдущем этапе обучения.

Таблица 1 – Выбор варианта контрольной работы

Первая буква фамилии студента	**Задание №1 (лексико-грамматические задания)**	**Задание№2 (по тексту)**
А, Л, Х	Задание№1	1. A great city.
Б, М, Ц	Задание№1	2. Royal London.
В, Н, Ч	Задание№1	3. The City and the Tower of London.
Г, О	Задание№1	4. Whitehall and Westminster.
Д, П, Ш	Задание№1	5. By the river.
Е, Р, Щ	Задание№1	6. Parks and Gardens.
Ж, С	Задание№1	7. More museums and galleries.
З, Т, Э	Задание№1	8. Theatres, music, and sport.
И, У, Ю	Задание№1	9. Shopping and eating.
К, Ф, Я	Задание№1	10. Travelling.

Грамматика

<u>Задание №1</u> (повторения структур Simple Tense, Continuous Tense.)

1. Раскройте скобки, преобразуйте глагол в нужную форму.
Simple Tenses.

1. He (clean) _____ his room yesterday.
2. He (clean)_____ his room every day.
3. He (clean)_____ his room tomorrow.
4. The girls (dance) _____at the concert last week.
5. The girls (dance) _____at the concert next week.
6. The girls often (dance) _____at the concert .
7. I (not see) _____my friends next summer.
8. I (not see) _____my friends last summer.
9. I (not see) _____my friends every day.
10. You usually (read) _____books in the evenings?
11. You (read)-_____ a book last night?
12. You (read) _____a books tomorrow?
13. Why _____you (run)_____ in the classroom yesterday?
14. Why _____you (run)_____ in the gym tomorrow?
15. Why _____you (run) _____in the park every day?

2. Раскройте скобки, преобразуйте глагол в нужную форму.
Continuous Tenses.
Тест 1. (Continuous Tenses)

1. Mary … now. (read)
2. Turn off the TV! The baby …! (sleep)
3. It … all day long yesterday. (rain)
4. …you … your keys? They are on the table in the kitchen. (look for)
5. What …you … next Friday? (do)
6. Hey! You … on my foot! (stand)
7. What … you … at this time yesterday? (do)

Тест 2. (Continuous Tenses)

1. Том сейчас не работает.
2. Вчера с 5 до 6 вечера дети плавали в бассейне.
3. Завтра после обеда я буду работать над презентацией.
4. Вчера он целый день играл в футбол.
5. Ты приедешь завтра? Я буду ждать тебя с 3 до 5.
6. Я ищу новую работу.
7. Что ты делаешь в эти выходные?

Задание №2

Прочтите текст, Напишите перевод и ответьте на вопросы по тексту в письменном виде.

1. A great city

Two thousand years ago, London was a small village by the River Thames. Then the Romans came and built a town, and thousands of people lived there. Now, in the twenty-first century, London is the biggest city in Britain, with more than seven million people. It is the capital city of the United Kingdom, the home of the British government. Millions of visitors come to London every year.

The name "London' comes from the Romans. People lived here before the Romans came, but we do not know much about them. The Romans came to England in the year 43. Their ships came up the River Thames from the sea, and they built houses and other buildings next to the river. They built a bridge over the river, and they called the town Londinium. You can find out about London's early days, and about the Romans, at the Museum of London. There were different events in London, the Great Fire of London in 1666, the Great Plague in 1665.

In the eighteenth century, Britain was one the most important countries in the world, and London was its most important city. Some Londoners were very rich, and they build some of the most beautiful houses in the city. Many of those houses are standing today. But at the same time, other people lived in cold, dark, wet houses.

Many of the buildings in London today were built when Queen Victoria was the queen. In that time, many railways were built, and for the first-time people could travel by train. In 1851 there was the Great Exhibition at Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. More than six million people came and saw the wonderful exhibits. In 1863, the world's first underground trains began to run in London, between Paddington and Farringdon. In 1881, there were more than three million people in the city.
Today, people from all over the world live in London, and you can hear about 300 different languages here. It is big, noisy, and often dirty-but people love to visit London.

Ответьте на вопросы по данному тексту в письменном виде:

1. What was the first name of London?
2. How many people live in London now?
3. When was the world's first underground trains built?

2. *Royal London*

Visitors like to see the royal buildings, and sometimes you can go inside them too. Buckingham Palace stands at the end of the Mall. The Mall is a long road, and it begins at Trafalgar Square. About 300 people work at the palace, because it is the Queen's home and her "office". Heads of government and royal visitors from around the world meet the Queen here.

At half-past eleven most mornings, the soldiers change the guard at Buckingham Palace. It takes about thirty minutes, and you can stand in front of the palace and watch. Hundreds of visitors do this every day.

In August and September, you can usually visit some of the rooms in the palace, and see paintings by Vermeer, Rembrandt, and Rubens. You can also visit some of the palace gardens.

The Queen's Gallery is in Buckingham Palace Road. Here you can see paintings from all over the world. Next to this is the Royal Mews, the home of the Queen's horses and coaches. You can visit the Queen's Gallery and the Royal Mews at most times of the year.

Hampton Court stands next to the River Thames in a big park. This royal palace first opened to visitors at the time of Queen Victoria. You can take a train to Hampton Court from Waterloo station or in the summer months, you can go there along the river from Westminster Pier.

Then there are the royal parades. On the second Saturday in June, London celebrates the Queen's birthday with a big parade- the Trooping of the Colour. It is not her real birthday-that is in April-but the weather is usually better in June. In the morning, she goes from Buckingham Palace to Horse Guards Parade in one of her coaches. Here soldiers carry the "colour" (a big flag) past the Queen. Thousands of people stand in the Mall and watch the Queen and the soldiers go past.

Ответьте на вопросы по данному тексту в письменном виде:

1. How many people work in Buckingham Palace?
2. When can you visit Buckingham Palace?
3. What does it mean "the Trooping of the Colour"?

3. The City and the Tower of London

November is also the month of the Lord Mayor's Show. It happens on the second Saturday, and Londoners can see their new Lord Mayor. The Mayor travels from his home at Mansion House to the strand in a 200-year-old coach.

The Lord Mayor is the most important person in London after the Queen. The first Mayor of London was Henry Fatality, in 1189. They were first called Lord Mayors in the Bank of England and many other big offices.

Only about five thousand people live in the City, and at the weekends the streets are quiet. But between Monday and Friday, nearly half a million people go to work in the banks and offices there.

The Bank of England is more than three hundred years old. It is a very famous bank, and also has an interesting museum, with money from many different centuries.

The Tower of London is the City's oldest building. It stands by Tower Bridge, and next to the River Thames. In the past, it was a palace and a prison. Kings (and sometimes queens) put their most important prisoners there, and many of these prisoners never came out alive.

The Tower of London is not just one tower; it is eleven towers in different buildings.

Tower Bridge is more than 100 years old. It is one of London's most famous bridges. When tall ships go up the river, the centre of the bridge opens. You can learn more about the bridge at the exhibition there called the "Tower Bridge Experience".

Ответьте на вопросы по данному тексту в письменном виде:

1. What is The Lord Mayor?
2. How old is The Bank of England?
3. What is The Tower of London interesting for?

4. Whitehall and Westminster

South of Trafalgar Square is a long road called Whitehall. Most of the buildings in this road are government offices.

There are two soldiers on horses outside Horse Guards Parade. Walk down the road to Parliament Square, and you go past Downing Street. It is not a long street. The Prime Minister- the head of the British Government – lives at 10 Downing Street.

In 1682, Sir George Downing built the street of the houses near Whitehall Palace. There are only four houses here today, but they are very different now. King George the Second gave number 10 to Sir Robert Walpole in 1735, and British Prime Ministers began to live in 10 Downing Street from that time.

Westminster Abbey is London's oldest and perhaps most famous church. English kings and queens always have their coronations here – from the time of William the Conqueror in 1066 to today in the twenty-first century.

The Houses of Parliament is the home of the British government. The clock high up on the building is called Big Ben, but really Big Ben is the bell in the clock. You can hear Big Ben ring every hour.

In 1605 there was a man called Guy Fawkes. He and his friends did not like King James or his government, and they put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament. But nothing happened, because soldiers found Guy Fawkes and took him away. Now, British people celebrate this every year on 5 November with big fires and fireworks, and they often burn a figure of Guy Fawkes on the fire.

Ответьте на вопросы по данному тексту в письменном виде:

1. Who lives at 10 Downing Street?
2. What is Big Ben?
3. What do people do every year to remember Guy Fawkes?

5. By the river

You cannot see London without a visit to the River Thames. You can walk along the river, go across its many bridges, or go in a boat and see London from the river.

The first Globe Theatre was built at the time of Queen Elizabeth the First. People watched William Shakespeare's plays there. In 1997, a new Shakespeare's Globe Theatre opened, next to the River Thames. In the summer, you can visit the theatre and see Shakespeare's plays. Under the theatre is Shakespeare's Globe Exhibition. Here you can learn more about the work of England's most famous writer and the old and new Globe theatres.

Not far away is Tate Modern, an art gallery with 88 rooms of twentieth and twenty-first century art. The exhibitions change, so there is always something new. There are paintings by Matisse, Picasso, Jackson Pollock, Mark Rothko, Andrey Warhol, and many more.

The Millennium Bridge is London's newest bridge – the first for 100 years. It goes across the river from outside Tate Modern. When it opened in the year 2000, hundreds of people walked across it – and it began to move under their feet! It was not open again for two years. People like walking across the bridge because there are good views of London and the river, and because there are no cars on the bridge.

Then there is the London Eye, a big wheel 135 meters high. It was built in 2008 and celebrates the Millennium. It never stops moving, but it moves very slowly. Visitors travel in the capsules on the wheel for 30 minutes, and when the weather is good, you can see for 40 kilometers across London.

Ответьте на вопросы по данному тексту в письменном виде:

1. Who wrote plays for the first Globe Theatre?
2. What can you see in Tate Modern?
3. Why do people like to go on the Millennium Bridge?

6. Parks and gardens

When you are tired of buildings, you can visit one of London's many beautiful parks.

Hyde Park first opened to the people of London in the seventeenth century. It is not far from the shops of busy Oxford Street, but it is nice and quiet. You can walk or sit under the trees. In the centre is a lake called the Serpentine, and you can take a boat out on the water.

Kensington Gardens is next to Hyde Park. Here you can see a statue of Peter Pan, the famous boy in the book Peter *Pan* by J.M. Barrie. There is also a playground here, called the Diana, Princess of Wales playground. Many people want to remember Princess Diana. She lived near here in Kensington Palace, and the playground has lots of exciting things for children.

Regent's Park is the home of London Zoo. The zoo opened in 1828, and it has animals and birds from all over the world. There is also a theatre in the park. On a summer's evening, you can sit out and watch a play by Shakespeare. Or you can see the park from the water – take a boat along the canal from Camden Lock to Little Venice. In the summer, you can listen to music in the park.

St James's Park is next to the Mall. It is a small park, but very beautiful, and it is the oldest of the royal parks. Lots of birds live on and around the lake in the centre of the park.

Ответьте на вопросы по данному тексту в письменном виде:

1. What are Kensington Gardens famous for?
2. When can you watch Shakespeare's plays?
3. What is St James's Park?

7. More museums and galleries

The British Museum in Great Russell Street is the biggest museum in Britain, and the oldest museum in the world. It opened in 1759. There are 94 galleries (it is a four kilometer walk through all these galleries), a reading room, and bookshops.

The Museums of London at 150 London Wall opened in 1976. There you can learn about London and its people from its earliest times.

At the Natural History Museum in Cromwell Road you can learn all about our world and the people and animals in it. You can see the dinosaur exhibition – with moving dinosaurs – and many more beautiful and interesting things.

The Science Museum has more than 10,000 exhibits. Here you can learn about the science of the past, and the science of today. It also has an IMAX cinema.

The London Transport Museum is in Covent Garden, and tells the story of London's buses and underground trains from the early nineteenth century.

Four million people visit the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square every year. There are more than 2,300 pictures here - the earliest from the thirteenth century.

Next to the National Gallery, in St Martin's Place. Here you can see pictures of famous people.

Madame Tussauds in Marylebone Road is famous for its wax figures. You can see famous people from the past and famous people of today – Abraham Lincoln, Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, Beyoncé and Brad Pitt.

Museums and art galleries can be very busy, but in the late afternoon it is often quieter. In many of the bigger museums and galleries, tickets are free.

Ответьте на вопросы по данному тексту в письменном виде:

1. In what museum can you visit an IMAX cinema?
2. How many pictures are in the National Gallery?
3. Where can you see wax figures?

8. Theatres, music, and sport

London's West End has some of the best theatres in the world, so tickets can be expensive. Sometimes they are fifty pounds or more. But you can get cheaper tickets too.

The National Theatre is in the South Bank Centre by the River Thames. It opened in 1976, and there are three different theatres in the building. There are also five restaurants and cafes, a big bookshop, free art exhibitions, and free music in the evenings.

At the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden you can hear wonderful music and singing from all over the world.

But perhaps you want to see Madonna, or the Red-Hot Chili Peppers, or Usher. Look at Earls Court, Wembley Stadium, and the Brixton Academy. And the place for cinema is Leicester Square. You can see dozens of different films here, and when there is a premiere, you can see the stars with their beautiful clothes and expensive cars.

The Barbican Arts Centre is at Silk Street. It has three cinemas, two theatres, a concert hall, and one of London's biggest art galleries.

Then there are London's clubs – hundreds of them. There are small clubs, big clubs, clubs with 70s music, clubs with the latest music.

Cricket is a very English game. You can see it at Lord's Cricket ground in St John's Wood in North London or the Oval near Vauxhall in South London.

London is the home of some of the most famous names in English football – Chelsea, Tottenham Hotspur.

The world's best tennis players come to London every June for the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships. You can see them at the All England Lawn Tennis Club in Church Road, Wimbledon, but you need to go early. Sometimes people wait all night for tickets.

Ответьте на вопросы по данному тексту в письменном виде:

1. When was the National Theatre opened?
2. What is Cricket?
3. Why do tennis players come to London every June?

9. Shopping and eating

You can buy nearly anything in London. Many of the most famous and expensive shops are in Regent Street, Bond Street, and in Knightsbridge. The most famous shop in all of the city – some people say the most famous in the world – is Harrods, in Knightsbridge. It began in 1849 when Henry Charles Harrod opened a small food shop in Brampton Road. The building in Knightsbridge opened in 1905, and now 4,000 people work there. Some people go there and buy something very, very small, just because they want the bag with the famous 'Harrods' name on it.

When it is time for food, London has everything. You can have dinner in an expensive restaurant for hundreds of pounds – or you can buy a sandwich for not very much at all. You can eat in cafes bars, you can buy food and take in away, and of course you can buy English fish and chips!

London has restaurants from nearly every country in the world, and not all of them are expensive. You can find food fr om Italy, Mexico, Spain, India, China, Russia, and many other countries. There are hundreds of good restaurants in Piccadilly, Soho, Leicester Square, and Covent Garden, and more in Kensington, Knightsbridge, and Chelsea.

And do not forget about pubs. There are thousands of pubs in London. In many pubs you can eat and drink, and pub food is often cheap and good.

Ответьте на вопросы по данному тексту в письменном виде:

1. What is the most famous shop in London?
2. When are good restaurants in London?
3. How many pubs in London do you know?

10. Travelling

When you come to London, do not bring a car. Take an underground train or a bus. Or walk!

The Underground – also called the Tube – is fast. The trains go from about 5 a.m. (later at weekends) to about midnight. Buy your ticket before you get on the train, and don't lose it. You need it when you begin your journey and when you finish it.

Between eight o'clock and ten o'clock in the morning, and between four o'clock and six o'clock in the evening, thousands of people are going to and from work. This is the morning and evening 'rush hour' and you cannot move easily on the trains and the buses. It is much nicer and quieter when you do not travel in the rush hour.

You can see much more of London from the Famous red buses than from the Tube. There are buses for visitors too; they take you around many of the interesting places in the city. It takes about one and a half hours, but you can get off the bus for a visit and get on again later.

You can travel in one of London's famous black taxis (also called 'black cabs'). Most of them are black but some are blue, red, green, or white. Drivers must know all the 25,000 streets in the center of London before they can drive a taxi here.

Ответьте на вопросы по данному тексту в письменном виде:

1. What is the Tube?
2. What colour are London's Famous buses?
3. How many streets do taxi drivers need to know?

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Ex 1 choose the correct answer (*выберите правильный вариант*):

1.	Ann____ a vet.	**A.** is	**B.** are	**C.** am
2.	She _____ from the UK.	**A.** is	**B.** am	**C.** are
3.	_____ are good students.	**A.** I	**B.** He	**C.** They
4.	Show me _____ desk, please!	**A.** he	**B.** she	**C.** her
5.	Why ___ they happy?	**A.** is	**B.** are	**C.** am
6.	_____ you got a big family?	**A.** Is	**B.** Have	**C.** Has
7.	He _____ two pets.	**A.** has	**B.** have	**C.** are
8.	He _____ English.	**A.** is	**B.** are	**C.** am
9.	Yesterday they _____ in the park.	**A.** was	**B.** are	**C.** were
10.	_____ you like classical music?	**A.** Did	**B.** Do	**C.** Does

Ex 2. Find the correct word:

1. **Образованный**
   A) manager **B)** educated **C)** survive
2. **Ставить вопрос**
   A) land use **B)** render assistance **C)** pose a question
3. **Большие площади**
   A) level **B)** land owner **C)** large areas
4. **Оценка возможностей**
   A) render assistance **B)** assessment of potential **C)** using
5. **Простой ответ**
   A) erosion hazard **B)** wildlife **C)** simple answer
6. **Информация о земле**
   A) land information **B)** overexploitation **C)** overgrazing

Ex 3 . Put the words in the correct order (*поставьте слова в правильном порядке*)

1. Has/ Sami / got / a smartphone?
2. she / from Italy/ is?
3. drink/ does/ coffee/she/breakfast/ for?
4. he / got / has/ green eyes?
5. they/ yesterday/ to/ went/ the cinema

Ex 4. Match the words:

1. Land use	a) *вырубка леса*
2. organization	b) *потенциал земельных ресурсов*
3. Land use planning	c) *землеустройство*
4. Land resources capacity	d) *сельский*
5. deforestation	e) *стратегия планирования*
6. rural	f) *организация*
planning strategy	g) *землепользование*

Ex 5. Choose the correct word:

I usually **skate / skates** across the ice in winter.

The lions **stoped / stopped** in the middle of the road.

My teacher sometimes **helps / helped** me with my project.

We **were/ was** there last summer.

They were lost and **don't / didn't** find the path.

He **called / didn't called** five minutes ago.

I **studyed / studied** ten different subjects last year.

The safari parks **is / are** usually very crowded.

Did/ Does Kate carry the books for the teacher last lesson?

Were / Did they play in the college basketball team?

Ex 6. Read the text. Match sentences A–E with gaps 1–5.

<u>One child families – are they good for us?</u>

1___ Or are you an only child? Parents in China are excited about the news that now they can have more than one child. So how are family sizes different around the world?

2___ In Turkey, parents usually have three children. Four out of five children in the USA have brothers or sisters. Most American families have two children. But the American actors Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt are famous for their very big family. They have three children and three other children from different countries. Zahara comes from Ethiopia, Pax comes from Vietnam and Maddox comes from Cambodia.

3___ You can talk to your brother or sister when you are worried about your problems. You can learn lots of things from your siblings. They can teach you new facts. And learning how to get on with each other can teach you life skills too.

What about only children? 4___ Many of the parents of only children worry about this. People say that only children can't share and are not friendly.

However, according to lots of studies, only children are no different from children with siblings. They learn to share in the classroom, or with cousins, step-brothers and step-sisters and their friends. So do only children get benefits? 5___ Only children usually get on very well with their parents and they are very independent.

A In Europe, the average family has two children.

B They don't have brothers or sisters to learn from or share with.

C Have you got any brothers or sisters?

D The answer is yes.

E According to research, a sister or brother is an advantage