

Приложение к рабочей программе дисциплины Иностранный язык

Направления подготовки – 35.03.08 Водные биоресурсы и аквакультура

Направленность (профиль) – Водные биоресурсы и аквакультура

Учебный план 2019 года разработки

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1. Назначение фонда оценочных средств (ФОС) по дисциплине

ФОС по учебной дисциплине – совокупность контрольных материалов, предназначенных для измерения уровня достижения обучающимися установленных результатов обучения, а также и уровня сформированности всех компетенций (или их частей), закрепленных за дисциплиной. ФОС используется при проведении текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.

Задачи ФОС:

- управление процессом приобретения обучающимися необходимых знаний, умений, навыков и формированием компетенций, определенных в ФГОС ВО, по соответствующему направлению подготовки;
- оценка достижений обучающихся в процессе изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» с выделением положительных/отрицательных результатов и планирование предупреждающих/корректирующих мероприятий;
- обеспечение соответствия результатов обучения задачам будущей профессиональной деятельности через совершенствование традиционных и внедрение в образовательный процесс университета инновационных методов обучения;
- самоподготовка и самоконтроль обучающихся в процессе обучения.

2. Структура ФОС и применяемые методы оценки полученных знаний

2.1 Общие сведения о ФОС

ФОС позволяет оценить освоение всех указанных выше дескрипторов компетенции, установленных ОПОП по направлению подготовки. В качестве методов оценивания применяются: наблюдение за работой, наблюдение за действиями в смоделированных условиях, применение активных методов обучения, экспресс-тестирование.

Структурными элементами ФОС по дисциплине являются: входной контроль (предназначается для определения уровня входных знаний), ФОС для проведения текущего контроля, состоящие из устных, письменных заданий, тестов, и шкалу оценивания; ФОС для проведения промежуточной аттестации, состоящий из устных, письменных заданий, и других контрольно-измерительных материалов, описывающих показатели, критерии и шкалу оценивания; методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания.

Применяемые методы оценки полученных знаний по разделам дисциплины

Раздел	Текущая аттестация (количество заданий, работ)						Промежуточная аттестация
	Входной тест	Письменное задание	Устный опрос	Тестирование	Презентация	Творческие методы контроля	
Вводно-коррективный курс. Let me introduce myself Let me introduce myself	+	+	+	+		+	зачет с оценкой
Мой рабочий день. My working day		+	+	+		+	
Наш университет. Our university			+	+		+	
Керчь-мой родной город. Kerch is my native city		+	+	+	+	+	
Российская Федерация. The Russian Federation			+	+	+	+	
Соединенное королевство. The United Kingdom		+	+	+	+	+	
Соединенные штаты. The USA		+	+	+	+	+	

2.2 Оценочные материалы для проведения текущего контроля.

Входной контроль

Тестирование.

Variant1

1. *Употребите нужную форму глаголов to be и to have:*

1. My favourite subjects Physics, IT and Mathematics.
2. We a nice library in the college.
3. The novel written many years ago.

Варианты:

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. am | 5. were |
| 2. is | 6. have |
| 3. are | 7. has |
| 4. was | 8. had |

2. *Определите, к какой части речи относится выделенное слово:*

1. My friend **likes** to make computer programs.
2. This is the oldest **building** in our town.
3. Lomonosov was an **outstanding** scientist.
4. The sun is shining **brightly** in the sky.

Варианты:

1. существительное

2. глагол
3. прилагательное
4. наречие
5. числительное

3. *Вставьте нужный предлог:*

1. Now I'm a student Technical College.
2. Usually I go the timetable which is the hall.

Варианты:

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 1. at | 5. to |
| 2. of | 6. by |
| 3. for | 7. after |
| 4. in | 8. from |

4. *Choose the correct answer*

1. There is too ... salt in the soup. (В супе слишком много соли.)
 - a) much
 - b) many
 - c) a few
2. There are ... sky-scrapers in our city. (В нашем городе есть несколько небоскребов.)
 - a) much
 - b) a little
 - c) a few
3. I've got ... albums of this singer. (У меня есть несколько альбомов этого исполнителя.)
 - a) much
 - b) a few
 - c) a little

5. *Match the pairs of words*

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. builder | a) умный |
| 2. cheap | b) уютный |
| 3. appearance | c) научный |
| 4. scientific | d) строитель |
| 5. cozy | e) внешность |
| 6. clever | f) дешевый |

6. *Put the correct pronoun in the sentence.*

1. am the first-year student.
 - a) I
 - b) He, she, it
 - c) We, you, they
2. Is in the room?
 - a) Somebody
 - b) Anybody
 - c) Everyone
3. are builders
 - a) I
 - b) He, she, it
 - c) We, you, they

7. *Употребите нужный модальный глагол:*

1. You take your umbrella, it's raining.

2. How I get to the museum?
3. After classes students go to the library or different hobby clubs.

Варианты:

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. can | 4. could |
| 2. may | 5. must |
| 3. ought (to) | 6. need |

Variant2

1. *Употребите нужную форму глаголов to be и to have:*

1. The students in the library last week.
2. After a few classes I go to the canteen and breakfast.
3. My father a lot of work to do last week.

Варианты:

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. am | 5. were |
| 2. is | 6. have |
| 3. are | 7. has |
| 4. was | 8. had |

2. *Определите, к какой части речи относится выделенное слово:*

1. Where do you **study**?
2. Do you like your **study**?
3. After classes students go to **their** favorite hobby groups.
4. On the first floor of the college there is a hall, a gym and **some** classes.

Варианты:

1. существительное
2. глагол
3. прилагательное
4. наречие
5. местоимение

3. *Вставьте нужный предлог:*

1. leaving the college I want to continue my study the University.
2. Our college trains specialists work different spheres.

Варианты:

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 1. at | 5. to |
| 2. of | 6. by |
| 3. for | 7. after |
| 4. in | 8. from |

4. *Употребите нужный модальный глагол:*

1. The students come in time to all their lectures.
2. I speak English and don't know German.
3. You take my dictionary.

Варианты:

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. can | 4. could |
| 2. may | 5. must |
| 3. ought (to) | 6. need |

5. Choose the correct answer

1. We've got ... free time. (У нас мало свободного времени.)
 - a) little
 - b) many
 - c) few
2. I have never seen so ... stars in the sky. (Я никогда не видел так много звезд в небе.)
 - a) much
 - b) little
 - c) many
3. Anna spent ... days in Rome. (Анна провела несколько дней в Риме.)
 - a) much
 - b) a few
 - c) a little

6. Match the pairs of words

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. handsome | a) родственники |
| 2. relatives | b) строить |
| 3. technician | c) Соединенное Королевство |
| 4. kitchen | d) красивый (о мужчине) |
| 5. the United Kingdom | e) кухня |
| 6. to build | f) техник |

7. Put the correct pronoun in the sentence.

1. am the first-year student.
- a) I
 - b) He, she, it
 - c) We, you, they

1. Is ... in the room?
- a) Somebody
 - b) Anybody
 - c) Everyone
3. are builders
- a) I
 - b) He, she, it
 - c) We, you, the

Keys:

Variant1.

1. 1-are, 2-have, 3-was
2. 1- глагол, 2-существит, 3-прилагат, 4-наречие
3. 1-of, 2- to, in
4. 1-much, 2-a few, 3-a few
5. 1-d, 2-f, 3-e, 4-c, 5-b, 6-a
6. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
7. 1-3, 2-1, 3-4

Variant 2.

1. 1-were, 2-have, 3-had
2. 1-глагол, 2-существит, 3-местоим, 4-наречие
3. 1-after, at 2- for, in

4. 1-must, 2-can, 3-may
5. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b
6. 1-d, 2-a, 3-f, 4-e, 5-c, 6-b
7. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

Устный опрос монологического и диалогического высказывания по темам.

Темы:

2семестр: 1. About myself. 2. My workingday. 3. Our university. 4. Kerch is my native city. 5. The Russian Federation. 6. The United Kingdom. 7. The USA. (Практикум к практическим занятиям и по самостоятельной работе для студентов 1 курса направлений подготовки: 35.03.08 «Водные биоресурсы и аквакультура», 19.03.03. «Продукты питания животного происхождения», 05.03.06 «Экология и природопользование», 38.03.01 «Экономика», 15.03.02 «Технологические машины и аппараты» технологического факультета очной и заочной формы обучения/сост. М.В.Порчелли, рец. О.Н.Кручина; ФГБОУ ВО «КГМТУ». - Керчь, 2018г.- 116 с.)

Лексический минимум по темам

Раздел
Вводно-коррективный курс
About myself.
My working day.
Our university.
Kerch is my native city.
The Russian Federation.
The United Kingdom.
The USA.

Письменное задание

Раздел
Вводно-коррективный курс
About myself.
My working day.
Our university.
Kerch is my native city.
The Russian Federation.
The United Kingdom.
The USA.

Письменное тестирование по грамматическим темам.

1. Выберите соответствующую форму местоимения some, any, no.

1. We haven't got ___ milk. We can't make breakfast.
2. There are ___ new words in this lesson.
3. Did you buy ___ stamps?
4. There are ___ people in the park because it's cold.
5. Bob always like ___ sugar in his coffee.

a) some b) any c) no

2. Выберите соответствующую форму местоимений much, many, (a) little, (a) few.

1. The winter examination session will begin in ____ days.
a) a little b) a few c) much
2. She ate so ____ dessert that she is in bed today with a stomachache.
a) many b) much c) few
3. There are ____ new pictures in this room.
a) many b) much c) little
4. I drink ____ coffee. I don't like it.
a) many b) few c) little
5. There are very ____ scholarships for students.
a) few b) much c) little

3. Выберите соответствующую форму степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. The Trans-Siberian railway is ____ in the world.
a) long b) longer c) the longest
2. The rivers in America are much ____ than those in England.
a) bigger b) bigger c) the biggest
3. My brother is ____ than I.
a) elder b) the eldest c) eldest
4. English is as ____ as German.
a) difficult b) more difficult c) the most difficult
5. What is the name of ____ port in USA?
a) big b) the most big c) the biggest

4. Откройте скобки и поставьте глаголы во времена Indefinite или Continuous.

1. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work.
2. But yesterday she (not to take) a bus, she (to walk) to her office.
3. While she (to shop) this morning, she (to lose) her money.
4. Who (to speak) there? - I (not to know).
5. Who (to take) care of the children in the future?

5. Определите правильную форму глагола: Present Indefinite/ Present Continuous.

1. My son ____ very well.
a) is swimming b) swims c) swim
2. My friend ____ his holiday in the Caucasus now.
a) spends b) spending c) is spending
3. I watch how he ____ the new words in his exercise book.
a) am writing b) writes c) is writing
4. We ____ to our classes at 8.30 every day.
a) comes b) come c) are coming
5. Is English a special subject at your college? – Yes, it is. We ____ to master it.
a) want b) are wanting c) wants

Ключи

- I 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-a
II 1-b, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c, 5-a
III 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-a, 5-c
IV 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-a, 5-b
V 1-b, 2-c, 3-c, 4-b, 5-a

Indefinite tenses

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. His sister _____ English every day.
a) study b) studis c) studies
2. You _____ to the south next summer.
a) will go b) go c) went
3. They _____ this flat five years ago.
a) received b) receives c) did receive
4. Many English words _____ from the French language.
a) came b) camed c) comed
5. Yesterday he _____ very quickly.
a) don't run b) doesn't run c) didn't run
5. They _____ to our city many years ago.
a) came b) camed c) come
6. I'm sure he _____ hard next month.
a) will work b) worked c) works
7. He _____ letters because he is going to return soon.
a) doesn't write b) don't write c) doesn't writes
8. Ms. Roger is a nurse in a hospital. She _____ to look after people.
a) liked b) likes c) like
9. They _____ from the library.
a) didn't returned b) not returned c) didn't return
10. Last year the scientists _____ important work in geochemistry.
a) doed b) did c) do
11. The foreign delegation _____ in Moscow last week.
a) arrive b) arrives c) arrived
12. You _____ about your parents. It's badly.
a) will not think b) don't think c) didn't think
13. I was very busy last summer and _____ to voyage.
a) didn't go b) don't went c) didn't went
14. The friends _____ this novel last evening.
a) know b) knew c) knowed
15. After classes I usually _____ to the canteen for lunch.
a) goes b) went c) go
16. Let's cook. Children _____ usually very hungry after school.
a) are b) be c) will be
17. She _____ to wait for us at the University.
a) don't want b) doesn't wants c) doesn't want
18. We _____ to the park with our children last Sunday.
a) went b) will go c) go
19. He _____ your article the next time.
a) read b) will read c) readed
20. My friend and I often _____ to the theatre to see a new performance.
a) goes b) go c) went
21. The other day I _____ some good music on the radio.
a) listen b) listened c) will listen
22. He usually _____ his free time with his relatives.
a) don't pass b) doesn't pass c) didn't pass
23. My father _____ me the bicycle for my next birthday.
a) will buy b) bought c) buys
24. He _____ to study English two years ago.

- a) begin b) begun c) began

Ключи.

1-с, 2-а, 3-а, 4-а, 5-а, 6-а, 7-а, 8-б, 9-с, 10-б, 11-с, 12-б, 13-а, 14-б, 15-с, 16-а, 17-с, 18-а, 19-б, 20-б, 21-с, 22-б, 23-а, 24-с

Present Tenses.

Выберите ваш вариант ответа вместо пропусков.

1. I am tired. We _____ for more than an hour. Let's stop and rest for a while.
a) are walking b) have been walking c) walk d) have walked
2. I have read this chapter in my chemistry text three times, and still I _____ it.
a) understand b) haven't understood c) don't understand d) have understood
3. How long _____ a course of lectures on Medieval History?
a) has Professor Donaldson delivered b) does Professor Donaldson deliver
c) is Professor Donaldson delivering d) has Professor Donaldson been delivering
4. Anne is a fashion designer; she _____ to the opening of every new fashion show in the city.
a) goes b) is going c) has been going d) has gone
5. Sonia _____ as a computer programmer this year, but she'd like to try something different in the future.
a) works b) has been working c) has worked d) is working
6. A group of scientists are travelling around Africa. How many countries _____ so far, I wonder?
a) have they been visiting b) have they visited c) they have visited d) do they visit
7. Their car is as good as new though they _____ it for a number of years.
a) have been having b) have had c) have d) are having
8. Jake is a good footballer. Do you know since when _____ football?
a) has he been playing b) he has been playing c) he plays d) is he playing
9. You may take this magazine. I _____ through it already.
a) have looked b) am looking c) have been looking d) look
10. Jerry promised to come to work in time. He is not here, and he _____ even .
a) hasn't been calling b) isn't calling c) hasn't called d) doesn't call
11. David is quite an athlete. He wants to be strong and healthy that's why he _____ every morning.
a) jogs b) has jogged c) is jogging d) has been jogging
12. - What are you looking for? – I _____ my umbrella somewhere, and now I don't know where it is.
a) have left b) have been leaving c) leave d) has left
13. Today the world _____ so rapidly; things never stay the same.
a) changes b) has changed c) has been changing d) is changing
14. My mother is a medical nurse; she takes care of sick and old people. What _____ for a living?
a) has your mother been doing b) does your mother do

c) is your mother doing d) has your mother done

15. Who _____ my newspaper? It was on my desk a minute ago.

a) took b) has taken b) takes c) have taken

Ключи.

1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a, 5-d, 6-b, 7-b, 8-b, 9-a, 10-c, 11-a, 12-a, 13-d, 14-b, 15-b

Past Tenses.

Выберите ваш вариант ответа вместо пропусков.

1. He had been away for many years and when he visited his native town, he saw that it _____ greatly.

a) was changing b) changed c) had been changing d) had changed

2) It wasn't raining when I looked out of the window; the sun was shining. But it _____ earlier. That's why the ground was wet.

a) had been raining b) had rained c) rained d) was raining

3) Margaret didn't wear her shoes; she was barefoot. She _____ on a piece of broken glass and cut her foot.

a) was stepping b) stepped c) had stepped d) had been stepping

4) Sam says he didn't enjoy the program because the TV set _____ properly.

a) hadn't been working b) wasn't working c) didn't work d) hadn't worked

5) In 1912 the Titanic _____ an iceberg on its first trip across the Atlantic, and it sank four hours later.

a) had hit b) hit c) was hitting d) had been hitting

6) While I _____ a burglar climbed into the room through the window.

a) had slept b) had been sleeping c) was sleeping d) slept

7) He _____ ill for three days, so his mother wanted to bring him to a doctor, but he didn't want to go. a) had been feeling b) had felt c) was feeling d) felt

8) Scarcely _____ out of the window when I saw a flash of light.

a) was I looking b) had I been looking c) I was looking d) had I looked

9) Rescue workers _____ a man, a woman, and two children from cold rushing water.

a) pulled b) had pulled c) were pulling d) had been pulling

10) Our neighbours called the police when they found out that somebody _____ into their house.

a) broke b) was breaking c) had been breaking d) had broken

11) Her face was stained with tears and her eyes were red. She _____ .

a) had cried b) was crying c) cried d) had been crying

12) He didn't see me as he was reading when I _____ into the room.

a) was coming b) came c) had come d) had been coming

13) He was taken to the police station because he _____ into a car in front of him.

a) had crashed b) wasn't crashing c) didn't crash d) crashed

14) I found the way to her house quite easily because Nora _____ it to me very well.

a) had been describing b) was describing c) described d) had described

15) Who _____ in this house before they pulled it down?

a) lived b) was living c) had lived d) had been living

Ключи

1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b, 6-c, 7-a, 8-d, 9-a, 10-d, 11-d, 12-b, 13-a, 14-d, 15-d

Passive Voice.

Выберите ваш вариант ответа вместо пропусков.

1) A new book _____ by that company next year.

a) will be published b) is publishing c) will publish

2) Our plan _____ by the members of the committee.

a) considers b) is considered c) is being considered

3) A prize _____ to whoever solves this equation.

a) gives b) will be giving c) will be given

4) When the manager arrived, the problem _____ .

a) had already solved b) had already been solved c) had solved

5) Battle Creek is a hard-working city, where businesses _____ dedicated employees who want to build a good life for their families.

a) have not found b) have found c) found

6) Four people _____ in a train crash.

a) killed b) have killed c) have been killed

7) The house _____ by a pop star.

a) have bought b) was bought c) bought

8) The room _____ later.

a) has been cleaned b) will be cleaned c) will clean

9) Many accidents _____ by dangerous driving.

a) are caused b) have been caused c) caused

10) People _____ this road very often.

a) haven't used b) don't use c) aren't used

11) This situation is serious. Something must _____ before it's too late.

a) have done b) do c) be done

12) Have you heard the news? The President _____ !

a) shot b) has shot c) has been shot

13) Two men tried to sell a painting that _____ .

a) had stolen b) was stolen c) had been stolen

14) This is a large hall. Many parties _____ here.

a) are held b) has been held c) are being held

15) In more than 200 years the USA Constitution _____ 26 times.

a) is amended b) is being amended c) has been amended

Ключи

1-a, 2-c, 3-c, 4-b, 5-c, 6-c, 7-b, 8-b, 9-a, 10-b, 11-c, 12-c, 13-c, 14-a, 15-c

Modals

Выберите ваш вариант ответа вместо пропусков.

1) Lisa _____ get bored in her job. Her job is so boring.

a) must b) can't c) should d) would

2) Jack _____ go to hospital yesterday.

a) should b) must c) has to d) had to

3) You look tired. You _____ go to bed.

a) would b) must c) should d) could

4) It's a secret. You _____ tell anyone.

a) needn't b) wouldn't c) shouldn't d) mustn't

5) I was surprised that she say _____ such rude words.

a) should b) must c) would d) will

6) My grandfather _____ speak six languages many years ago.

a) need b) shall c) should d) could

7) What shall we do this evening? We _____ go out.

a) could b) ought to c) should d) would

8) I _____ to sleep recently.

a) haven't been able b) mustn't c) couldn't d) can't

9) You have just had lunch. You _____ be hungry.

a) mustn't b) shouldn't c) wouldn't d) can't

10) _____ you please be quiet? I'm trying to read.

a) Would b) Should c) Can d) Shall

11) He _____ be at home. He _____ be out.

a) can, shouldn't b) must, can't c) must, needn't d) should, mustn't

12) I _____ leave the party early last night. I wasn't very well.

a) had to b) must c) have to d) was to

13) Are you going to read the report? No, I _____. I already know what it says.

a) shouldn't b) needn't c) can't d) mustn't

14) She _____ help you tomorrow.
a) will be able to b) is able to c) could d) will can

15) Jim gave me a letter to post. I _____ remember to post it.
a) needn't b) must c) can d) may

Ключи

1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-d, 5-a, 6-d, 7-a, 8-a, 9-d, 10-a, 11-b, 12-a, 13-b, 14-a, 15-b.

2.3 Оценочные материалы для проведения промежуточного контроля

Зачет с оценкой

На зачет с оценкой выносятся лексические единицы, изученные в рамках 2 семестра. Каждому студенту необходимо перевести текст профессиональной направленности, побеседовать с преподавателем по изученным темам. При переводе текста студентам разрешается пользоваться словарём.

Оценивание производится по традиционной шкале: отлично (5), хорошо (4), удовлетворительно (3), неудовлетворительно (2)

Отлично – теоретическое содержание учебного материала освоено студентом в полном объеме, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки в основном сформированы, однако они могут быть недостаточными; перевод текста выполнен, хотя некоторые ответы могут содержать лишь незначительные ошибки; качество выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному,

Хорошо - теоретическое содержание учебного материала освоено студентом в полном объеме, однако в процессе ответа наблюдаются ошибки, в ходе выполнения практических заданий имеются незначительные грамматические погрешности, но в целом практические навыки сформированы; перевод текста и задания к нему выполнены, хотя некоторые ответы могут содержать лишь незначительные ошибки;

Удовлетворительно - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы с текстом не сформированы, большинство заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения очень низкое;

Условно неудовлетворительно - большинство заданий не выполнено, при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.

Экзаменационный материал.

Разговорные темы.

1. About myself.
2. My working day.
3. Our university.
4. Kerch is my native city.
5. The Russian Federation.
6. The United Kingdom.
7. The USA.

Тексты для письменного перевода.

MOSCOW - THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY

Moscow was founded in 1147 by the prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Moscow is the capital and the largest city of Russia. It is also the capital of Moscow region. It stands on the banks of the Moskva

River. More than nine million people live in the city. Moscow is the economic, political and cultural centre of Russia. Railways and numerous airlines link the city with all parts of Russia. Moscow Canal, Moskva River, and Volga-Don Canal link Moscow with the Baltic Sea, the White Sea, the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Azov.

Moscow covers the area of about 880 square kilometres. Concentric boulevards divide the city into several sections. At the centre of the concentric circles are the fortress Kremlin and the Red Square.

The Kremlin has the shape of a triangle with one side along the north bank of the Moskva River. A stone wall, up to 21 m in height with 19 towers, surrounds this triangular complex of former palaces, cathedrals, and other monuments. The Great Kremlin Palace, completed in 1849, is the most impressive structure inside the Kremlin. Other famous Kremlin palaces are the Granovitaya Palace (built in 1491) and the Terem (built in 1636).

Among many cathedrals, now used mainly as museums, are the Cathedral of the Assumption (Успения) and the Archangel Cathedral, each with five gilded domes, and the Cathedral of the Annunciation (Благовещения) (built in 13th—14th century), with nine gilded domes. The bell tower of Ivan the Great has the height of 98 metres. On a nearby pedestal there is the Tsar Bell (nearly 200 tons), one of the largest in the world. A recent addition to the Kremlin is the Palace of Congresses, completed in 1961.

St Basil's Cathedral, a masterpiece of Russian architecture with coloured domes, stands at one end of Red Square and at the other end there is Historical Museum.

Other points of interest in Moscow include the Central Lenin Stadium, comprising about 130 buildings for various sports and the tall Ostankino TV tower, which contains a revolving restaurant and an observation platform. Moscow has a modern railway underground system (Metro) famous for its marble-walled stations.

Moscow is a scientific and cultural center with a lot of institutes, universities, libraries and museums. The city leads a vast cultural life. It has a lot of cinemas, clubs, concert halls, more than 40 drama and musical theatres, including the Bolshoi Theatre, the Art Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Vakhtangov Theatre.

Muscovites are proud of their museums: the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the A. S. Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Historical Museum. Crowds of people visit Tretyakov Gallery admiring beautiful pictures of Russian painters.

There are a lot of big plants and factories in Moscow. Among the products are aircraft, high-quality steel, ball bearings, cars and other motor vehicles, machine tools, electrical equipment, precision instruments, radios, chemicals, textiles, shoes, paper, furniture. Food processing, printing, and the repair of rail equipment are important industries.

THE ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom has a developed mixed private- and public-enterprise economy and ranks among the top industrial countries in growth rates, productivity, and competitiveness. The gross national product (GNP) is growing faster than the population. The GNP per capita is among that of most other European countries.

The state sector was reduced during the 1980s and 1990s owing to policies of privatization, or denationalization, of publicly owned corporations. There was also an improvement in the standard of living. Unemployment and inflation rates were gradually reduced but remained high.

Nowadays, government policies include the close monitoring and frequent adjustment of interest rates; a gradual reduction in the level of direct personal taxation; a reduction in the levels of power and influence of national trade unions in national labour negotiations; the encouragement of wider home ownership and of individuals' share holdings in companies. Considerable emphasis is placed on increased exposure of the economy to market forces. The government controls the production of coal, steel, and ships, it also runs certain utilities, the railways, and most civil aviation.

Manufacturing industries account for one-fifth of the GNP. Small companies predominate, though companies with 500 or more employees employ a larger percentage of the work force. Major

manufactures include motor vehicles, aerospace equipment, electronic data- processing and telecommunication equipment, metal goods, precision instruments, petrochemicals, and other chemicals. High-technology industries are being developed.

Agriculture accounts for less than 2 percent of the GNP and employs some 2 percent of the work force. Farming is highly mechanized, though farms are not extremely large, and is dominated by the raising of sheep and cattle. The United Kingdom is not agriculturally self- sufficient. Chief crops include barley, wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes.

The mineral industry accounts for approximately 6 percent of the GNP but employs less than 1 percent of the work force. Production from oil fields in the North Sea has allowed the United Kingdom to become virtually self-sufficient in petroleum. The United Kingdom's coal industry, despite its steady decline since the early 1950s, remains one of the largest and most technologically advanced in Europe.

Public revenues ordinarily fall short of expenditures and are chiefly derived from income taxes, which are highly progressive, and excises. A single graduated income tax was introduced in 1973. Deficits are offset by public borrowing. The country (as well as its capital) is a major world financial and banking centre.

Chief imports of Great Britain are: metallic ores, except iron ore, food. Chief exports are: china, automobiles and other vehicles, wooden goods, steel, electrical and mechanical machinery, tractors, scientific instruments, chemicals, petroleum.

Just under half of the total population is in the labour force. The highest proportion of employees (more than two-thirds) are in the service sectors, financial services and distribution. Manufacturing, although it has declined, employs more than one-fifth of all workers. Smaller numbers are in construction, energy, agriculture, forestry, and fishing.

ECONOMY OF THE USA

The United States has been the world's leading industrial nation since early in the 20th century. Until the second half of the 19th century, agriculture remained the dominant US economic activity. After the Civil War, great advances were made in the production of basic industrial goods. By World War I, exports of manufactured goods had become more important than the export of raw materials; as manufacturing grew, agriculture became increasingly mechanized and efficient, employing fewer and fewer workers. The most important development in the economy since World War II has been the tremendous growth of service industries, such as government services, professional services, trade, and financial activities. Today, service industries are the most important sector of the economy, employing almost three- quarters of the workforce. Manufacturing employs approximately 17 per cent of the labour force and agriculture less than 3 per cent of the workers.

Beginning in the 1930s, the government of the United States played an increasingly active role in the economy. Even though the US economy in the 1990s was based on free enterprise, the government regulated business in various ways. Some government regulations were drawn up to protect consumers from unsafe products and workers from unsafe working conditions; others were designed to reduce environmental pollution.

The federal budget for fiscal year 1993-1994 included estimated expenditures of \$1.48 trillion, or about one- quarter of the nation's gross national product (GNP). Revenue in 1991—1992 was estimated at \$1.08 trillion. The United States has consistently recorded annual budget deficits of \$100 billion or more since the early 1980s.

In 1993 the United State's annual GNP was more than \$6.4 trillion. With a per-capita GNP of nearly \$24,700, the people of the United States had one of the highest standards of living. The GDP in 1994 was over \$6.7 trillion.

The US economy consists of three main sectors-the primary, secondary, and tertiary.

Primary economic activities are those directly involving the natural environment, including agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining, and usually contribute about 4 per cent of the yearly GDP.

Secondary economic activities involve processing or combining materials into new products, and include manufacturing and construction, this sector accounts for approximately 23 per cent of the GDP.

Tertiary economic activities involve the output of services rather than goods. Examples of tertiary activities include wholesale and retail trade, banking, government, and transport. The tertiary is the most important sector by far and accounts for almost 73 per cent of the annual GDP.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UK

Education after 16 is voluntary in United Kingdom. Students, who live in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland must take at the age of 16 the examinations for the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). In Scotland students receive the Scottish Certificate of Education. After this exam students can choose to stay on in school or attend colleges of further education.

British universities are self-governing and are guaranteed academic independence. Funding for education and research is provided by funding councils set up by Parliament. The number of universities jumped in 1992 when polytechnics and some other higher education establishments were given the right to become universities. By the end of 1994, there were some 90 universities, almost half of them former polytechnics, including the Open University.

Many of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge universities were founded in the 12th and 13th centuries. All other universities in Britain were founded in the 19th and 20th centuries. The Open University, based in Milton Keynes, England, was founded in 1969. It uses extension techniques of correspondence courses, television and radio programmes, and videocassettes, supported by local study centres and residential summer schools, to provide higher education opportunities to a wide variety of people.

During the 1960s there was a significant increase in the number of new universities, reflecting a fast growth in student numbers, which was made possible by an expansion in grant facilities. During the 1980s, an expansion in higher education places led to another large jump in student numbers. In the 1992—1993 academic year there were more than 1.4 million students in full- or part-time higher education in Great Britain, compared with just under 850,000 a decade earlier. About one quarter of young people are in higher education in England, Wales, and Scotland; one third in Northern Ireland. About 90 per cent of students get state grants to cover tuition fees and living costs.

The size of the grant is determined by parents income. Since the late 1980s, however, grants have been frozen; students can apply for a student loan.