

**Частное образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
"Ростовский институт защиты предпринимателя"**

(г. Ростов-на-Дону)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Ректор  
Паршина А.А.

**Иностранный язык**  
рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля)

Учебный план	40.02.01-ОФО 9 кл Право и организация социального обеспечения Профиль получаемого профессионального образования при реализации программы основного общего образования: социально-экономический	
Квалификация	<b>Юрист</b>	
Форма обучения	<b>очная</b>	
Общая трудоемкость	<b>0 ЗЕТ</b>	
Часов по учебному плану	152	Виды контроля в семестрах: экзамены 6 зачеты 4, 5
в том числе:		
аудиторные занятия	122	
самостоятельная работа	30	
контактная работа во время промежуточной аттестации (ИКР)	0	

**Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам**

Семестр (<Курс>. <Семестр на курсе>)	3 (2.1)		4 (2.2)		5 (3.1)		6 (3.2)		Итого	
	УП	РП	УП	РП	УП	РП	УП	РП		
Неделя	17		20		17		7			
Вид занятий	УП	РП	УП	РП	УП	РП	УП	РП	УП	РП
Практические	34	34	40	40	34	34	14	14	122	122
Итого ауд.	34	34	40	40	34	34	14	14	122	122
Контактная работа	34	34	40	40	34	34	14	14	122	122
Сам. работа	16	16	6	6	4	4	4	4	30	30
Итого	50	50	46	46	38	38	18	18	152	152

Программу составил(и):  
Преод. Сорока О.И;  
Преод. Недикова И.Я.

Рецензент(ы):  
*к.ф.н., доц. Дышекова О.В.*

Рабочая программа дисциплины  
**Иностранный язык**

разработана в соответствии с ФГОС СПО:  
Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт среднего профессионального образования по специальности 40.02.01 ПРАВО И ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ (программа подготовки специалистов среднего звена). (приказ Минобрнауки России от 12.05.2014 г. № 508)

составлена на основании учебного плана:  
Право и организация социального обеспечения  
Профиль получаемого профессионального образования при реализации программы основного общего образования: социально-экономический  
утвержденного учёным советом вуза от 24.06.2021 г. протокол № 33.

Рабочая программа одобрена на заседании кафедры  
**Гуманитарные и социально-экономические дисциплины (СПО)**

Протокол от 24.05.2021 г. №10

Директор Грищенко М.А.

### 1. ОБЛАСТЬ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 1.1 | Программа учебной дисциплины является частью основной профессиональной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности СПО 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения. |
|-----|---|

### 2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ) В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Цикл (раздел) ОП:	ОГСЭ
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- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| <b>2.1</b> | <b>Требования к предварительной подготовке обучающегося:</b>  |
| 2.1.1      | Иностранный язык  |
| 2.1.2      | История   |
| 2.1.3      | Литература  |
| 2.1.4      | Право   |
| 2.1.5      | Родная литература   |
| 2.1.6      | Экономика   |
| <b>2.2</b> | <b>Дисциплины (модули) и практики, для которых освоение данной дисциплины (модуля) необходимо как предшествующее:</b> |

### 3. ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ) – ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К РЕЗУЛЬТАТУ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

**В результате освоения дисциплины (модуля) обучающийся должен:**

#### 3.1 Знать

лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

#### 3.2 Уметь

общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

**ОК 1: Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.**

**ОК 2: Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.**

**ОК 3: Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.**

**ОК 4: Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.**

**ОК 5: Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.**

**ОК 6: Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.**

**ОК 7: Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.**

**ОК 8: Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.**

**ОК 9: Ориентироваться в условиях постоянного изменения правовой базы.**

**ОК 10: Соблюдать основы здорового образа жизни, требования охраны труда.**

**ОК 11: Соблюдать деловой этикет, культуру и психологические основы общения, нормы и правила поведения.**

**ОК 12: Проявлять нетерпимость к коррупционному поведению.**

**4. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)**

Код занятия	Наименование разделов и тем /вид занятия/	Семестр / Курс	Часов	Компетенции	Литература и эл. ресурсы	Инте ракт.	Примечание
	<b>Раздел 1.</b>						
1.1	Великобритания, США-экономическая и политическая система. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	3					
1.2	Устные темы: «Великобритания», «США», «Экономическая и политическая система стран изучаемого языка». /Пр/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
1.3	Грамматика: артикль; единственное и множественное число существительных; степени сравнения прилагательных; слова million, thousand, hundred. /Пр/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
1.4	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов страноведческой направленности. /Ср/	3	3	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
1.5	Законодательная система стран изучаемого языка. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	3					
1.6	Устные темы: Законодательная система стран изучаемого языка. /Пр/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
1.7	Грамматика: Времена группы Simple; предлоги места и направления. /Пр/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
1.8	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. /Ср/	3	3	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		

1.9	Судебная и исполнительная власть в странах изучаемого языка. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	3					
1.10	Устные темы: Судебная и исполнительная власть в странах изучаемого языка. /Пр/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
1.11	Грамматика: Простые времена в пассивном залоге. /Пр/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
1.12	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности /Ср/	3	3	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
1.13	Резюме, интервью, деловые визиты, код поведения. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	3					
1.14	Устные темы: Резюме, интервью, деловые визиты, код поведения. /Пр/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
1.15	Грамматика: Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты; продолженные времена; конструкция to be going to smth. /Пр/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
1.16	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. /Ср/	3	3	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
1.17	Что такое закон и право. Введение. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	3					
1.18	Устные темы: «Что такое закон и право», «Конституция». Грамматика: Продолженные времена в пассивном залоге. /Пр/	3	2	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		

1.19	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. /Ср/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
1.20	/Др/	3		ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
<b>Раздел 2.</b>							
2.1	Судебная система. Обязанности присяжных заседателей. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	4					
2.2	Устные темы: Судебная система. Обязанности присяжных заседателей. /Пр/	4	8	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
2.3	Грамматика: Местоимение it; определительные придаточные предложения; Совершенные времена в пассивном залоге. /Пр/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
2.4	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. /Ср/	4	2	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
2.5	Деловая корреспонденция. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	4					
2.6	Устные темы: Запрос. Предложение. Деловые переговоры. Цены. Условия поставки, условия платежа. /Пр/	4	7	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
2.7	Грамматика: дополнительные придаточные предложения; правила согласования времён. /Пр/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
2.8	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности /Ср/	4	2	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		

2.9	Контракты, накладные, транспортные документы, страховка, банковские гарантии. Общий грамматический курс /Тема/	4					
2.10	Устные темы: Контракты, накладные, транспортные документы, страховка, банковские гарантии. /Пр/	4	7	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
2.11	Грамматика: неопределённая форма глагола; местоимение other. /Пр/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
2.12	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. /Ср/	4	2	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
2.13	/Зачёт/	4		ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
<b>Раздел 3.</b>							
3.1	Свидетели. Преступление. Наказание. Гражданский суд. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	5					
3.2	Устные темы: Свидетели. Преступление. Наказание. Гражданский суд. /Пр/	5	8	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
3.3	Грамматика: Согласование подлежащих со сказуемыми; дополнительные значения модальных глаголов. /Пр/	5	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
3.4	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. /Ср/	5	1	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
3.5	Судебный процесс. Подсудимый. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	5					

3.6	Судебный процесс. Подсудимый. /Пр/	5	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
3.7	Грамматика: Отглагольные существительные. Времена активного залога. /Пр/	5	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
3.8	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности /Ср/	5	1	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
3.9	Уголовный процесс. Причинение телесных повреждений. Общий грамматический курс /Тема/	5					
3.10	Устные темы: Уголовный процесс. Причинение телесных повреждений. /Пр/	5	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
3.11	Грамматика: Условные придаточные предложения (тип 1,2,3); союзы either... or, neither...nor. /Пр/	5	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
3.12	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности /Ср/	5	2	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
3.13	/Зачёт/	5		ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
	<b>Раздел 4.</b>						
4.1	Составление резюме при устройстве на работу. Группа неопределенного времени - сравнительная характеристика. /Тема/	6					
4.2	Составление резюме при устройстве на работу. /Пр/	6	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		



4.3	Группа неопределенного времени - сравнительная характеристика. /Пр/	6	2	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
4.4	Подготовить опорный конспект «Система времен глагола в неопределенном времени»; подготовить резюме. /Ср/	6	1	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
4.5	Адвокаты и их функции. Сложное дополнение. Complex object /Тема/	6					
4.6	Адвокаты и их функции. /Пр/	6	2	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
4.7	Сложное дополнение. Complex object. /Пр/	6	2	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
4.8	Чтение текста профессиональной направленности, работа со словарем; составление глоссария профессиональных терминов; грамматические упражнения. /Ср/	6	1	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
4.9	Менеджмент. Основные функции менеджмента. Менеджмент в юриспруденции. Сложное дополнение. Complex object. /Тема/	6					
4.10	Менеджмент. Основные функции менеджмента. Менеджмент в юриспруденции. /Пр/	6	2	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
4.11	Сложное дополнение. Complex object. /Пр/	6	2	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
4.12	Чтение текстов профессиональной направленности, работа со словарем, составление глоссария профессиональных терминов; грамматические упражнения, подготовка к экзамену. /Ср/	6	2	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		

4.13	/Экзамен/	6		ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3Л2.1 Л2.2		
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## 5. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

### 5.1. Контрольные вопросы и задания

Диагностический тест

I. Выберите нужное:

1. Many children...a lot of time watching TV.

- a) are spending
- b) spending
- c) spend
- d) spends

2. He...in London at the moment.

- a) lives
- b) is living
- c) live
- d) living

3. If it... cold, we`ll go for a walk.

- a) isn`t
- b) doesn`t
- c) won`t
- d) wouldn`t

4. I ... two interesting books this month.

- a) had read
- b) have read
- c) read
- d) has read

5. The letters...sent yesterday.

- a) are
- b) sent
- c) have been sent
- d) were

6. The children... that they would clean the schoolyard.

- a) said
- b) says
- c) will say
- d) have said

7. Which of you...play chess?

- a) may
- b) should
- c) can
- d) must

8. The teacher said that she...our exercise-books.

- a) brought
- b) has brought
- c) brings
- d) had brought

9. School leavers are going to have examinations, so they...to work hard next spring.

- a) must
- b) have
- c) will have
- d) had

10. How many bedrooms... in their new house?  
a) are  
b) were  
c) are there  
d) were there
11. Would you like...tea?  
a) a  
b) any  
c) every  
d) some
12. We went on holiday with some friends of... .  
a) my  
b) ours  
c) our  
d) him
13. The Volga is...than the Thames.  
a) long  
b) longer  
c) more long  
d) the longest
14. She opened the door... .  
a) slow  
b) slowly  
c) more slow  
d) the most slow
15. They got married ...15 May.  
a) at  
b) in  
c) on  
d) into
16. I insist on his...here tomorrow.  
a) come  
b) coming  
c) comes  
d) will be coming
17. The grandfather took a sweet...his pocket and gave it to the child.  
a) through  
b) above  
c) in  
d) out of
18. Chaplin played only in black and white films,...he?  
a) did  
b) didn't  
c) was  
d) wasn't
19. She came home late.  
a) When she came home?  
b) When came she home?  
c) When did she come home?  
d) When did she came home?
20. It often snows in February.  
a) Do it often snow in February?  
b) It often snows in February?  
c) Does it often snow in February?
21. What is the...news?  
a) last

- b) recent
- c) latest
- d) latter

22. Why do you ...her? She`s a very kind person.

- a) like
- b) unlike
- c) disagree
- d) dislike

23. Where did the football match...?

- a) takes place
- b) take place
- c) take part
- d) take care

24. I take...with my tea.

- a) salt
- b) milk
- c) coffee
- d) bread

25. I am...whith the results of the test. They are bad.

- a) satisfied
- b) unsatisfied
- c) unlucky
- d) unfair

26. Don`t ...at the lesson.

- a) speak
- b) say
- c) talk
- d) tell

27. Paraphrase the sentences using your active vocabulary.

- a) coming
- b) going
- c) approaching
- d) following

28. Retell the... in English.

- a) next
- b) going
- c) following
- d) approaching

29. Famous people worked hard to develop their abilities.

- a) talents
- b) activities
- c) habits
- d) customs

30. Different people have different views.

- a) religions
- b) opinions
- c) ideals
- d) thoughts

A Frenchman was travelling in England. He couldn`t speak English at all. He knew only a few English words and it was difficult for him to make himself understood. One day he came to a country inn. He felt hungry and decided to have lunch there. He wanted to order some mushrooms which he liked very much. So he called the waiter and spoke to him in French. The waiter couldn`t understand a single word.

What was the Frenchman to do?

At last he had a good idea. "If I show him a picture of a mushroom, he will understand what I want", he said to himself.

So he took a piece of paper and a pencil and drew a picture of a mushroom. The waiter looked at it and ran out of the room. A few minutes later the waiter returned with an umbrella, for this how he had understood the picture.

31. Определите тему текста и закончите предложение:

The text describes... .

- a) the difficulties of a Frenchman travelling in England
- b) the difficulties of a traveller, who did not know French
- c) the way the traveller discussed the problems with the waiter
- d) the way of cooking mushrooms in a country inn

32. В тексте слово waiter означает

- a) хозяин
- b) хозяйка
- c) слуга
- d) официант

33. Выберите предложение, соответствующее содержанию текста:

- a) The Frenchman wanted to draw a picture of an inn.
- b) The Frenchman tried to make the waiter speak French.
- c) The waiter understood what the Frenchman wanted.
- d) The Frenchman wanted to have a lunch in an inn.

34. A ...Frenchman decided to order some mushrooms.

- a) tired
- b) thirsty
- c) hungry
- d) cheerful

35. The Frenchman had difficulties with... .

- a) mushroom for lunch
- b) an umbrella
- c) a pen and paper
- d) the English language

36. Выберите предложение не соответствующее содержанию текста:

- a) The Frenchman was hungry and came to an inn.
- b) He wanted to eat his favourite mushrooms.
- c) The Frenchman showed a picture of a mushroom to the waiter.
- d) The waiter ran to prepare lunch for the Frenchman.

37. What did the waiter bring?

- a) He brought a piece of paper and pen.
- b) He brought a picture of a mushroom.
- c) He brought a plate of mushrooms.
- d) He brought an umbrella.

38. Выберите наиболее удачный заголовок:

- a) A Frenchman in England
- b) Misunderstanding
- c) A lunch in an inn.
- d) A talk in an inn.

39. ...is the capital of Canada

- a) Wellington
- b) Ottawa
- c) Canberra
- d) New York

40. The flag of the USA consists of...

- a) 13 stripes and 55 stars
- b) 11 stripes and 50 stars
- c) 15 stripes and 13 stars
- d) 13 stripes and 50 stars

Вопросы для подготовки к зачету: 2 курс

1. Ознакомиться с содержанием профессионально ориентированного текста на иностранном языке, сделать письменный перевод (со словарем) указанного фрагмента текста.
2. Принять участие в беседе с преподавателем по содержанию текста и затронутым в нем проблемам. (Во время беседы студент может обращаться к тексту).
3. Выполнить задание по грамматическому материалу.

## 3 курс

Типовые контрольные задания для оценки умений, знаний, практического опыта, компетенций:

1. Заполните пропуски необходимыми словами или словосочетаниями:

- The USA borders on Canada in the north and on ... in the south.
- The USA is a highly ... industrial and agricultural country.
- Officially the USA comprises 50 states and ....

2. Поставьте глаголы в правильную глагольную форму действительного залога:

- He often (to write) letters to his parents.
- My mother (to cook) a cake for my birthday when I came home yesterday.
- Our friends (to go) away some minutes ago.
- I just (to finish) my work.
- His sister (to go) to the seaside next July.

3. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму страдательного залога:

- Usually the floor (to sweep) every day.
- Those books (to return) to the library yesterday.
- The patient (to operate) tomorrow morning.
- Litter must not (to leave) here.
- Thousands of new houses (to build) in our city now.

4. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму, соблюдая правила согласования времён:

- He said that the bus (to be) here soon.
- I decided that next year I (to go) to the Black Sea coast.
- She told me that she (to live) in London then.
- He thinks that she (to be) a good specialist in some years.

5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы:

- Никто не смог перевести этот текст.
- Должен я сделать эту работу прямо сейчас? – Нет, не нужно.
- Нам пришлось остаться вчера дома из-за сильного дождя.
- Ты сможешь завтра закончить доклад?
- На экзаменах студенты могут пользоваться словарями?
- Обычно да, но завтра нам не разрешат этого сделать.

Лексические темы

1. Составить диалог «Поиск работы» по разговорным клише и устойчивым выражениям.

2. Ответить письменно на следующие вопросы:

- What is the job of a judge?
- What does a juror working day depend on?
- What is COMPLAINT?
- What is CRIMINAL CASE?
- What can you tell about OBJECTIONS?

3. Перевести с русского языка на английский следующие термины:

- кража в магазине;
- совершить преступление;
- материальный ущерб;
- принять присягу;
- подозреваемый;
- заявить о невиновности;
- обман, мошенничество,
- смертная казнь.

4. Прочитать тексты. Ответить на вопросы письменно.

- “Mass media”
- “Education in Russia”
- “The system of education in Great Britain”
- “Education in the United States”
- “American character”
- “Great Britain”
- “Russia”
- “Traditions of English Speaking countries”
- “Holidays in the USA”
- “The British Parliament and the Electoral System”
- “Systems of government of the USA and Russia”
- “Choosing a present”
- “British Mass media”
- “Advertising and Persuasion”
- “Cinema and music”
- “My favourite writer”

5. Составить диалоги на темы:

- "Newspapers".
- "Oxford traditions".
- "The United nations organization".
- "Advertising and Persuasion".
- "Student life".

6. Answer the questions:

What courts will deal with:

- a) bank robbery?
- b) divorce case?
- c) burglary committed by a fifteen-year-old?
- d) droning?
- e) case of driving too fast?

Лексический минимум общенаучного (юридического) характера

1. Interpol is an international corporation devoted to coordinating actions against international ... cooperation

- + criminals
- corporations

2. Another word for prison is...

- jale
- + jail
- gale

3. Once the judge finds a verdict guilty, the accused is ... to jail or payment of a fine.

- exercised
- + sentenced
- questioned

4. Criminal action connected with making false money is called ...

- foggier
- + forgery
- formality

5. Criminal action connected with stealing things is called...

- counterfeiting
- + larceny
- assault

6. When a person says something very rude to another person, his action can be classified as...

- counterfeiting
- larceny
- + assault

7. When a person kills another person, his action can be classified as...

- larceny
- assault
- + murder

8. When a person brakes into somebody's house at night and steals some valuables, his action can be classified as...

- robbery
- + burglary
- theft

9. Any unplanned dangerous situation is called...

- crime
- + emergency
- flood

10. Criminal action connected with illegal bank operations is called bank ...

- + frauds
- frames
- assault

11. Things which can help to identify the person are ...

- footprints
- + fingerprints

toe prints

12. Liquidation of crime is its ...

+ suppression.  
supervision  
safeguard

13. The main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Detection Department is to ... the criminal.

delete  
+ detect  
dilute

14. When the criminal is caught, he is ...

appeared  
+ apprehended  
approached

15. In many cases the detective must trace a ... who is hiding.

figurative  
+ fugitive  
fighter

16. The responsibility of Economic Crimes Department is to reveal the criminal activity of those who commit ... and other economic crimes, bring them to justice.

+ embezzlement  
assault  
murder

17. Juvenile Inspection handles "difficult" juveniles and their careless parents. They also do much work to prevent juvenile ...

bilinguals  
+ delinquency  
deliquesce

18. A person, who brakes the law is ...

an offer  
+ an offender  
an orphan

19. Money given for some illegal service is called ...

fare  
fee  
+ bribery

20. Militia officers of organized crime department are devoting their efforts to collect sufficient ... to bring gang leaders to justice.

video  
dividends  
+ evidence

Лексический минимум терминологического характера

21. A detective is responsible for the detection of the ....

investigator  
+ perpetrator  
witness

22. A person who comes into contact with the criminal courts must initially be ...

greeted  
+ arrested  
accommodated

23. The arrest may take place with or without using a ...

receipt  
+ warrant  
warning

24.... of the law enforcement agency contains information such as the date and time of arrest the charge of crime for which the person was arrested, the name of the arrested person, the name of the arresting officer.



+ the booking card  
the reservation card  
the identification card

25. The accused may be temporarily released on ...  
bail  
+ bail  
bale

26. At ..., summary trials can be held for petty offenses without further processing.  
arrangement  
+ arraignment  
misdemeanor

27. There can be no conviction unless the ... of the defendant is established.  
+ guilt  
misdemeanor  
felonies

28. The... is filed on the basis of information from citizen complaints and police investigation.  
+ charge  
appeal  
parole

29. At the ... a date for sentencing is set.  
guilt  
+ trial  
Fine

30. The procedure of ... includes photographing and fingerprinting.  
+ booking  
convicted  
rehabilitate

31. The purpose of correction is to ...offenders.  
booking  
convicted  
+ rehabilitate

32. The ...are responsible for maintaining public order in their areas.  
+ divisional inspectors  
investigators  
detectives

33. In some jurisdictions there is no separate preliminary hearing for misdemeanors and ...  
convicted  
rehabilitate  
+ felonies

34. During the arraignment procedure the...may be dismissed.  
+ convicted  
felonies  
released

35. If a judge finds a verdict of guilt, the accused is sentenced to jail or payment of ...  
felonies  
+ fine  
trial

36. ... is something that is concrete, something that can generally be measured, photographed, analyzed, and presented as a physical object in court.  
+ physical evidence  
physical body  
physical state

37. If there are witnesses, the investigator needs ...  
+ corroborative evidence

physical evidence  
circumstantial evidence

38. ... is a serious offense punishable by death or imprisonment  
misdemeanor  
emergency  
+ felony

39. ... is a less serious offense punishable by a fine or up to one year in jail, or both.  
+ misdemeanor  
emergency  
felony

40. The lowest level of proof justifying a police action is ...  
+ suspicion  
reasonable belief  
probable cause

41. A specific and reasonable conclusion drawn from observable facts is ...  
suspicion  
+ reasonable belief  
probable cause

42. This means that the weight of evidence is greater for one side than for the other.  
beyond a reasonable doubt  
probable cause  
+ preponderance of evidence

43. This level of proof exists when, after examining the evidence presented, a reasonable person would rely on it.  
+ beyond a reasonable doubt  
probable cause  
preponderance of evidence

44. A person can be arrested and searched, and formally charged with a crime on the basis of evidence that is less than that required ...him.  
to convince  
+ to convict  
to conduct

45. This higher level of proof exists when one has sufficient and reliable information that a crime has been committed and that the accused has committed that crime.  
suspicion  
reasonable belief  
+ probable cause

46. If a shoe imprint is found at the crime scene, ...should be made and compared with the shoe.  
a guilt  
+a cast  
a set

47. No article should be moved or touched until it has been photographed and ... for fingerprints.  
marked  
moved  
+examined

48. The investigating officer should prevent ...of objects which may bear fingerprints.  
examination  
investigation  
+contamination

49. The aim of ... is to acquaint the investigator with the entire crime scene and its important details  
+ preliminary survey  
contamination  
investigation

50. The task of an Officer of Economic Crimes Department is to ... the criminal activity of such people and to provide their punishment.

+ reveal  
move  
revive

## 1. INTERPOL

1. Interpol is an international corporation founded in 1923 as a service organization devoted to coordinating actions against international criminals. Its clients are 174 agencies throughout the world. This organization is not under the control or supervision of any government. Interpol is a recognized intergovernmental police force whose task is to hunt down the international criminal. A multinational force, much like the United Nations, Interpol is made up of police of the Free World and a bona fide law enforcement agency in its own right. Among the first to fight international terrorism and sky-jacking, Interpol still leads the war on narcotics, assists a number of nations in the continuing search for wanted Nazi war criminals. One of the most highly respected groups in the world, Interpol, like other police force is under governmental control to safeguard the basic rights of every citizen. It operates according to a strict code of behavior and adheres to the highest ethical standards.

2. Interpol has never been recognized or established by any international charter or treaty and has no police powers. Because of Interpol's cooperation with the UN particularly in the area of drugs, Interpol was recognized as an intergovernmental organization. Interpol members are, for the most part, police and not governmental representatives, although certain governments have sent observers from their military, intelligence, customs, post office, and immigration departments.

Interpol does not have powers of arrest or any investigative rights. Its function is to disseminate information. Today 80% of the permanent staff is French. Interpol is much like any corporation with bureaus in various countries and with representatives from these offices also stationed at the main office. Information is exchanged between the many national bureaus, but the police force themselves are subject to the laws and policies of their respective nations.

3. Interpol is divided into four main bodies – the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat and the National General Bureaus.

The General Assembly is composed of the delegates from each member country. It is “the Supreme Authority”. The General Assembly controls the policy of the organization.

The Executive Committee is a nine-member board made up of the president, two vice-presidents, and six delegates chosen by the General Assembly.

The General Secretariat, the permanent body, located in Lion, is Interpol's business division. It contains the “permanent departments” four of which specialize in certain crimes: one handles murder, burglary, assault, larceny, car theft, and missing persons; another deals with bank frauds and other types of embezzlement; a third with drug traffic and morals offenses; and fourth deals with forgery and counterfeiting.

Other divisions are the general records department, where files are kept, and a special records department, where fingerprints and other methods of identification are used.

The National Central Bureaus are the Interpol offices in various countries. Each NCB is empowered to communicate directly with and exchange information with any other NCB.

1) Части текста (1, 2, 3) соответствует следующая информация: “The structure of Interpol”

- 1  
- 2  
+ 3

2) Части текста (1, 2, 3) соответствует следующая информация: “The membership in Interpol”

- 1  
+ 2  
- 3

3) Утверждение “Interpol is under strict control and supervision of French government.” согласно тексту, является истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

4) Утверждение “The staff of Interpol mostly consists of Frenchmen.” согласно тексту является

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

5) Утверждение “Interpol is divided into three main bodies the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, and the National General Bureaus”.

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

6) Утверждение “The General Assembly is a nine-member board made up of the president, two vice-presidents, and six delegates chosen by the General Assembly”.

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

7) Утверждение “Four departments of the General Secretariat specialize in certain crimes”.

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

8) Утверждение “Interpol was founded in 1923 as a service organization devoted to coordinating actions against international

criminals”.

+истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

9) Утверждение “Russia has its representatives in Interpol”.

истинным

ложным

+в тексте нет информации

10) Утверждение “Interpol has powers of arrest and investigative rights”.

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

Тексты по широкому профилю специальности

## 1. THE WORK OF MILITIA

Our militia was created by the working people to protect the rights. The officers of our militia have always displayed courage and heroism in the fight against enemies of our state during the Great Patriotic War as well as in the years of peaceful construction. The main aim of militia has always been to maintain public order to protect state and personal property and safeguard the rights of our citizens. Nowadays great attention in the work of militia is paid to prevention of crime, to its suppression. But if a crime has been committed the militia officers are to solve the crime as quickly as possible. To fulfill these tasks the organs of internal affairs are composed of different departments.

The Criminal Detection Department is one of the most complicated militia services. The main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Detection Department is to detect the criminal, that is to locate and apprehend him. In many cases the detective must trace a fugitive who is hiding.

The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department collect facts to prove the guilt or innocent of the suspect. The final test of a criminal investigation is in presentation of evidence in court.

Economic Crimes Department fights against those who don't want to live an honest life. The responsibility of the officers of this Department is to reveal the criminal activity of those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes, bring them to justice.

The State Auto-Inspection is responsible for traffic regulation and safety on the roads.

The transport Militia maintains law and order on the railway, air lines and water ways of the country.

Juvenile Inspection handles “difficult” juveniles and their careless parents. They also do much work to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The Correctional System is supposed to rehabilitate offenders through labour. This is the purpose of correctional establishments.

A new service for the fight against organized crime has been created in our militia. Organized crime operates on fear, bribery and force. Militia officers of organized crime department are devoting their efforts to collect sufficient evidence to bring gang leaders to justice.

1) Утверждение “Militia was created after October Revolution”.

истинным

ложным

+ в тексте нет информации

2) Утверждение “The organs of internal affairs have only one department”.

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

3) Утверждение “The main aim of militia is to protect our citizens from every crime”.

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

4) Утверждение “The Criminal Detection Department fights against those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes”.

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

5) Согласно тексту “The officers of ...collect facts to prove the guilt or innocent of the suspect.”

The Economic Crimes Department

+ The Criminal Investigation Department

The Criminal Detection Department

6) Согласно тексту “... deals with crimes among children”

The Correctional System

The transport Militia

+ Juvenile Inspection

7) Утверждение: “The fight against organized crime has always been the main aim of our militia” согласно тексту является

истинным

ложным

+ в тексте нет информации

### Criminal Justice Process in the USA

Basically, the steps in the criminal court process are as follows: arrest, and booking, arraignment, trial and appeals (if any).

A person who comes into contact with the criminal courts must initially be arrested. The arrest may take place with or without using a warrant. Even after an arrest the suspect may be released without being prosecuted for a variety of reasons: mistaken identity, lack of proper evidence, etc.

After the arrest is made, the suspect is booked. The booking card of the law enforcement agency contains information such as the date and time of arrest the charge of crime for which the person was arrested, the name of the arrested person, the name of the arresting officer. Here the accused is photographed, fingerprinted, and temporarily released on bail, if possible. The record or booking card is permanently kept in the files of the police department.

At arraignment, summary trials can be held for petty offenses without further processing. Once the judge finds a verdict guilty, the accused is sentenced to jail or payment of a fine.

1) Утверждение: "There are some steps in the criminal court process" согласно тексту является  
+ истинным  
ложным  
в тексте нет информации

2) Утверждение: "After being arrested the suspect may not be released" согласно тексту является  
истинным  
+ ложным  
в тексте нет информации

3) Утверждение: "The arrested person can be temporarily released on bail only after booking" согласно тексту является  
+ истинным  
ложным  
в тексте нет информации

Тексты по узкому профилю специальности.

#### 1. Physical evidence

The finding, collecting and preservation of physical evidence are the most important phase in a criminal investigation.

Physical evidence is of value only if it helps prove a case or clear a suspect. The most valuable evidence may be worthless if inefficiently handled.

In general, the term "chain of evidence" may be defined as the documentation of every article of evidence, from the point of initial discovery at a crime scene, to its collection and transport to a laboratory, its temporary custody and its final disposition.

Physical evidence is something that is concrete, something that can generally be measured, photographed, analyzed, and presented as a physical object in court. Circumstantial evidence is a specific circumstance.

If there are witnesses, the investigator needs corroborative evidence; if there are no witnesses, the entire case must often be proved through physical evidence alone.

There is no such thing as a perfect crime, a crime that leaves no traces – there is only the inability to find the evidence.

When the investigating officer arrives at a crime scene, it is necessary that he should first protect the scene and prevent anybody from touching any object.

As evidence is found, it should be marked, carefully packaged, each article separately, and placed in some locality where it will not be destroyed or contaminated, until it is transported to a laboratory.

1) Утверждение: "Physical evidence is something tangible" согласно тексту является  
+ истинным  
ложным  
в тексте нет информации

2) Утверждение: "Physical evidence should be carefully preserved" согласно тексту является  
+ истинным  
ложным  
в тексте нет информации

3) Утверждение: "It is not possible to investigate the crime without witnesses". согласно тексту является  
истинным  
+ ложным  
в тексте нет информации

4) Утверждение: "Physical evidence is worthless in a criminal investigation". согласно тексту является  
истинным  
+ ложным  
в тексте нет информации

5) Утверждение: "Every crime leaves traces". согласно тексту, является  
+ истинным  
ложным  
в тексте нет информации

#### Probable cause and other levels of proof

Before the various steps of the criminal justice system can be initiated – arrest, booking, arraignment and sentencing – different levels of proof are required. The levels of proof recognized by law are as follows:

Suspicion: the lowest level of proof justifying a police action. Suspicion may occur when a police officer has only slight evidence to believe that a crime has been or is in the process of being committed. It permits a police officer to initiate an investigation.

Reasonable belief is a specific and reasonable conclusion drawn from observable facts. It permits the police to stop and search a person when they have reason to believe they are dealing with an armed and dangerous person.

Probable cause: this higher level of proof exists when one has sufficient and reliable information that a crime has been committed and that the accused has committed that crime. It is the standard used for arrest, search and arraignment.

Preponderance of evidence: this means that the weight of evidence is greater for one side than for the other. This is sufficient for making a judgment in civil cases, but enough to convict in criminal case.

Beyond a reasonable doubt: this level of proof exists when, after examining the evidence presented, a reasonable person would rely on it. It is the standard needed to convict in criminal case.

No person can be found guilty of a criminal offence without proof beyond a reasonable doubt, but a person can be arrested and searched, and formally charged with a crime on the basis of evidence that is less than that required to convict him.

1) Утверждение: "Every person can be found guilty of a criminal offence without proof beyond a reasonable doubt". согласно тексту является

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

2) Утверждение: "There are some levels of proof in the criminal justice system". согласно тексту является

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

3) Согласно тексту: "The standard needed to convict in criminal case is ..."

Reasonable belief

+ Beyond a reasonable doubt

Reasonable belief

4) Согласно тексту: "The lowest level of proof justifying a police action is ...".

Reasonable belief

+ Suspicion

5) Согласно тексту: "When the police think and have observable facts they are dealing with an armed and dangerous person it is..."

+ Reasonable belief

Suspicion

Probable cause.

## 5.2. Темы письменных работ

Примерная тематика реферативных работ обучающихся

1. Лингвостилистический анализ вводно-модальных слов и конструкций
2. Лингвостилистический анализ инфинитивных конструкций
3. Лингвостилистический анализ предложно-падежных форм
4. Сложные предложения с сочинительными союзами в английском языке
5. Средства выражения темпоральных отношений в русском и английском языках
6. Особенности выражения способов глагольного действия в английском языках
7. Структура популярного газетного издания (на примере одной из популярных газет Великобритании, США)
8. Структура популярного журнального издания (на примере одного из популярных журналов Великобритании, США)
9. Составление CV на английском языке
10. Подготовка к собеседованию на английском языке
11. Этикет профессионального общения в англоязычной культуре
12. Этикетные формулы представления по телефону в английском языке
13. Достопримечательности Лондона (Нью-Йорка, Вашингтона и пр.)
14. Известные музеи Великобритании (США)
15. Известные писатели / художники Великобритании (США)
16. Важное событие в истории Великобритании и США
17. Известные мемориалы в Великобритании и США
18. Известные библиотеки Великобритании и США
19. Известные музеи и мемориальные комплексы Великобритании (США)
20. Известные театры Великобритании (США)
21. Кино Великобритании и США
22. American dream как ценностная категория культуры

\* Все рефераты выполняются на английском языке на основании англоязычных источников

## 5.3. Фонд оценочных средств

Контрольная работа №1-1

Типовые контрольные задания для оценки умений, знаний, практического опыта, компетенций:

1. Напишите множественное число существительных.

Man, pen, wife, money, goods, box, boy, city

2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.

1.... are at the office.

2. ... am from Germany.

3. My brother and ... are doctors.

4. ... is eighteen.

3. Задайте вопрос.

1. Her name is Mary.

2. She is a sales manager.

3. I am a student.

4. He is nineteen.

4. Используйте глагол to be в нужной форме, а во второй части предложения используйте нужное притяжательное местоимение.

1. He (be) a student. ... name is Henry Brown.

2. I (be) a teacher and ... brother is a doctor.

3. Nick and Andrew (be) twenty. ... friends are twenty-one.

4. This girl (be) from Great Britain. ... boy-friend is from Germany.

5. Используйте притяжательный падеж.

1. my friend, car

2. his mother, dress

3. the girls, shelves

4. these men, wives

5. your classmates, bags

6. Используйте в правильной форме.

1. My (sister) are married.

2. There (be) wrong information.

3. Put these (knife) on the table.

4. He caught a lot of (fish).

5. (that) furniture is new.

6. Sheep are here. Do you want to see (they)?

Контрольная работа №1-2

Типовые контрольные задания для оценки умений, знаний, практического опыта, компетенций:

.1. Напишите множественное число

Woman, child, person, furniture, tooth, watch, day, book, mouse.

2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.

1. ...is a good girl.

2. Are ... your friends?

3. ... is not a table.

4. Is ... a businessman?

3. Задайте вопрос.

1. Mary is thirty-two.

2. His friend is from the USA.

3. We are sisters.

4. There are two teachers in the class.

4. Используйте глагол to be в нужной форме, а затем во второй части употребите нужное местоимение.

1. You (be) a teacher. Is ... husband a teacher too?

2. This (be) our cat. ... name is Snowflake.

3. My sister and I (be) students. ... mother is an engineer.

4. Those (be) our classmates. ... names are Tom and Ted.

5. Используйте притяжательный падеж.

1. his sister, friend

2. her son, wife

3. the women, dress

4. the children, toys

5. the teachers, books

6. Используйте в правильной форме.

1. Her sister's (child) are twins.

2. (this) news is very good.

3. Police arrested two (thief).

4. I have got new information. Do you want to look at (it)?

5. These books are not (my).

6. He is interested in (this) goods.

Проверочная работа №1-3

1. Напишите множественное число

Table, book, mouse, news, trousers, fruit, life, tooth, money, teacher

2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.

1. ... are at home.

2. ... am a student.
3. ... is twenty.
4. Lisa and ... are good friends.
3. Задайте вопрос.
1. Mark is sixteen.
2. His name is Mark.
3. Mark is a teacher.
4. This is his wife.
4. Употребите глагол to be в нужной форме, а затем во второй части употребите нужное местоимение.
1. She ... my friend. ... name is Mary Water.
2. The boys ... from Russia. ... girl-friends are from the UK.
3. Oh, you ... a good writer! ... books are very popular.
4. I ... a doctor and ... husband is a businessman.
5. Употребите притяжательный падеж.
- My sister, book
- The boys, hats
- His uncle, car
- Her father, glasses
- These women, dogs
6. Употребите в правильной форме.
1. This works are bad.
2. The hair are long.
3. This girl is from your group?
4. This bag is not my. It is her.
5. These students's books are on your table.

## Контрольная работа №2-1

Типовые контрольные задания для оценки умений, знаний, практического опыта, компетенций:

Choose the right variant:

1. How long ... he spend in this city.  
a. do b. is c. does d. –
2. There ... much snow last winter.  
a. is b. are c. were d. was
3. There ... an exam next year.  
a. are b. is c. was d. will be
4. ... Moscow is situated on ... Moskva river.  
a. the, the b. the, a c. -, the d. the, -
5. My elder brother goes to ... school.  
a. the b. - c. a d. an
6. Ann usually drinks ... cup of tea in ... morning.  
a. a, -, the b. the, -, - c. the, -, the d. -, a, a
7. ... William Shakespeare, ... great English playwright, was born in 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon in ... England.  
a. a, the, the, a b. -, a, -, - c. -, a, the, - d. -, the, the, -
8. This story is ... than that one.  
a. more interesting b. the most interesting c. interestinger d. so interesting
9. There ... 3 meals in England.  
a. is b. are c. was d. were
10. Jane is ... girl in our group.  
a. the beautiful b. the most beautiful c. more beautiful d. beautifulst
11. Every day I receive ... letters.  
a. much b. many c. little
12. My friend plays ... piano well.  
a. - b. a c. the d. an
13. Where is the book? It is ... the table.  
a. between b. into c. over d. on
14. Do you have ... time? Help me, please.  
a. much b. many c. few d. a few e. a little
15. Pskov is rich ... old history.  
a. on b. in c. at d. for
16. It is ... answer which I have even heard.  
a. bad b. badder c. the baddest d. the worst  
e. worse f. more baddest
17. Выбери правильный вопрос.  
Tom has two best friends.  
a. Has Tom two best friends?  
b. Does Tom has two best friends?  
c. Is Tom has two best friends?



d. Does Tom have two best friends?

Контрольная работа №2-2

Типовые контрольные задания для оценки умений, знаний, практического опыта, компетенций:

Choose the right variant:

1... you ... what I want?

a. you know b. do you know c. does you know d. is you know

2. ...lot of ... students go in for sport.

a. an, the b. a, - c. -, the d. -, -

3. What parts ... Pskov ... of?

a. do ... consist b. does ... consist c. do ... consists d. does ... consists

4. ... there ... a flight for Moscow tomorrow?

a. is b. was c. will ... be d. is ... be

5. History of Pskov ... rich in the important events.

a. does b. is c. - d. be

6. ... Jane ... English?

a. is... speak b. does ... speak c. do ...speak d. was ... speak

7. .... your Dad ... any brothers or sisters?

a. Have ... got b. Does ... have c. Does ... has d. Is ... have

8. I met my ... friend yesterday.

a. goodest b. better c. best d. the best

9. Pskov is ... than Moscow.

a. oldest b. the oldest c. more old d. older

10. Baseball is .... sport in America.

a. the popularest b. more popular c. the most popular d. most popular

11. Thank you very .....

a. many b. much c. a lot d. few

12. I don't have .... time but I try to help you.

a. much b. many c. a lot d. little

13. Give me ... water, please.

a. a little b. a few c. many d. a lot

14. I live ... Lenina Street.

a. on b. in c. at d. between

15. Выбери правильный вопрос.

My mother has cooked a cherry pie.

a. Does my mother cooked a cherry pie?

b. Does my mother have cooked a cherry pie?

c. Has my mother cooked a cherry pie?

d. Is my mother cooked a cherry pie?

16. Pskov is famous ... beautiful churches.

a. in b. at c. for d. -

17. ... there many lectures yesterday?

a. is b. will be c. were d. was

Проверочный тест

Выберите правильный вариант A, B, or C .

1 Neil and Angela \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema every weekend.

A go B goes C gos

2 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ economics at university.

A studys B studies C study

3 A Does Jane live with her mother?

B \_\_\_\_\_.

A Yes, she likes B Yes, she does C Yes, she is

4 Where \_\_\_\_\_?

A he works B does he work C does he works

5 \_\_\_\_\_ speak Spanish in class?

A Do your teacher B Your teacher does C Does your teacher

6 A What \_\_\_\_\_?

B They're doctors.

A do they do B they do C do they work

7 A Who's that boy?

B He's \_\_\_\_\_.

A Chloe's brother B the brother of Chloe C Chloes brother

8 Is that \_\_\_\_\_?

A the car of your parents B your parent's car C your parents' car

9 He's \_\_\_\_\_.

A my sister's boyfriend B my boyfriend's sister

C the boyfriend of my sister

10 This is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A the end of the exercise      B the exercise's end      C the end's exercise
- 11 I live in London, but my sister \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.  
A live      B lives      C gos
- 12 We \_\_\_\_\_ drive to work – we go by bike.  
A don't      B doesn't      C do
- 13 My mother \_\_\_\_\_ three sisters.  
A have      B has      C is
- 14 He \_\_\_\_\_ work. He's retired.  
A doesn't      B don't      C do
- 15 The shops \_\_\_\_\_ at 9.30 a.m. and close at 6.00 p.m.  
A is open      B open      C opens
- 16 Where \_\_\_\_\_ you live?  
A are      B does      C do
- 17 What \_\_\_\_\_ your brother do?  
A does      B dos      C do
- 18 \_\_\_\_\_ your parents have a car?  
A Is      B Does      C Do
- 19 My boyfriend's \_\_\_\_\_ engineer.  
A an      B one      C a
- 20 A \_\_\_\_\_ that woman?  
B She's Sandra's aunt.  
A Who's      B Whose      C Who

### VOCABULARY

a Tick (☐) A, B, or C to complete the expressions.

Example: \_\_\_\_\_ German

A speak ☐      B have      C get

1 \_\_\_\_\_ TV

A look      B watch      C make

2 \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio

A listen      B hear      C do

3 \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar

A do      B play      C make

4 \_\_\_\_\_ fast food

A eat      B take      C use

5 \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper

A read      B see      C ride

b Tick (☐) A, B, or C to make each noun plural.

Example: book

A bokks      B books ☐      C bookes

6 man

A men      B mans      C mens

7 woman

A wemens      B womans      C women

8 child

A children      B childs      C childrens

9 person

A persons      B people      C peoples

c Tick (☐) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: My grandmother's son is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A uncle      B father ☐      C brother

10 My mother's son is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A brother      B nephew      C uncle

11 My sister got married last year. Her \_\_\_\_\_ is a lawyer.

A son      B boyfriend      C husband

12 My mother's father is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A grandfather      B cousin      C uncle

13 My sister's son is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A niece      B nephew      C cousin

14 My father's brother is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A uncle      B cousin      C aunt

d Tick (☐) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: My sister's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ 14th December.

A in      B on ☐      C at

15 Do you work \_\_\_\_\_ an office?

A in      B on      C by

16 I don't have a job. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

- A politician      B retired      C nurse  
 17 She's a \_\_\_\_\_. She works for The Times newspaper.  
 A teacher      B journalist      C pilot  
 18 He's a \_\_\_\_\_. He plays for Manchester United.  
 A waiter      B lawyer      C footballer  
 19 My niece is 13. She's \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
 A at      B on      C with  
 20 My aunt's daughter is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A niece      B cousin      C sister

### PRONUNCIATION

a Which word has a different sound? Tick (☐) A, B, or C.

Example: A door      B board      C clock      ☐

- 1 A cinema      B speak      C cat  
 2 A actor      B children      C cook  
 3 A nephew      B footballer      C Paul  
 4 A church      B politician      C sushi  
 5 A music      B has      C see

b Which is the stressed syllable? Tick (☐) A, B, or C.

Example: A afternoon      ☐ B afternoon      C afternoon

- 6 A receptionist      B receptionist      C receptionist  
 7 A grandmother      B grandmother      C grandmother  
 8 A holiday      B holiday      C holiday  
 9 A politician      B politician      C politician  
 10 A uniform      B uniform      C uniform

### Grammar

Simple Tenses. Active Voice.

#### 1. Present Simple Tense.

- 1) My dad....at a travel agency.  
 a) works b) working c) is working d) work  
 2) The Bible.... love of money is the root of all evil.  
 a) say b) is saying c) said d) says  
 3) The concert....at 8 p.m. .  
 a) began b) begins c) beginning d) will begin  
 4) The Moon ...round the Earth.  
 a) goes b) is going c) went d) go  
 5) She (not) study French.  
 a) is b) do c) does d) is doing  
 6) ... your friend smoke?  
 a) do b) does c) is doing d) have  
 7) ...you often visit your relatives ?  
 a) do b) does c) did  
 8) They (not) often go to the cinema.  
 a) do b) does c) is doing d) have been doing

#### Раздел 2.

#### Тексты для контроля чтения и понимания

##### New York

New York has always been the gateway to the USA. New York is a financial center of the country where “money making” is the main law of life. New York is the symbol of capitalism and its Wall Street has become a nickname for big monopolies all over the world. One of the largest cities in the world New York extends for 36 miles from north to south and is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River. In the 18th century New York grew into the largest city of the USA. Now New York is a great sea port, the leading textile and the financial center of the country. Manhattan Island with the Wall Street district is the heart of America’s business and culture and the city of sky-scrappers. The highest of them is the 102- storey Empire State Building. In Manhattan at Broadway and 116 Street is Campus of Columbia University, and near it are houses of Harlem. There is not one Harlem but three: Spanish, Italian and the Black Harlem. The Black Harlem is the most overcrowded and its shabby houses contrast with rich houses on Sugar Hill to the North, where most prosperous people live.

It is a big modern city, with a heavy traffic. Subway provides the cheapest and fastest way to travel.

1. Утверждение “Broadway has become a nickname for big monopolies all over the world.” согласно тексту является  
 а) истинным

- b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации
2. Утверждение “The main law of life in New York is making money.” согласно тексту, является  
 a) истинным  
 b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации
3. In New York the Metro is called:  
 a) Underground  
 b) Tube  
 c) Subway
4. Утверждение “In Manhattan at Wall Street and 116 Street is Campus of Columbia University.” согласно тексту, является  
 a) истинным  
 b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации
5. Утверждение “There are three Harlems in New York.” согласно тексту, является  
 a) истинным  
 b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации
6. Утверждение “The Spanish Harlem is the most overcrowded.” согласно тексту, является  
 a) истинным  
 b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации
7. Утверждение “The US Congress seats in the Capitol.” согласно тексту, является  
 a) истинным  
 b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации
8. Утверждение “The Library of Congress is located in the Capitol.” согласно тексту, является  
 a) истинным  
 b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации
9. Утверждение “Home of the US President is the Capitol.” согласно тексту, является  
 a) истинным  
 b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации
10. Утверждение “In Washington no building should be higher than the White House.” согласно тексту, является  
 a) истинным  
 b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации

#### The United Kingdom. Geographical Position and Political System.

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is situated northwest of France on more than five hundred islands including one-sixth of the island of Ireland. The largest of these islands is called Great Britain. We should note that the name Great Britain does not refer to the whole country but only to England, Scotland, and Wales. Great Britain is the largest island in Europe and eighth largest in the world. It is almost twice the size of Iceland or Cuba. The UK has land boundaries only with one country, Ireland. Its closest continental neighbors are France and Belgium.

Although the UK is as close to the North Pole as eastern part of Siberia, its climate is much milder. The British climate is notorious for sudden changes, yet temperatures rarely fall below -10C or go higher than +32C.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy traditionally ruled by a monarch. The current monarch, her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, succeeded to the throne in 1952 and is Head of State, though this is a rather symbolic role. British Parliament is the oldest in the world and is composed of two chambers: The House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of approximately 500 life peers (that is those who may sit in the Parliament all their lives), 92 hereditary peers (that is those whose children will have the right to sit in the Parliament) and 26 clergy representing church.

Apart from its parliamentary functions, the House of Lords is the highest court in the state. The House of Commons, unlike the House of Lords, is formed by regular elections in which citizens elect 659 members of parliament (or MPs) representing different political parties. The largest parties are the Labour Party and the Conservative Party.

1. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста

- a) The whole island Ireland belongs to the UK  
 b) more than a half of the island Ireland belongs to the UK  
 c) less than a half of the island Ireland belongs to the UK
2. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
 a) There are no islands in Europe larger than Great Britain  
 b) There are two islands in Europe larger than Great Britain  
 c) There is only one island in Europe larger than Great Britain
3. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
 a) The UK borders on many countries on land  
 b) The UK borders on two countries on land  
 c) The UK borders on one country on land
4. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
 a) The UK is closer to the North Pole than the eastern part of Siberia.  
 b) The UK is further from the North Pole than the eastern part of Siberia.  
 c) The UK and the eastern part of Siberia are equally distant from the North Pole.
5. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, has been Head of State for ...  
 a) more than 50 years.  
 b) less than 50 years.  
 c) 50 years.
6. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
 A person can be the member of the parliament all his life if he is the member of  
 a) The House of Commons  
 b) The House of Lords  
 c) Clergy representing church

#### ST. DMITRY ROSTOVSKY: A LEGEND AND A REAL PERSON

Rostov-on-Don bears the name of an outstanding person – the metropolitan Dmitry Rostovsky. The monument to Dmitry Rostovsky stands in front of the cathedral in the market square. But it happened so that Dmitry Rostovsky had never been to our city. He had died fifty years before his name was given to a new fortress on the river Don and the status of a saint had been imposed upon him only four years before this event.

The biography of Dmitry Rostovsky is a bright example of great innovations introduced by Peter I. He was born in the family of a Cossack Savva Tuptalo in December 1651 and his initial name was Daniil. As a boy he was smart, curious and passionately wanted to study. He got education in Kiev, then he became a monk and took a name Dmitry. He knew several foreign languages, traveled much and possessed a rare talent to communicate with people. He became metropolitan of Rostov the Great and Yaroslavl.

Being metropolitan, he stayed an unpretentious person who took care of education, health protection and hated bribery and ambitions. When he died in 1709 he left no gold or money but several unfinished papers which were put into the coffin according to his will.

There are following words in one of his books: “there are three main Christian virtues: faith, hope and love. It is impossible to find salvation without them. Which of them is the most important? – LOVE. Love to God, to one’s neighbour, etc. this virtue is immortal and eternal. It will stay for ever”.

1. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) Dmitry Rostovsky lived and worked in Rostov –on-Don.  
 b) Dmitry Rostovsky didn’t live in Rostov –on-Don.  
 c) Dmitry Rostovsky visited Rostov –on-Don many times.
2. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before his death.  
 b) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before the fortress got his name.  
 c) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before the monument was built.
3. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) Parents called their son Dmitry.  
 b) Parents called their son Dimitry.  
 c) Parents called their son Daniil.
4. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) Dmitry Rostovsky was born 350 years ago.  
 b) Dmitry Rostovsky was born more than 350 years ago.  
 c) Dmitry Rostovsky was born less than 350 years ago.
5. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) Dmitry Rostovsky was a modest person.  
 b) Dmitry Rostovsky was an ambitious person.  
 c) Dmitry Rostovsky was an irresponsible person.
6. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some gold was put into his coffin.  
 b) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some money was put into his coffin.  
 c) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some papers were put into his coffin.

7. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:

- a) It is impossible to be rescued without faith, hope and love.
- b) It is impossible to be educated without faith, hope and love.
- c) It is impossible to be famous without faith, hope and love.

### The Tower of London

1. The Tower on the north bank of the Thames is one of the most ancient buildings of London. It was founded in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. But each monarch left some kind of personal mark on it. For many centuries the Tower has been a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury. It is now a museum of arms and armour, one of the strongest fortresses and, as in Britain, it has the Crown Jewels.

2. The grey stones of the Tower could tell terrible stories of violence and injustice. Many sad and cruel events took place within the walls of the Tower. It was here that Thomas More, the great humanist, was falsely accused and executed. When Queen Elizabeth was a princess, she was sent to the Tower by Mary Tudor ('Bloody Mary') and kept prisoner for some time.

The ravens whose forefathers used to find food in the Tower still live here as part of its history. There is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall. That is why the birds are carefully guarded.

3. The White Tower was built by William the Conqueror to protect and control the City of London. It is the oldest and the most important building, surrounded by other towers, which all have different names. The Tower is guarded by the Yeomen Warders, popularly called 'Beefeaters'. There are two letters, E.R., on the front of their tunics. They stand for the Queen's name Elizabeth Regina. The uniform is as it used to be in Tudor times. Their everyday uniform is black and red, but on state occasions they wear a ceremonial dress: fine red state uniforms with the golden and black stripes and the wide lace collar, which were in fashion in the 16th century.

4. Every night at 10 p.m. at the Tower of London the Ceremony of the Keys or locking up of the Tower for the night takes place. It goes back to the Middle Ages. Five minutes before the hour the Headwarder comes out with a bunch of keys and an old lantern. He goes to the guardhouse and cries: 'Escort for the keys'. Then he closes the three gates and goes to the sentry, who calls: 'Halt, who comes there?' Headwarder replies: 'The Keys'. 'Whose Keys?' demands the sentry. 'Queen Elizabeth's Keys', comes the answer. 'Advance Queen Elizabeth's Keys. All's well'. The keys are finally carried to the Queen's House where they are safe for the night. After the ceremony everyone who approaches the gate must give the password or turn away.

1. Утверждение "It is now a museum of arms and armour one of the strongest fortresses." согласно тексту, является

- d) истинным
- e) ложным
- f) в тексте нет информации

2. Утверждение: "The birds are not carefully guarded.", согласно тексту, является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

3. Утверждение "Beefeaters usually wear black and red uniforms, but on state occasions they wear fine red state uniforms with the golden and black stripes and the wide lace collar" согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

4. Утверждение "Every night at 10 a.m. at the Tower of London the Ceremony of the Keys or locking up of the Tower for the night takes place."

согласно тексту, является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

5. Абзац текста (1, 2, 3, 4) содержит следующую информацию:

"For many centuries the Tower has been a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury."

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

6. Абзац текста (1, 2, 3, 4) содержит следующую информацию:

"There is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall."

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

7. Ответ на вопрос:

"Why are the ravens carefully guarded?" согласно тексту является:

- b) The birds are carefully guarded because their forefathers used to find food in the Tower.
- c) The birds are carefully guarded because they are a part of history.
- d) The birds are carefully guarded because there is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall.
- e) The birds are carefully guarded because everybody likes them.

8. Основную идею текста выражает утверждение:

- a) The Tower on the north bank of the Thames is one of the most ancient buildings of London.

- b) The Tower of London is a fortress and royal treasury.  
 c) The Tower of London is one of the most impotent parts of English history.  
 d) The Tower of London is the oldest and the most important building, surrounded by other towers.

8. Texas is the southern state of the US and Colorado in the central northwest.

1. Texas is the largest and most southern state on the Mexican border with a coastline on the Gulf of Mexico. The chief rivers are the Rio Grande and the Colorado. Much of the central part of the State is flat prairie land.

2. Cattle raising and poultry are major activities. Texas is also an important agricultural state. Agricultural products include cotton, corn, vegetables, grains and cereals. Minerals include petroleum and cement. The State's leading manufactures are chemicals, oil and gas, wood products and leather.

3. Austin is the capital of Texas, but Houston, Dallas and San Antonio are much larger. The Capitol at Austin, built in 1888 of red granite, covers three acres and is 311 feet to the top of its dome: it is the largest of the States' Capitols. There are more than 600 airports in Texas, including about 60 major US Air Force bases.

Texas has more than 130 higher educational institutions, the most famous being the University of Texas at Austin.

4. Texas has become independent in 1836, and entered the Union in 1846. Texas is the only State that was an independent republic recognized by the United States before annexation.

5. Colorado is the State in the Rocky Mountains. Being the highest State in the country, it contains some of the highest peaks as well. All in all, there are 52 peaks over 14,000 feet in elevation. Numerous rivers rise in the mountains, the chief being the Colorado and the Arkansas.

6. Coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and petroleum are mined. Agriculture is becoming important, sugar-beet, wheat, maize and oats are chief crops.

There are several National Parks. Denver is the capital and largest city; others are Pueblo and Colorado Springs. Colorado became a State in 1876.

1. Утверждение "In Texas we can see more than 600 airports."

согласно тексту, является:

- a) истинным  
 b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации

2. Утверждение "Houston is much less than Austin."

согласно тексту, является:

- a) истинным  
 b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации

3. Утверждение "Colorado is situated at a coastline on the Gulf of Mexico."

согласно тексту, является:

- a) истинным  
 b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации

4. Утверждение "Colorado has several National Parks."

согласно тексту, является:

- a) истинным  
 b) ложным  
 c) в тексте нет информации

5. Ответ на вопрос:

"What is Colorado rich in?" является:

- a) silver and gold  
 b) chemicals  
 c) leather  
 d) cereals

6. Абзац текста (1, 2, 3, 4) содержит следующую информацию:

"Texas is an important state in agriculture."

- b) 1  
 c) 2  
 d) 3  
 e) 4

7. Основная идея текста выражена в утверждении:

- a) The USA has 50 states.  
 b) The specific system of education in these states.  
 c) The important factors of some states.  
 d) The political system of the USA.

Вставьте слова в текст

Эталон ответа: 1-a; 2-b;

## Rostov-on-Don

a) custom-house; b) bank; c) center; d) border; e) town; f) fortress;

g) population; h) continent; i) bridge

Rostov-on-Don is a large industrial and cultural (1) in the south of Russia, with the (2) more than 1 million people.

Rostov-on-Don is situated on the right (3) of the river Don, on the (4) line between Europe and Asia. So you can move from one (5) to the other simply crossing the (6) over the Don.

The city was founded on the 15-th of December 1749 when a (7) on the Temernik river was set up. But only years later, after the death of Tsar Peter I, under the rule of Katherine II a (8) was built here. It's main purpose was to support the customs effectively operating in this trade and transport active region, to defend the Southern borders of Russia against the numerous enemies. The fortress was named after Dmitry Rostovsky, the Archbishop of Rostov the Great. The (9) grew later on, round the walls of the fortress and it was called "Rostov, which lies on the river Don". Being the largest fortress in the South of Russia the town has always played a significant role in its policy and economy.

## Past Simple Tense

1) Yesterday I ...my mate at the University.

a) saw b) seen c) seeing d) seed

2) They... to this place by train.

a) go b) went c) gone d) is going

3) What ...you... on TV yesterday?

a) did , see b) seen ,did c) do, see d) have, seen

4) Mary...her lag this morning.

a) hurt b) hurted c)hurting d) hurts

5) How much...you...for this jacket ?

a) did, pay b) have, paid c) do, pay d) did, paid

6) We...party yesterday.

a) had b) have c) having d) is having

7) Alice and John...London two years ago.

a) leave b) left c) is leaving d) leaved

8) When...you....school ?

a) did, leave b) do, leave c) have, left d) have, leaved

## 3. Future Simple Tense

1) I...give a call in the evening.

a) Will b) shall c) do d) have

2) They...come in a few days.

a) shall b)will c) will be d) shall be

3) The film...begin in 5 minutes.

a) shall b) will c) shall be d) will be

4) We... stay at our friends.

a) shall b) will c) shall be d) will be

5) The children...do it themselves.

a) will b) will be c) shall be d) will be

6) John... graduate from the University next year.

a) will b) will be c) shall d) shall be

7) She...help you with the cooking.

a) will b) shall c) will be d) shall be

8) We...dine out tonight.

a) will b) will be c) shall be d) shall

9) I...drop in 2 days.

a) shall b) shall be c) will d) will be

## Progressive Tenses

## 4. Present Progressive

1) ....you ....me well?

a) are, hearing b) do, hear c)did, hear d) have, heard

2) The plane....at 4 p.m. .

a) is arriving b) am arriving c) are arriving d) do arrive

3) Why....the child?

a) is crying b) are crying c) do cry d) is being crying

4)They...now .

a) are quarreling b) is quarreling c) am quarreling d) ) is being quarreling

5) She...at her report now.

a) is working b) am working c) are working d) is being working

6) They...computer games.

a) are playing b) is playing c)am playing d) is being playing

7) What...you now?

a) are doing b)is doing c) am doing d) is being doing



- 8) What song ...they now?  
 a) are, singing b) is, singing c) am, singing d) is being singing
- 9) What ...you at?  
 a) are, laughing b) is, laughing c) am, laughing d) is being laughing
- 10) What photos...he...?  
 a) is, showing b) am, showing c) are, showing d) is being showing
- 11) It....  
 a) is raining b) is being raining c) am raining d) are raining
- 12) Who...at the window ?  
 a) is being standing b) is standing c) are standing d) am standing

### 5. PAST PROGRESSIVE

- 1) When I switched on the light I ... a strange scene.  
 a) was seeing b) is being seeing c) have seen d) had seen
- 2) When I arrive, Tom (lie) on the sofa and (speak) over the phone.  
 a) was lying, speaking b) lie, speak c) is being lying, speaking
- 4) The police caught Dan when he (rob) a shop.  
 a) was robbing b) are robbing c) is being robbing d) were robbing
- 5) He could not speak because he (die) from laugh.  
 a) was dying b) were dying c) is dying d) are dying
- 6) When I got up that morning, the sun (shine) brightly.  
 a) is shining b) was shining c) were shining d) is being shining
- 7) Somebody stole the money from his pocket while he (sleep).  
 a) were sleeping b) is sleeping c) was sleeping d) slept
- 8) I (sit) by the window when I heard the noise.  
 a) was sitting b) sat c) have seated d) were sitting
- 9) It (rain) cats and dogs as I (walk) towards the house.  
 a) rained, walked b) was raining, walking c) were raining, walking d) are raining, walking
- 10) I glanced at Tom who (shiver) from the cold.  
 a) were shivering b) shivered c) was shivering d) are shivering
- 11) At 8 p.m. I (wait) for her at the stop.  
 a) was waiting b) were waiting c) waited d) is waiting
- 12) On coming my way home I saw a man who (try) to unlock the door by force.  
 a) were trying b) was trying c) tried d) are trying
- 13) The student (reply) the question when the Dean came in.  
 a) were replying b) is replying c) replied d) was replying

### Раздел 3.

### Present Perfect

- 1) He knows Africa well because he (travel) a lot.  
 a) has traveled b) has been traveling c) traveled d) is been traveled
- 2) Something (happen) to Helen.  
 a) has been happening b) has happened c) happen d) happened
- 3) ...they (tell) anything about the events ?  
 a) have told b) did tell c) do tell d) -----
- 4) I am afraid I (forget) my book at home.  
 a) have forgotten b) forget c) forgot d) have been forgetting
- 5) ...she (yet/ come)?  
 a) has, come, yet b) did came c) did come d) do come
- 6) I (learn) the poem. Could you listen to me?  
 a) have learned b) learned c) learn d) have been learning
- 7) Have you (ever /be) to London.  
 a) be b) being c) been d) was
- 8) He (not/receive) any news from his relatives.  
 a) has, received b) received c) did receive d) do receive
- 9) We (see) a new thriller two days ago.  
 a) see b) saw c) have seen d) has seen
- 10) I (not/seen) her for ages.  
 a) see b) saw c) seen d) have seen
- 11) My sister (work) at a hospital for a year.  
 a) has worked b) work c) worked d) works
- 12) My friend (be) ill for a fortnight.  
 a) has been b) was c) were d) been
- 13) ... you (ever/ride) to a horse.  
 a) have, ridden b) rode c) did ride d) did ridden

### 7. PAST PERFECT

- 1) We walked home after we (finish) the work in the garden.

- a) have finished b) finished c) has finished d) had finished
- 2) They thought she (come/not) yet.  
a) came b) has come c) had come d) have come
- 3) Did you ever see him after he (finish) the University.  
a) finish b) finished c) has finished d) had finished
- 4) I went down to the beach after they (leave).  
a) leave b) left c) has left d) had left
- 5) Before she entered the Medical Institute, she (work) as a nurse.  
a) work b) worked c) has worked d) had worked
- 6) When I turned round, she (leave) room.  
a) leave b) left c) has left d) had left
- 7) When mother came home the children (go) to bad.  
a) went b) go c) gone d) had gone
- 8) He could not believe we (do) it ourselves.  
a) did b) do c) had done d) has done
- 9) Helen was afraid she (forget) her key at home, but she found it in her handbag.  
a) forgot b) forget c) had forgotten d) has forgotten
- 10) I was not hungry because I (have/just) breakfast.  
a) just have b) just had c) had just had d) had
- 11) I (finish) painting the ceiling by 2 a.m.  
a) finish b) finished c) had finished d) has finished
- 12) I apologized I (not/phone) her.  
a) had not phoned b) phoned c) has phoned d) phoned

#### 8. FUTURE IN THE PAST

- 1) Yesterday he told us he (explain) everything.  
a) would explain b) explain c) explained d) was explaining
- 2) Tom promised me last night he (not/tell) anything.  
a) did not tell b) did not told c) would not tell d) will not tell
- 3) I thought I (find) this rule in the book.  
a) will find b) would find c) found d) founded
- 4) It was decided they (send) their report at the end of the week.  
a) will send b) would send c) sent d) sanded
- 5) It seemed there (be) no end of the questions.  
a) would be b) will be c) be d) should be
- 6) He promised we all (come) to them.  
a) will come b) would come c) has come d) had come
- 7) We knew he (come) back to get his money.  
a) would come b) will come c) came d) come
- 8) I did not remember who (be) the first.  
a) would be b) will be c) be d) was
- 9) She told me he (return) your book tomorrow.  
a) will return b) would return c) returned d) return
- 10) I ask when he (work) better?  
a) would work b) will work c) worked d) work
- 11) She thought they (come) in time.  
a) will come b) came c) come d) would come
- 12) He told me Pet (be late).  
a) will be b) would be c) be late d) was late
- 13) I wondered who (do) this task.  
a) will be doing b) would do c) will do d) do
- 14) He interested who (be) our guest.  
a) would be b) will be c) is d) was
- 15) She asked me when I (ring) to my mother.  
a) would ring b) will ring c) rang d) rung
- 16) I hoped I (learn) these words by tomorrow morning  
a) will learn b) would learn c) learn d) learned
- 17) I knew he (go) to work by 10 a.m.  
a) will go b) would go c) went d) go
- 18) He was afraid I (not keep) my word.  
a) would keep b) will keep c) kept d) keep
- 19) Nobody was sure they (do) this experiments.  
a) will do b) would do c) did d) done
- 20) They decided they (go) to the sea side next summer.  
a) will go b) would go c) went d) go
- 21) She told us she (buy) this book to his birthday.  
a) would buy b) bought c) buy d) will buy
- 22) Helen said he (be) the last to come.

- a) will be b) would be c) was d) were  
 23) The children told the teacher they (go) to the circus.  
 a) will go b) would go c) went d) gone  
 24) My aunt told me my friend (recall) me in a minute.  
 a) recalled b) recall c) will recall d) would recall  
 25) My boy-friend told me we (marry) next year.  
 a) will marry b) marry c) would marry d) married

### 9. SEQUENCE OF TENSES

- 1) When he learnt that his son had received an excellent mark he (be) very pleased.  
 a) was b) is c) would be d) be  
 2) We (not/ know) where our friends had gone.  
 a) do not know b) did not know c) not know d) had not know  
 3) We knew he (go) tomorrow.  
 a) would go b) go c) went d) gone  
 4) She said her best friend (be) a doctor.  
 a) was b) is c) has been d) be  
 5) I did not know you (work) at the Hermitage.  
 a) had been working b) working c) work d) works  
 6) I knew they (be) ill.  
 a) were b) was c) are d) is  
 7) We found that she (leave) the house at 8p.m.  
 a) had left b) has left c) left d) leaves  
 8) My uncle said he (just/ come) from the Caucasus.  
 a) had just come b) come c) came d) comes  
 9) Helen informed us she (just/ come) back from her relatives.  
 a) just came b) just come c) had just come d) just comes  
 10) Bob said it (do) him a lot of good.  
 a) did b) done c) has done d) does  
 11) Mike says he (be) excellent guide.  
 a) is b) was c) are d) will  
 12) He said she (bring) us the photos a bit later.  
 a) would bring b) bring c) brings d) brought  
 13) He says they (already/ make) a great progress in English.  
 a) have already made b) has already made c) has already make d) make  
 14) I knew they (wait) me at the Subway station.  
 a) were waiting b) waited c) waits d) is waiting  
 15) My friend asked me who (play) in the sitting room.  
 a) was playing b) is playing c) played d) were playing  
 16) He said he (come) to see me off.  
 a) would come b) came c) comes d) will come  
 17) I want to know what he (buy) to her birthday.  
 a) bought b) has bought c) had bought d) buys  
 18) I was afraid you (hurt) your leg.  
 a) will hurt b) hurt c) hurts d) would hurt  
 19) I knew that my friend (never/be) to London.  
 a) had never been b) has never been c) never be d) is  
 20) She thought the children (be/ play) in the yard.  
 a) are playing b) is playing c) were playing d) played  
 21) She said she (can) not tell the right time, her watch (be) wrong.  
 a) could, was b) can, was c) could, were d) can, is  
 22) She said she (play) tennis from 5 till 8p.m.  
 a) played b) was playing c) had been playing d) played  
 23) He understood the soldiers (arrest) him.  
 a) had arrested b) arrest c) arrests d) will arrest  
 24) I suppose he (know) English well.  
 a) knew b) knows c) know d) would  
 25) I was told she (never/ drink) alcohol.  
 a) had never drunk b) never drinks c) never drank d) never drink

### 10. MODAL VERBS

#### CAN

- 1) My brother (draw) pictures with his left hand.  
 a) can draw b) can draws c) can drew d) can be drawn  
 2) She (wink) with her right eye.  
 a) can winks b) can winked c) could wink d) can wink  
 3) The girl (speak) French very well.  
 a) can speak b) could speak c) can speaks d) can spoke

4) I (type) 20 words a minute.

a) can type b) can types c) can typed d) can typing

5) Dan (give) you a book tomorrow.

a) can gives b) can gave c) can give d) could give

MAY

6) You (take) a pencil for a moment.

a) may take b) may takes c) may took d) may be taken

7) You (clean) the blackboard.

a) may clean b) may cleans c) may cleaned d) may be cleaned

8) You (take) these books.

a) may take b) might take c) may takes d) may taken

9) You (go) home.

a) may go b) may goes c) may went d) might go

10) You (speak) now.

a) may speak b) may speaks c) may spoke d) may spoken

MUST

11) I (get up) early in the morning.

a) must get b) must get c) must got d) must getting

12) She (make) her bed.

a) must make b) must makes c) must made d) must have made

13) I (clear away) the blackboard.

a) must clear away b) must clears away c) must cleared away

14) They (air) the room.

a) must airs b) must air c) must aired d) must airing

15) Helen (go) to the Institute.

a) must go b) must goes c) must went d) must going

16) He (to be allowed to) go home if he likes.

a) is allowed b) was allowed c) will be allowed

17) He asked if (to be allowed to) bring his sister to the party.

a) was allowed b) will be allowed c) is allowed

18) After they had finished their homework, the children (to be allowed to) watch TV.

a) were allowed b) will be allowed c) are allowed

19) He (to be allowed to) join the sport section as soon as he is through with his medical exam.

a) were allowed b) will be allowed c) are allowed

20) He asked if I (to be allowed to) borrow my car.

a) were allowed b) will be allowed c) are allowed

21) They never (to be able to) appreciate your kindness.

a) will be able to b) was able to c) is able to

22) I was sure you (to be able to) translate this article.

a) will be able to b) were able to c) is able to

23) You (to be able to) go to the country.

a) will be able to b) were able to c) is able to

24) I (to be able to) give you my book after 2 days.

a) will be able to b) were able to c) is able to

25) They (to be able to) to pass the exam

a) will be able to b) were able to c) is able to

26) I have not written the composition. I (to have to) write it on Sunday.

a) shall have to b) was have to c) am have to

27) We (not/to have to) buy a new book because we had already bought one.

a) did not have to b) were not have to c) are not have to

28) I (to have to) work late.

a) shall have to b) was have to c) am have to

29) Yesterday he (to have to) start getting ready for his exams.

a) had to b) has to c) will have to

30) They (to have to) go home tomorrow.

a) will have to b) was have to c) am have to

31) You .... go there. It is your duty.

a) may b) can c) ought to

32) They... to help their mother.

a) may b) can c) ought to

33) Peter...to win this competition.

a) may b) can c) ought to

34) The soldiers... to defend their motherland.

a) may b) can c) ought to

35) We...to help the old people.

a) may b) can c) ought to

#### 11. MODAL VERBS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE

- 1) The box .... taken to the station in time.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 2) The river ... crossed on a raft. There are no waves.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 3) The work.... finished in time because of the good weather.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 4) The books...returned to the library.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 5) These exercises... done tomorrow. The teacher will check them.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 6) The books you need ...found in any library.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 7) These letters...sent immediately.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 8) These mistakes...easily forgiven, those were the circumstances.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 9) Such berries ...found everywhere.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 10) This work .... done carefully.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 11) The doctor says she...taken to the hospital.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 12) The work...done in 3 days.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 13) The books .... returned to the library.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 14) Even the tallest trees...climbed by monkeys.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 15) The hands...washed before eating.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 16) The rooms...aired daily.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 17) The cat...eaten by fish.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 18) The dog .... eaten by meat sometimes.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 19) The books ...kept clean.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 20) This picture.... hung above the fireplace, mother permits us.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 21) How this word .... translated.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 22) Where this case.... taken.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 23) Your phone number.... written down by my mother.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 24) This cat... left in the yard, my mother prohibits to take to the house.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 25) She...offered a new job it is, it is probable.  
a) must be b) can be c) may be

12. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

1. Everybody knew where the doctor...  
A — lives, B — lived, C — will live
2. I noticed that something ... wrong with the wheels of my bicycle.  
A — is, B — was, C — had been
3. The child couldn't find the ball because his brother ... it  
A - hid, B — has hidden, C — had hidden
4. Here is the book I ... now. I ... it since yesterday  
A - am reading, B — read, C - have been reading
5. It ... heavily when we left our house  
A - snowed, B - had snowed C — was snowing
6. The question ... already before I came  
A — was settled, B -had been settled, C — is settled
7. It seems that people ... abroad since early times  
A — have been travelling, B - are travelling, C – travel

8. He ... in the rain and now ... wet through  
A - is caught, B — was caught, C — has been caught; A - is, B - was, C — has been
9. ... all the pupils here? —No, Michael ... yet  
A — is, B - are, C — were; A — didn't come, B — hasn't come, C — isn't coming
10. Pete ... when the lesson...  
A — didn't arrive, B - wasn't arrived, C — hadn't arrived; A - starts, B — started, C - had started
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Moon is \_\_\_\_\_ than planet, there is no \_\_\_\_\_ life there.  
A - a; B - an; C - the; D-----.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ milk when I was a child and I \_\_\_\_\_ it still.  
A — like; B - is liked; C — liked; D — am liking.
13. Until recent times the other side of the Moon \_\_\_\_\_ by anybody.  
A - isn't seen; B — wasn't seen; C — hadn't been seen; D — saw.
14. Water is even \_\_\_\_\_ to man than food.  
A - necessary; B - as necessary; C — more necessary; D - most necessary.
15. I prefer to have \_\_\_\_\_ friends rather than \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
A - little; B - few; C — many; D — much
16. \_\_\_\_\_ not be angry with him. He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work to do. — It \_\_\_\_\_ not an excuse.  
A — does; B - do; C — is; D — have; E - has.
17. Leave \_\_\_\_\_ book and take \_\_\_\_\_ instead. But don't take \_\_\_\_\_.  
A - me; B - its; C — mine; D — their; E — theirs; F — your.
18. Can \_\_\_\_\_ answer the question? — I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ of us can do it.  
A — somebody; B - anybody; C — some; D — nobody.
19. We are leaving \_\_\_\_\_ Moscow \_\_\_\_\_ Monday. Will you come to see us \_\_\_\_\_ the station?  
A — in; B — at; C - off; D — for; E — to; F — on.
20. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ to play the piano when her arm is better.  
A — will have; B — is allowed ; C - will need; D —will be able.
21. I think, Steve \_\_\_\_\_ that man. - Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ him for three years.  
A — knows; B — has known; C - was knowing; D — had known.
22. Where is Douglas? — He \_\_\_\_\_ for London. — When did he \_\_\_\_\_? — Let me think, he \_\_\_\_\_ in April.  
A — leave; B - leaves; C — left; D — has left.
23. Such branch of science as cybernetics \_\_\_\_\_ some 60 years ago.  
A — was unknown; B — were unknown; C — is unknown; D — has been unknown.
24. He speaks as if he \_\_\_\_\_ a real specialist.  
A — is; B — was; C — were; D — will be.
25. Fruit \_\_\_\_\_ be washed before we eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
A — can ... they; B — may ... them; C - might ... it; D — should ... it.
26. Edward has two brothers. One is a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_ is a lawyer.  
A — other; B - another; C — others; D — the other.
27. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ English for a year.  
A — learn; B — learnt; C — is learning; D - had been learning.
28. Though money \_\_\_\_\_ not essential to happiness, happy people usually \_\_\_\_\_ enough.  
A - is; B — are; C — have; — has.
29. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ him yesterday.  
A — recognize; B — recognized; C — had recognized; D — have recognized.
30. If Richardpart in that competition, he \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A - took ... won; B - has taken ... has won;  
C - had taken ... had win; D — had taken ... might have won.

12. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Maldive Islands, about 4000 miles to south-west of \_\_\_\_\_ Ceylon in \_\_\_\_\_ Indian Ocean, were first visited by \_\_\_\_\_ Portugese in \_\_\_\_\_ sixteenth century.  
A — a; B — an; C - the; D----- (нулевой).
2. By far \_\_\_\_\_ important export of Saudi Arabia is oil.  
A — more; B — the most; C — much; D — not so.
3. Neither the teacher nor the students \_\_\_\_\_ satisfied with the test results.  
A — is; B -was; C — are; D — has been.
4. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ tea, but we have \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.  
A — some; B — any; C — many; D — more.
5. Does your wife drive the car \_\_\_\_\_ you do?  
A — carefully; B — so carefully as; C — as carefully as; D — much more carefully.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the baby crying? — No, he won't stop until he \_\_\_\_\_ his milk.  
A — did...stop; B — has...stopped; C — is...stopping; D — would stop.
7. You look tired; don't you think you \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed early?  
A — will better; B — would better; C — had better; D — will rather.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ for two days but everything was in vain.  
A — has worked; B — had worked; C — was working; D — had been working.
9. He said that they \_\_\_\_\_ on an excursion to the Russian Museum.

- A — go; B — will go; C — went; D — were going.
10. Douglas asked me ..... free the next day and I said I.....  
A - would; B - if I would be; C - whether I was; D - if I have been.
11. Mike\_\_\_\_\_any notice of Victoria? — Yes, she\_\_\_\_\_notice of.  
A - did ... take; B - do ... take; C - was ... taken; D -is ... taken.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_Phil anywhere, Brandon\_\_\_\_\_either.  
A - doesn't find; B - haven't found; C - hasn't been found; D - wasn't being found.
13. You won't speak English well unless you\_\_\_\_\_it every day.  
A - practise; B -don't practise; C - won't practise; D - haven't practised.
14. I wish it\_\_\_\_\_raining.  
A — stop; B - stopped; C — would stop; D — has stopped.
- 15.\_\_\_\_time is never found again, (proverb).  
A — lose; B - lost; C —losing; D —having lost.
16. But for him I \_\_\_\_\_the train.  
A — should miss; B - should missed; C — should have missed; D — should be missing.
- 17.\_\_\_\_yesterday? — Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_for an hour before we went for a walk.  
A - was it raining; B — did it rain; C - has rained; D - had been raining.
18. Mum, \_\_\_\_\_supper when we get home? — Oh, no, I \_\_\_\_\_it by that time.  
A - Are you cooking; B — will you be cooking; C -were you cooking; D — shall have cooked.
19. I \_\_\_\_\_if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes.  
A — don't believe; B —haven't believed; C —wouldn't have believed; D — didn't believe.
20. You\_\_\_\_(1) the news yesterday? - No, I \_\_\_\_\_(1) it yet. I just\_\_\_\_\_(2) to it now.  
1. A - didn't ...hear; B - won't ...hear; C - haven't heard; D — hadn't heard.  
2. A - am listening; B - was listening; C - have listened; D — listen.
21. Roentgen suggested that the rays he\_\_\_\_\_should be called x-rays.  
A — discovered; B - was discovering; C - has discovered; D — had discovered
22. Hadn't it been a rainy day, we \_\_\_\_\_to the country.  
A — should have gone; B - would go; — were going; D — would have gone.
23. Nick wouldn't do that unless you\_\_\_\_\_him.  
A — don't permit; B — permitted; C - didn't permit; — were permitting.
24. I \_\_\_\_\_to open the door if I hadn't heard the bell.  
A - won't go; B - shouldn't be going; C — shouldn't have gone; D - wouldn't have gone.
25. Don't go into the classroom! The students\_a dictation there. They\_\_it till the end of the lesson.  
A - write; B - are writing; C - will write; D — will be writing.
26. Harry seldom plays golf. Robert doesn't often play golf  
A — too; B — as well; C — either; D — neither.
27. They still\_\_\_\_\_ How long they am sure they\_\_\_? - I think so. - How long they\_\_\_\_\_before you came? — I don't know, but I \_\_\_\_\_very often.  
A — argue; B — argued; C — are arguing; D — were arguing; E - have been arguing; F — had been arguing
28. I \_\_\_\_\_English at school. I \_\_\_\_\_it since 1996.Yesterday I\_\_\_\_\_English words all day long. I\_\_\_\_\_them well before mother came from her office.  
A — was studying; B — studied; C — study; D — have been studied,  
E — had studied; F — have been studying.
29. We wish that they\_\_\_\_\_yesterday, but they didn't.  
A - came; B - would come; C - wouldn't come; D -had come;
- 30.\_\_\_\_of my colleagues and myself I congratulate you on your marriage.  
A - on all sides; B - on the whole; C - on purpose; D —on behalf.

14. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

1. In 1867\_\_\_\_\_Alaska was purchased from\_\_\_\_\_Russia and only in 1959\_\_\_\_\_peninsula became\_\_\_\_\_49th state of USA.  
A - a; B - an; C - the; D----(нулевой).
2. If all the seven continents were placed in the Pacific Ocean, there still \_size of Africa.  
A - was; B - were; C - would be; D - had been.
- 3.\_\_\_\_\_I am satisfied with your work.  
A - on the whole; B - on the contrary; C - on condition; D - on the average.
4. There\_\_\_\_\_bad news on TV tonight.  
A - are too many; B - are few; C - is too much; D - are a few.
5. The Himalaya Mountains are\_\_\_\_\_.  
A - ranges of the most extensive world; B - ranges • extensive of the world;  
C - the most world extensive ranges; D - the world's most extensive ranges.
6. You\_\_\_\_\_if you behave like that.  
A - will laugh at; B - will be laughed at; C - will be laughed; D - will have laughed at.
7. Tell me everything that happened\_\_\_\_\_.  
A - one by one; B - side by side; C - hand in hand; D - step by step.
8. When the train\_\_\_\_\_you will get in it.

- A — arrives; B — will arrive; C — has arrived; D — would arrive.
9. Today is Saturday. Robert this week? - Yes, I \_\_\_\_him on Thursday.  
A — did you see; B — have you seen; C — saw; D — would see.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_a large number of people there yesterday.  
A — is; B — was; C-were; D — have been.
11. Richard wouldn't have become so strong if he \_\_\_\_\_in for sports.  
A - wasn't go; B - don't go; C - haven't gone; D -hadn't gone.
12. The doctor insists that Harry\_\_\_\_\_smoking.  
A — gives up; B — should give up; C — has given up; D — gave up.
13. I wish the weather\_\_\_\_(1)so cold and windy on Sunday. I\_\_\_\_(2) cold.  
1) A — is not; B — was not; C — will not be; D — hadn't been;  
2) A - didn't catch; B - haven't caught; C - wouldn't catch; D — wouldn't have caught.
14. I wonder if he his exam and what mark he will get if he \_\_\_\_it.  
A — will pass; B - passes; C — passed; D - would pass.
15. Yesterday I met Mike who told me that he just\_\_\_\_\_to the city.  
A — returned; B — was returning; C —had returned; D — had been returned.
16. Don't spit\_\_\_\_\_the well, you may want to drink\_\_\_\_\_it. (proverb)  
A - in; B - into; C - from; D - out of.
17. The policy\_\_\_\_(1) by Russia is aimed at\_\_\_\_(2)friendly relations with other countries.  
1) A — pursue; B — pursued; C — pursuing; D — be pursued. 2) A – making; B – made; C- to make; D – have been made
18. You won't catch the train unless you\_\_\_\_\_.  
A — hurry; B — don't hurry; C — won't hurry; D — have hurried.
19. The new quantum mechanics\_\_\_\_\_introduced by Heisenberg and Shrodinger in the early 1920s.  
A - was; B — were; C — was being; D — had been.
20. \_\_\_\_\_week ago ' Thompson family went for\_\_\_\_\_picnic in\_\_\_\_\_ country. Mrs. Thompson packed\_\_\_\_\_large basket of\_\_\_\_\_food and David put it in\_\_\_\_\_back of\_\_\_\_\_car.  
A - a; B - an; C - the; D-----
21. I \_\_\_\_\_ (1) my work by 7 o'clock and\_\_\_\_\_(2) to have a rest at last.  
1) A — shall finish; B — shall be finishing; C — shall have finished; D — shall have been finished;  
2) A — shall be able; B - was able; C — shall be allowed; D — should.
22. Ann \_\_\_\_\_her exams for two weeks. She went for a holiday after she \_\_\_\_\_all her exams.  
A — were passing; B — had been passing; C — passed; D — had passed.
23. Where is mother? —She \_\_\_\_\_(1) supper in the kitchen. — She not \_\_\_\_\_(2) it yet? — No, she began \_\_\_\_\_(3) only 5 minutes ago. But we hope she \_\_\_\_\_(4) cooking before father comes.  
A — cooks; B - cooking; C — is cooking; D — will finish; E — will have finished; F — has cooked.
24. The girls will be allowed to buy new hats, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A - doesn't she; B - don't they; C - will they; D -won't they.
25. He said that I \_\_\_\_\_the book if I \_\_\_\_\_the preface.  
A — won't understand ... won't read; B — don't understand ... don't read;  
C.— shouldn't understand ... didn't read; D — wouldn't understand ... don't read.
26. It is 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Parker usually \_ tea in the living-room. But this afternoon she \_\_\_tea in the garden.  
A - is drinking; B — drank; C — drinks; D — was drinking.
27. I shall wait for you till you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A — will come; B - come; C — comes; D — came.
28. A horse has four legs, but \_\_\_\_\_it stumbles, (proverb)  
A — yet; B — else; C — more; D — still.
29. Little Tom\_\_\_\_care of before his parents came back from the theatre.  
A — took; B - was taken; C - has been taken; D — had been taken.
30. Mike's translation is \_\_\_\_\_ Peter's. No, Mike's translation is \_\_\_\_\_than Peter's.  
A — good; B — much better; C- so good as; D - as good as.
15. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:
- I. \_\_\_\_\_(I) Mother tired? - No, she \_\_\_\_\_ (1) not. (1) you? - No, I \_\_\_\_\_(1) not tired \_\_\_\_\_(2).  
1) A - am; B - is; C - are; D - have. 2) A - either, B - neither; C - too; D - so.
2. Both a tiger and an elephant \_\_\_\_\_in the Zoo.  
A - is; B - are; C - was; D - has been.
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_ Pilgrims were \_\_\_\_\_ English settlers who came to \_\_\_\_\_America seeking \_\_\_\_\_freedom.  
A - a; B - an; C - the; D-----
4. Kate \_\_\_\_\_her flowers now. I \_\_\_\_\_(not) them yet.  
A — water; B — is watering; C — has watered; D - have watered.
5. It's annoying that you \_\_\_\_\_everything so soon.  
A — forget; B — forgot; C — have forgotten; D — would forget.
6. Alice has just said that her husband \_\_\_\_\_too much recently.  
A - has been smoking; B - is smoking; C - smokes; D - smoked.
7. Jane boasted that she \_\_\_\_\_(1) everything \_\_\_\_\_(2).  
1) A — did; B — has done; C — had done; D — was doing; 2) A - myself; B - herself; C - oneself; D - yourself.
8. They were interested to know whether Alfred \_\_\_\_\_his book soon.



- A — will finish; B — would finish; C — is finishing; D — was finished.
9. I wish I him yesterday.  
A - see; B — have seen; C — saw; D — had seen.
10. They French for five years before they went to France.  
A — were studying; B — were studied; C — had been studying; D — studied.
11. Martha asked ever abroad.  
A - was I; B -if I was; C - if I have been; D — whether I had been.
12. I don't know yet if I to the party on Saturday, but if I I'll invite you.  
A — shall go; B — go; C — went; D - have gone.
13. What (1) you like for lunch? - I don't mind (2) , whatever you've got.  
1) A - do; B - will; C - would; D should.                    2) A - something; B - anything; C - nothing;
14. May I ask you when our dinner.  
A — will you cook; B - you will cook; C — do you cook; D — you cook.
15. Little Tom care of before his parents came back from the theatre.  
A — took; B - was taken; C - has been taken; D — had been taken.
16. Mike's translation is Peter's. No, Mike's translation is than Peter's.  
A — good; B — much better; C- so good as; D - as good as.
17. There are (1) shops in the region for you to buy (2) you want.  
1) A - such; B - enough; C - so; D - as well.                    2) something; B - everything; C — nothing;
18. Dark by the time we reached the hotel, where we to spend the night.  
A - had fallen; B has fallen; C - fell; D - was falling;
19. I sleep with the windows open. .  
A — We too; B — Also we do; C — So do we; D — So we do.
20. You've got a cold. You stay in bed.  
A - could; B - would; C — would rather; D — had better.
21. Why are her eyes red? — Because she .  
A - cried; B - has cried; C — has been crying; D — were crying.
22. We shall never know the language well unless we hard.  
A - study; B -shall study; C — studied; D — would study.
23. (1) the Browns still in their old flat in September? - Oh, no, they (2) to a new house by that time.  
1) A — will...live; B — will...be living; C will...have lived; D — will ... have been living.  
2) A — have moved; B — had moved; C will have moved; D — will be moving.
24. I wonder what foreign languages .  
A - does ... Mrs. Baxter teach; B - can ... Mrs. Baxter teach;  
C - Mrs. Baxter teach; D - Mrs. Baxter teaches.
25. If he quite near the office, it him only 7 minutes to get there.  
A — doesn't live ... wouldn't have taken; B — didn't live ... won't take;  
C — didn't live ... wouldn't take; D -hadn't lived ... wouldn't take.
26. We late for the lesson yesterday, if my watch wrong.  
A — won't be late ... hasn't been; B — wouldn't have been ... hadn't been;  
C — wouldn't have been ... were not; D — wouldn't be late ... hadn't been.
27. We often English poems at school. I a difficult poem by heart for tomorrow. I it from 6 to 7 o'clock tonight. And I the poem before the film begins.  
A — learn; B - shall learn; C - shall have to learn; D -shall be learning;  
E - shall have learnt; F — shall have been learning.
28. Bill Alice then if he in love with her. A — won't marry ... wasn't; B — shouldn't marry ... weren't;  
C - wouldn't... hasn't been; D — wouldn't have married ... hadn't been.
29. We to get that information from Jane when she...  
A — should ... will arrive; B — shall be able ... arrives;  
C — shall need ... has arrived; D — could ... arrives.
30. Alex know much unless he many books.  
A - wouldn't ... read; B - won't ... didn't read; C — doesn't

## Раздел 4

Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

1. Don't be in a hurry. If you arrive at six they still .  
A — will sleep; B - will have slept; C — will be sleeping; D — will have been sleeping.
2. ...we take a tent with us? - No, you... not. — we prepare some sandwiches? - Yes, I'm afraid you ...  
A - ought; B — must; C — might; D -need.
3. We to get that information from Jane when she...  
A — should ... will arrive; B — shall be able ... arrives;  
C — shall need ... has arrived; D — could ... arrives.
4. You ever to England? - Yes, I . I there last year.  
A — have; B have been; C — were; D — was.
5. We shall join you as soon as we ready.  
A shall be; B — were; C — are; D -have been.
6. It his grades that worry him.

- A - is; B - are; C — was ; D - were.
7. I didn't go to the skating-rink because it\_\_\_\_\_heavily.  
A - snowed; B — has snowed; C - was snowing; D — had snowed.
8. Have you any idea why\_\_\_\_\_the lesson?  
A — has lorn missed; B - did Tom missed; C — Tom has missed; D — Tom had been missed.
9. She will talk to the manager if she\_\_\_\_\_him, but I doubt if she\_\_\_\_\_him today. He is away.  
A - see; B — sees; C — saw; D — will see.
10. Margaret says she likes apples\_\_\_\_\_than oranges.  
A - much; B - best; C — better; D — so more.
11. We\_\_\_\_\_ (1) no flowers whatsoever in the shop. And you? - We (1) any flowers (2)  
1) A - see; B - saw; C — didn't see; D - won't see. 2) A - too, B - so; C - either; D — neither.
12. When I saw Alice I understood why Bill\_\_\_\_\_her.  
A - married; B - was marrying; C — has married; D — had married.
13. Will you still be asleep if I\_\_\_\_\_ (1) on you at eight? — Oh, no, I\_\_\_\_\_ (2) up by that time.  
1) A - shall call; B — shall be calling; C — call; D — have called.  
2) A — shall be getting; B - shall have got; C - get.
14. Irene will ring us up unless she\_\_\_\_\_.shall get; D  
A - forgets; B doesn't forget; C - won't forget; D - will forget.
15. Roger doesn't play cricket\_\_\_\_\_.  
A — nor am I; B — none have I; C — I don't too; D — Nei-ther do I.
16. You\_\_\_\_\_to help me with maths tonight? — I'm afraid,  
not. I \_\_\_\_\_go to the airport to meet a friend of mine.  
A — will be allowed; B — will be able; C — will have to; D — will need.
17. There are fifteen people in the room. Five are from Latin America, and\_\_\_\_\_are rom\_\_\_\_\_countries.  
A — another; B — other; C — others; D — the others.
18. My relatives are \_\_\_\_\_ in the country. They haven't returned\_\_\_\_\_.  
A — else; B - yet; C — more; D — still.
19. \_\_\_\_\_you ride, \_\_\_\_\_you will go. (proverb)  
A — slow... far; B — slower ... farther; C — the slower ... the farther; D — slower ... the farthest.
20. How long\_\_\_\_\_Emma English before she could speak English fluently?  
A — had ... been studying; B — was ...studying; C — has ...studied; D — did ... study.
21. He said that he\_\_\_\_\_no time to look through the article because he\_\_\_\_\_ ill for a fortnight.  
A — had been; B - was having; C — was being; D — had had.
22. Ann says she likes apples than oranges.  
A — much; B — more; C better; D — so more.
23. Fred asked me if I \_\_\_\_\_to the theatre if he\_\_\_\_\_tickets.  
A — go ... gets; B — shall go ... will get; C — should go ... would get; D — should go ... got.
24. Bill\_\_\_\_\_ Alice then if he\_\_\_\_\_in love with her.  
A — won't marry ... wasn't; B — shouldn't marry ... weren't;  
C - wouldn't... hasn't been; D — wouldn't have married ... hadn't been.
25. We\_\_\_\_\_to get that information from Jane when she  
A — should ... will arrive; B — shall be able ... arrives;  
C — shall need ... has arrived; D — could ... arrives.
26. Alex\_\_\_\_\_know much unless he\_\_\_\_\_many books.  
A - wouldn't ... read; B - won't ... didn't read; C — doesn't ... wouldn't read; D — wouldn't ... didn't read.
27. We often\_\_\_\_\_English poems at school. I \_\_\_\_\_a difficult poem by heart for tomorrow. I\_\_\_\_\_it from 6 to 7 o'clock tonight. And I\_\_\_\_\_the poem before the film begins.  
A — learn; B - shall learn; C - shall have to learn; D -shall be learning;
28. - What you\_, Peter? - I \_\_\_ a letter. — And what you\_\_ten minutes ago? — I \_\_\_my lessons. May be you want to know what I \_\_\_in twenty minutes, Mike? -Yes, Peter, what you\_? - I shall be beating you if you don't stop asking me stupid questions.  
A - are doing; B - was doing; C — were doing; D — will be doing; E - shall be doing; F — am writing.
29. Little Tom\_\_\_\_\_care of before his parents came back from the theatre.  
A — took; B - was taken; C - has been taken; D — had been taken.
30. Mike's translation is \_\_\_\_\_ Peter's. No, Mike's translation is \_\_\_\_\_ than Peter's.  
A — good; B — much better; C- so good as; D - as good as.
17. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:
1. I have plenty of time. You not drive so quickly.  
A — can; B - need; C - may; D — ought.
2. Steve's office is\_\_than Jill's school. Jill's school is not\_her father's office. It's only 15 minutes away.  
A - farthest; B - much farther; C - as far as; D - so far as.
3. Judging from what I saw, he won't finish his work\_\_\_\_\_tomorrow.  
A - till; B - until; C - to; D - into.
- 4...harp (арфа) is one of...most ancient types of instrument still in ...use.  
A - a; B - an; C - the; D-----.
5. He suddenly saw the Mrs. Fellini whom they\_\_\_of at lunch.  
A - talked; B - was talking; C - had been talking; D -have been talking
6. My daughter's hair\_\_\_\_\_ (1) as dark as\_\_\_\_\_ (2) .

- 1) A — is; B — are; C — were; D — was being;  
 2) A - my; B - me; C - mine; D - my husband.  
 7. Does Fred know the rules? - No, he \_\_\_\_\_ them yet. He just \_\_\_\_\_ them now.  
 A - haven't learnt; B - hasn't learned; C - didn't learn; D — is learning.  
 8. The teacher will return our papers after she \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
 A - marks; B - will mark; C - had marked; D - has marked.  
 9. Pete knows \_\_\_\_\_ (1) here. What about Helen? - She doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ (1) here \_\_\_\_\_ (2).  
 1) A - somebody; B - anybody; C - nobody; D - everybody;  
 2) A - too; B - so; C - neither; D - either.  
 10. When mother \_\_\_\_\_ to bed she remembered that she \_\_\_\_\_ the door.  
 1) A - go; B - went; C - goes; D - has gone.  
 2) A - didn't lock; B - hasn't locked; C - hadn't locked; D - wasn't locked.  
 11. Will your son be a student next September? - Oh, no, he \_\_\_\_\_ by that time.  
 A - graduates; B - will graduate; C - will be graduating; D — will have graduated.  
 12. Why are you so dirty? - Because I \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes in the garden.  
 A - have been digging; B - was digging; C - has dug; D - dug.  
 13. What is Kate doing at the moment? - She \_\_\_\_\_ for her?. - How long she \_\_\_\_\_ ?— She \_\_\_\_\_ for Susan since 5 o'clock.  
 A - is waiting; B - was waiting; C - has been waiting; D — has been waited.  
 14. Did she work at the University before she retired? -Yes, she did. She \_\_\_\_\_ there for 25 years.  
 A - worked; B - was working; C - has been working;  
 D - had been working.  
 15. Alice says that she \_\_\_\_\_ all her money.  
 A - lost; B - has lost; C - had lost; D - is lost.  
 16. Timothy told me that he \_\_\_\_\_ to see me when he \_\_\_\_\_ his work.  
 A - comes ... will finish; B - will come ... would finish;  
 C — would come ... had finished; D — would have come  
 17.... finished. I \_\_\_\_\_ somebody else, \_\_\_\_\_ that she wasn't coming.  
 A - should have invited ... had I known; B — would invite ... did I know;  
 C - shall have invited ... have I known; D — shall invite ... if I was knowing.  
 18. I shan't go to his birthday party unless he \_\_\_\_\_ me to.  
 A - asks; B - doesn't ask; C - will ask; D - won't ask.  
 19. Six hundred dollars \_\_\_\_\_ required to buy a tour to Italy.  
 A - has; B - were; C - is; D - have.  
 20. We shall start when she ... ready; we just wonder when she ... ready.  
 A - is; B - was; C - has been; D - will be.  
 21. I wonder why \_\_\_\_\_ me about it.  
 A - didn't she tell; B - she didn't tell; C - wasn't she telling; D - hasn't she told.  
 22. To take up is to accomplish (proverb).  
 A - something; B - everything; C — nothing; D — anything.  
 23. She couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A - smiling; B - smiled; C - be smiling; D - having smiled.  
 24. I wish I ... the train yesterday.  
 A — didn't miss; B — wasn't missed; C — wasn't missing; D — hadn't missed.  
 25. - You-(1) this work an hour ago. - But I\_(1) it already\_(2) I show it to you? - No, you\_(2) not.  
 1) A - finished; B - finish; C - have finished; D - had to finish; 2) A - must; B - can; C - need; D - had to.  
 26. We shall be glad if we \_\_\_\_\_ to take our exams in advance.  
 A - shall have; B - are allowed; C - shall be allowed; D — were.  
 27. We often \_\_\_\_\_ English poems at school. I \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult poem by heart for tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ it from 6 to 7 o'clock tonight. And I \_\_\_\_\_ the poem before the film begins.  
 A — learn; B - shall learn; C - shall have to learn; D -shall be learning; E - shall have learnt; F — shall have been learning.  
 28. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ Alice then if he \_\_\_\_\_ in love with her.  
 A — won't marry ... wasn't; B — shouldn't marry ... weren't;  
 C - wouldn't... hasn't been; D — wouldn't have married ... hadn't been.  
 29. We \_\_\_\_\_ to get that information from Jane when she...  
 A — should ... will arrive; B — shall be able ... arrives; C — shall need ... has arrived; D — could ... arrives.

Типовые контрольные задания для оценки умений, знаний, практического опыта, компетенций:

1. Напишите письменное сообщение на тему: My dream job
2. Прочитайте текст и составьте план текста:

The differences among Americas traditional regions, or culture areas, tend to be slight and shallow as compared with such areas in most older, more stable countries. The nature of interregional differences can be ascribed to the relative newness of American settlement, a perpetually high degree of mobility, a superb communications system, and the galloping centralisation of economy and government. Yet, in spite of the nationwide standardisation in many areas of American thought and behaviour, the lingering effects of the older culture areas do remain potent. In the case of the South, for example, the differences helped to precipitate the gravest political crisis and bloodiest military conflict in the nations history.

More than a century after the Civil War, the South remains a powerful entity in political, economic and social terms, and its peculiar status is recognised in religious, educational, athletic and literary circles. Even more intriguing is the appearance of a series of

essentially 20th century regions. Southern California is the largest region, and its special culture has attracted large numbers of immigrants to the state. Similar trends are visible in southern Florida; in Texas, and to a certain degree in regions of New Mexico and Arizona as well. At the metropolitan level, it is difficult to believe that such distinctive cities as San Francisco, Las Vegas, Dallas, Tucson and Seattle have become like all other American cities. A detailed examination, however, would show significant if sometimes subtle interregional differences in terms of language, religion, diet, folklore, folk architecture and handicrafts, political behaviour, social etiquette and a number of other cultural categories.

3. Прочитайте текст и составьте развернутый план текста

The British Isles which are surrounded by the ocean have an insular climate.

There are 3 things that chiefly determine the climate of the United Kingdom: the position of the islands in the temperate belt; the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and south-west and the warm current — the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England. All these features make the climate more moderate, without striking difference between seasons. It is not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer.

So, the British ports are ice-free and its rivers are not frozen throughout the year. The weather on the British Isles has a bad reputation. It is very changeable and fickle. The British say that there is a climate in other countries, but we have just weather. If you don't like the weather in England, just wait a few minutes.

It rains very often in all seasons in Great Britain. Autumn and winter are the wettest. The sky is usually grey and cold winds blow. On the average, Britain has more than 200 rainy days a year. The English say that they have 3 variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, and when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily, that they say «It's raining cats and dogs».

Britain is known all over the world for its fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it's impossible to see anything within a few meters. The winter fogs of London are, indeed, awful; they surpass all imagination. In a dense fog all traffic is stopped, no vehicle can move from fear of dreadful accidents. So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and very changeable.

4. Прочитайте текст и составьте тезисы к тексту:

While some countries have too much history, Canada has too much geography.

From Sea to Sea

Occupying the northern half of the North American continent, Canada has a landmass of nearly 10 million km<sup>2</sup>. Canada's motto, 'From Sea to Sea', is geographically inaccurate. In addition to its long coastlines on the Atlantic and Pacific, Canada has a third sea coast on the Arctic Ocean, giving it the longest coastline of any country. To the south, Canada shares an 8,892-km boundary with the United States. To the north, the Arctic islands come within 800 km of the North Pole. Canada's neighbour across the frozen Arctic Ocean is Russia.

A Long Thin Band

Because of the harsh northern climate, Only 12 per cent of the land is suitable for agriculture. Thus, most of the population of 26 million live in cities within a few hundred kilometres of the southern border — where the climate is milder — in a long thin band stretching between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

Numberless Lakes and Great Rivers

It has been estimated that Canada has one-seventh of the world's fresh water. In addition to sharing the Great Lakes with the United States, Canada has many other freshwater seas and mighty rivers.

The Pacific Coast

Bathed by warm, moist Pacific air currents, the British Columbia coast, indented by deep fiords and shielded from the Pacific by Vancouver Island, has the most moderate.

The Cordillera

Canada's highest peaks, however, are not in the Rockies, but in the St. Elias Mountains, an extension of the Cordillera stretching north into the Yukon and Alaska. The highest point in Canada, Mt. Logan (6,050 m).

The Prairies

The plains of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are among the richest grain-producing regions in the world. Yet even here are surprises. If you drive north, you descend into the Red Deer River valley. Here, in desert-like conditions, water and wind have created strange shapes in the sandstone called 'hoodoos'. The same forces of erosion have uncovered some of the largest concentrations of dinosaur fossils, examples of which are displayed in museums in Canada and around the world.

Alberta is Canada's leading producer of petroleum. The sedimentary rocks underlying the Prairies have important deposits of oil, gas and potash.

The Canadian Shield

Look at a map of Canada and you will see a huge inland sea called Hudson Bay. Wrapped around this bay like a horseshoe is a rocky region called the Canadian Shield.

The region is a storehouse of minerals, including gold, silver, zinc, copper and uranium, and Canada's great mining towns are located here — Sudbury and Timmins in Ontario, Val d'Or in Quebec, and Flin Flon and Thompson in Manitoba.

Great Lakes — St. Lawrence Lowlands

Southern Quebec and Ontario, the industrial heartland of Canada, contain Canada's two largest cities, Montreal and Toronto. In this small region, 50 per cent of Canadians live and 70 per cent of Canada's manufactured goods are produced.

The region also has prime agricultural land. The Niagara Peninsula, for example, has some of the best farmland in Canada. The large expanses of lakes Erie and Ontario extend the number of frost-free days, permitting the cultivation of grapes, peaches, pears and other soft fruits.

The region is sugar maple tree country. In the autumn, the tree's leaves — Canada's national symbol — are ablaze in red, orange and gold. The sap is collected in spring and evaporated to make maple syrup and sugar; a culinary delicacy first used by the aboriginal North American peoples.

Atlantic Provinces — Appalachian Region

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland are the smallest Canadian provinces, and the first to be

settled by Europeans.

The shallow continental shelf extends 400 km off the east coast of Newfoundland where the mixing of ocean currents has created one of the richest fishing grounds in the world.

Agriculture flourishes in the fertile valleys, such as the Saint John River Valley, New Brunswick, and the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia.

Prince Edward Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is famous for its potatoes. This fertile island is Canada's smallest province, making up a mere 0.1 percent of Canada's landmass.

The Arctic

North of the tree-line is a land of harsh beauty. During the short summer, when daylight is nearly continuous and a profusion of flowers blooms on the tundra, the temperature can reach 30 °C. Yet the winters are long, bitterly cold, dark and unforgiving.

5. Прочитайте текст, определите тему текста и его подтемы:

Advertisement as a service

Although the average citizen is usually annoyed by all the advertisements printed in newspapers and magazines and the commercials broadcast on TV, the impact of the whole advertising industry on a single person is immense and plays a very important role in our lives. Advertising absorbs vast sums of money but it is useful to the community. What are the functions of advertisements? The first one to mention is to inform. A lot of the information people have about household devices, cars, building materials, electronic equipment, cosmetics, detergents and food is largely derived from the advertisements they read. Advertisements introduce them to new products or remind them of the existing ones. The second function is to sell. The products are shown from the best point of view and the potential buyer, on having entered the store, unconsciously chooses the advertised products. One buys this washing powder or this chewing gum, because the colorful TV commercials convince him of the best qualities of the product. Even cigarettes or sweets or alcohol are associated with the good values of human life such as joy, freedom, love and happiness, and just those associations make a person choose the advertised products. The aim of a good advertisement is to create a consumer demand to buy the advertised product or service. Children are good example as they usually want the particular kind of chocolate or toy or chewing-gum. Being naive they cannot evaluate objectively what is truthful and what is exaggerated and select the really good products unless they buy the goods and check for themselves. Thirdly, since the majority of advertisements are printed in our press we pay less for newspapers and magazines, also TV in most countries in cheap. The public advertising seen on street hoardings, railway stations and buildings makes people's life more joyful. Moreover, all those small ads in the press concerning "employment", "education" and "For sale and wanted" columns, help ordinary people to find a better job or a better employee, to sell or to buy their second-hand things and find services, or learn about educational facilities, social events such as, concerts, theatre plays, football matches, and to announce births, marriages and deaths. Thus despite our dissatisfaction when being bombarded by all the advertisers' information we must admit that they do perform a useful service to society, and advertisements are an essential part of our everyday life.

6. Прослушайте текст и кратко передайте его содержание

What is a brand? In my opinion, it's not only a trademark of some company, but the name of certain product we use every day. For example, speaking about coffee most of us say Nescafe, but not 'coffee'. This short example also illustrates the main aim of producers - to create brand popularity, so that most of people would recognize the product among the competitors products. Advertising campaigns are launched to enhance brand awareness, that's why sometimes brand costs more than the whole company, for example one day of advertising at Yandex website (what is called by Yandex sales managers as 'increasing brand popularity') costs \$20000. Recognition of a brand or, how it's called, brand awareness helps people to find the necessary size, quantity, taste, especially, when they are in another country and don't know the local products' specifications. What qualities should brand name possess? First of all, it should be eye-catching. NameLab, company, which creates brand names, gives an example of 7-Up Company, which lost \$120 millions using name 'Lyke Cola' as a brand name first time after launching its product. Lexicon Company was more original, creating brand name 'Pentium' for the Intel Processor: "We've got '-ium' from the scientific text - founder of Lexicon says, - and multiplied it with 'pent'. It sounded very strong, like a real chemical element." Name Sony is based on 'son', which means sound in most of the countries. As all brand names are registered and protected by law, no one else can produce the same product under such brand name. It's a very hard to create a new brand name, as more than 365000 brands were registered in October, 2000 by American Patent Organization, whereas Oxford dictionary consists of 615100 words, so some companies use brand stretching - using a leader-brand to launch a new product in a new category, e.g. 'Bochkarev' chips. Brands always add value to products. That's why branded products seem to be more expensive among other ones. But if we pay more, we pay for better quality. All in all, brands are one of the moving forces of globalisation.

7. Прослушайте текст и выполните письменно задания к тексту

Apple entered the 1990s well aware that the conditions that made the company an industry giant in the previous decade had changed dramatically. Management recognized that for Apple to succeed in the future, corporate strategies would have to be reexamined. Apple had soared through the 1980s on the backs of its large, expensive computers, which earned the company a committed, yet relatively small following. Sculley and his team saw that competitors were relying increasingly on the user-friendly graphics that had become the Macintosh signature and recognized that Apple needed to introduce smaller, cheaper models, such as the Classic and LC, which were instant hits. At a time when the industry was seeing slow unit sales, the numbers at Apple were skyrocketing. In 1990, desktop Macs accounted for 11 percent of the PCs sold through American computer dealers. In mid-1992, the figure was 19 percent. But these modestly priced models had a considerably smaller profit margin than their larger cousins. So even if sales took off, as they did, profits were threatened. In a severe austerity move, Apple laid off nearly ten percent of its workforce, consolidated facilities, moved production plants to areas where it was cheaper to operate, and drastically altered its corporate organizational chart. The bill for such forward-looking surgery was great, however, and in 1991

profits were off 35 percent. But analysts said that such pitfalls were expected, indeed necessary, if the company intended to position itself as a leaner, better-conditioned fighter in the years ahead. Looking ahead is what analysts say saved Apple from foundering. In 1992, after the core of the suit that Apple had brought against Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard was dismissed, industry observers pointed out that although the loss was a disappointment for Apple, the company wisely had not banked on a victory. They credited Apple's ambitious plans for the future with quickly turning the lawsuit into yesterday's news. In addition to remaining faithful to its

central business of computer making--the notebook PowerBook series, released in 1991, garnered a 21 percent market share in less than six months--Apple intended to ride a digital wave into the next century. The company geared itself to participate in a revolution in the consumer electronics industry, in which products that were limited by a slow, restrictive analog system would be replaced by faster, digital gadgets on the cutting edge of telecommunications technology. Apple also experimented with the interweaving of sound and visuals in the operations of its computers.

О чем рассказывается в тексте?

Передайте кратко содержание текста.

8. Составьте письменный текст из данных предложений, восстановив временную последовательность событий

In May 1989 Apple announced plans for its new operating system, System 7, which would be available to users the next year and allow Macintoshes to run tasks on more than one program simultaneously. In 1988, Apple management had expected a worldwide shortage of memory chips to worsen. At the same time IBM marketed a new operating system that mimicked the Macintosh's ease of use. They bought millions when prices were high, only to have the shortage end and prices fall soon after. In early 1989, Apple released significantly enhanced versions of the two upper-end Macintosh computers, the SE and the Macintosh II, primarily to compete for the office market. Apple ordered sharp price increases for the Macintosh line just before the Christmas buying season, and consumers bought the

less expensive Apple line or other brands.

9. Составьте письменный текст из данных предложений, восстановив причинно-следственные связи

They bought millions when prices were high, only to have the shortage end and prices fall soon after. In May 1989 Apple announced plans for its new operating system, System 7, which would be available to users the next year and allow Macintoshes to run tasks on more than one program simultaneously. In 1988, Apple management had expected a worldwide shortage of memory chips to worsen. At the same time IBM marketed a new operating system that mimicked the Macintosh's ease of use. In early 1989, Apple released significantly enhanced versions of the two upper-end Macintosh computers, the SE and the Macintosh II, primarily to compete for the office market. Apple ordered sharp price increases for the Macintosh line just before the Christmas buying season, and consumers bought the less expensive Apple line or other brands.

10. Трансформируйте данный текст, состоящий из простых предложений, в текст, состоящий из распространенных сложных предложений

The production division for Lisa had been vying with Jobs's Macintosh division. The Macintosh personal computer offered Lisa's innovations at a fraction of the price. Jobs saw the Macintosh as the 'people's computer'--designed for people with little technical knowledge. With the failure of the Lisa, the Macintosh was seen as the future of the company. Launched with a television commercial in January 1984, the Macintosh was unveiled soon after, with a price tag of \$2,495 and a new 3-inch disk drive that was faster than the 5-inch drives used in other machines, including the Apple II.

11. Соедините данные предложения в связный текст

At the same time IBM marketed a new operating system that mimicked the Macintosh's ease of use. They bought millions when prices were high, only to have the shortage end and prices fall soon after. In May 1989 Apple announced plans for its new operating system, System 7, which would be available to users the next year and allow Macintoshes to run tasks on more than one program simultaneously. In 1988, Apple management had expected a worldwide shortage of memory chips to worsen. In early 1989, Apple released significantly enhanced versions of the two upper-end Macintosh computers, the SE and the Macintosh II, primarily to compete for the office market. Apple ordered sharp price increases for the Macintosh line just before the Christmas buying season, and consumers bought the less expensive Apple line or other brands.

12. Составьте диалог из предложенных фраз:

Brenda works for a company, which produces furniture. She works in an office, which is just opposite the factory where the furniture is made. This is how she spends her day:

She works at a computer most of the time, where she writes letters and reports.

She answers phone calls, mostly from retailers. (= shops selling the factory's furniture)

She makes phone calls to retailers, and the factory making the furniture.

She sends invoices to customers. (= paper showing products sold and the money to pay)

She shows visitors around the factory.

She does general paperwork, e.g., filing reports, writing memos, answering letters. She arranges meetings for her boss and other managers in the company.

13. Восполните недостающие реплики диалога:

Patient: Good morning, doctor.

Doctor: ...

Patient: I feel better today, but I am still of-colour. I'm sleeping badly and I have no appetite.

Doctor: A little run-down, I think. Have you checked your temperature today?

Patient: ...

Doctor: Get to that couch please. I will sound your chest and take your blood pressure. It's quite normal. Luckily for you there is nothing seriously wrong with your health. You should have a good rest. Can you go on holiday? now?

Patient: I'm going to the sea in two weeks.

Doctor: ...

Patient: Thank you very much, doctor. I will do it.

Doctor: Good-bye.

Patient: Good-bye.

14. Вставьте союзы и предлоги в данный текст:

The United States ... America is ... very diverse country. Its nature, climate, population varies from ... East Coast to ... west, from ... northern border to ... southern.

Climate is mostly temperate, but tropical in ...Hawaii and ...Florida, arctic in ...Alaska, semiarid in ... Great Plains

west of ... Mississippi River, and arid ... the southwest.

Natural resources include coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, and timber.

Natural hazards are ... great deal of problems ... the USA. Every year, they lose hundred millions of dollars, because of natural hazards. ... USA is famous for hurricanes along the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico coasts and tornadoes in the Midwest and southeast; mud slides in California; forest fires in the west; flooding.

Sometimes there are tsunamis, volcanoes and earthquakes happen. Earthquakes are very often in California.

15. Объясните функции артикля в данном тексте:

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American Continent. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, by the Pacific Ocean in the west and by the Gulf of Mexico in the south. The climate varies from moderate to subtropical. Along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts it is oceanic.

Most of the USA territory is marked by sharp differences between winter and summer. Average winter temperature is about 25 degrees below zero in Alaska and up to 20 degrees above zero in Florida. Average summer temperature varies from 14 degrees above zero in the western part and up to 32 degrees above zero in the southeast. The largest amount of rainfall is noted in Alaska and the southwest of the country. In winter the northern part of the USA usually has a steady snow cover.

The largest rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Yukon, the Columbia, and the Colorado.

The Great Lakes are situated in the northeast of the country. The region of the Cordilleras has semideserts, while the rest of the territory is rich in forests.

In California, where the climate is usually mild, the famous fruit-raising area is located. Californian oranges, grapefruit and lemons are sold all over the USA and other parts of the world.

16. Измените, если это возможно, порядок слов в данных предложениях

The differences among Americas traditional regions, or culture areas, tend to be slight and shallow as compared with such areas in older, more stable countries. The nature of interregional differences can be ascribed to the relative newness of American settlement, a perpetually high degree of mobility, a superb communications system, and the galloping centralisation of economy and government.

Yet, in spite of the nationwide standardisation in many areas of American thought and behaviour, the lingering effects of the older culture areas do remain potent. In the case of the South, for example, the differences helped to precipitate the gravest political crisis and bloodiest military conflict in the nations history.

17. Трансформируйте данный монолог в диалог:

The British Isles which are surrounded by the ocean have an insular climate.

There are 3 things that chiefly determine the climate of the United Kingdom: the position of the islands in the temperate belt; the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and south-west and the warm current — the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England. All these features make the climate more moderate, without striking difference between seasons. It is not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer.

So, the British ports are ice-free and its rivers are not frozen throughout the year. The weather on the British Isles has a bad reputation. It is very changeable and fickle. The British say that there is a climate in other countries, but we have just weather. If you don't like the weather in England, just wait a few minutes.

It rains very often in all seasons in Great Britain. Autumn and winter are the wettest. The sky is usually grey and cold winds blow. On the average, Britain has more than 200 rainy days a year. The English say that they have 3 variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, and when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily, that they say «It's raining cats and dogs».

18. Трансформируйте данный диалог в монолог

Good morning, Miss Jones. So you applied for a job in our team. Am I right?

Yes, I did. I sent my resume for a position of a restaurant manager.

That's good. I'd like to know a bit more about you. Probably you could tell us about your education first.

Well, I left school at 17 and then for the next five years I studied at Kazan Federal University. I graduated the Department of economics with high honors and was qualified as a manager of enterprise. And after that I did a one-year computer course.

Well. Your education sounds great, Miss Jones. And have you got any experience? Have you worked before?

Certainly. First I worked as a manager at children's clothes shop. I stayed there for four years and then I moved on to my present company. They offered me a job of a manager in a big cafe.

That's very interesting. Why aren't you happy with your present job, Miss Jones? Why are you going to leave them?

Well. The salary isn't so bad, I must admit. But the work schedule isn't convenient for me. And I often do a lot of overtime there.

Besides you have an excellent reputation and I hope to have more opportunity and growth potential in your company.

I see. Do you mind business trips? And are you fluent in Italian or German?

Oh, foreign languages are my favorites. We did Italian and German at the University and I use them when I travel.

Very good. Can you tell me about your good points then?

Well... I start my work on time. I learn rather quickly. I am friendly and I am able to work under pressure in a busy company.

OK. That's enough I think. Well, Miss Jones. Thank you very much. I am pleased to talk to you and we shall inform you about the result of our interview in a few days. Good-bye.

19. Выделите в данном тексте средства межтекстовой связи:

Philadelphia is situated in the east of the USA. It is one of the few large cities in the United States to have an old and well-preserved city centre.

Philadelphia is an important city for American history: it was in fact to be the first capital city of the colonial Philadelphia is an important city for American history: it was in fact to be the first capital city of the colonial states from 1790 till 1800 after their rebellion against the British government as well as being the birthplace of several famous men like Franklin, Jefferson and Washington.

In any case, «old», in the United States means that the historic buildings mostly date from the 18th century at the earliest. By 1774 Philadelphia had become the military, economic, and political centre of the colonies. The USA constitution was the first written

constitution in the world adopted in this city in 1787. The Declaration of Independence was also proclaimed in 1776 here. Many U.S. «firsts» were associated with the city of Philadelphia: first public school was opened in 1689. State's first newspaper was published here in 1719, America's first hospital was opened in 1755, and first American flag firstly appeared in Philadelphia in 1777.

There are many places of interest in Philadelphia, for example, the Independence National Historical Park. We can see many monuments there. One of them is the Liberty Bell. Now the Liberty Bell is a symbol of freedom. The sound of this Bell told people about the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence. It was in July, 1776.

Philadelphia is one of the cultural centres of the country. The Parkway is the cultural centre of Philadelphia. One can see the Philadelphia Museum of Art which is one of the greatest art museums in the world, College of Art, Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia.

There are many hotels, theatres, shops and museums in Philadelphia.

There is the Pennsylvania University in Philadelphia. This University has an interesting and big library. Philadelphia is a beautiful city with many skyscrapers.

Today, Philadelphia's economy is one of the most diverse in the United States. It is based on a system of manufacturing, commercial, and technological activities, and on tourism. In the downtown area, there are many headquarters for major regional, national, and international corporations.

20. Перескажите данный текст от лица одного из героев

Apple Computer, Inc. is largely responsible for the enormous growth of the personal computer industry in the 20th century. The introduction of the Macintosh line of personal computers in 1984 established the company as an innovator in industrial design whose products became renowned for their intuitive ease of use. Though battered by bad decision-making during the 1990s, Apple continues to exude the same enviable characteristics in the 21st century that catapulted the company toward fame during the 1980s. The company designs, manufactures, and markets personal computers, software, and peripherals, concentrating on lower-cost, uniquely designed computers such as iMAC and Power Macintosh models.

Origins

Apple was founded in April 1976 by Steve Wozniak, then 26 years old, and Steve Jobs, 21, both college dropouts. Their partnership began several years earlier when Wozniak, a talented, self-taught electronics engineer, began building boxes that allowed him to make long-distance phone calls for free. The pair sold several hundred such boxes.

In 1976 Wozniak was working on another box--the Apple I computer, without keyboard or power supply--for a computer hobbyist club. Jobs and Wozniak sold their most valuable possessions, a van and two calculators, raising \$1,300 with which to start a company. A local retailer ordered 50 of the computers, which were built in Jobs's garage.

They eventually sold 200 to computer hobbyists in the San Francisco Bay area for \$666 each. Later that summer, Wozniak began work on the Apple II, designed to appeal to a greater market than computer hobbyists. Jobs hired local computer enthusiasts, many of them still in high school, to assemble circuit boards and design software. Early microcomputers had usually been housed in metal boxes. With the general consumer in mind, Jobs planned to house the Apple II in a more attractive modular beige plastic container.

Jobs wanted to create a large company and consulted with Mike Markkula, a retired electronics engineer who had managed marketing for Intel Corporation and Fairchild Semiconductor. Chairman Markkula bought one-third of the company for \$250,000, helped Jobs with the business plan, and in 1977 hired Mike Scott as president. Wozniak worked for Apple full time in his engineering capacity.

21. Перескажите данный текст от своего лица

Jobs wanted to create a large company and consulted with Mike Markkula, a retired electronics engineer who had managed marketing for Intel Corporation and Fairchild Semiconductor. Chairman Markkula bought one-third of the company for \$250,000, helped Jobs with the business plan, and in 1977 hired Mike Scott as president. Wozniak worked for Apple full time in his engineering capacity.

Jobs recruited Regis McKenna, owner of one of the most successful advertising and public relations firms in Silicon Valley, to devise an advertising strategy for the company. McKenna designed the Apple logo and began advertising personal computers in consumer magazines. Apple's professional marketing team placed the Apple II in retail stores, and by June 1977, annual sales reached \$1 million. It was the first microcomputer to use color graphics, with a television set as the screen. In addition, the Apple II expansion slot made it more versatile than competing computers.

The earliest Apple IIs read and stored information on cassette tapes, which were unreliable and slow. By 1978 Wozniak had invented the Apple Disk II, at the time the fastest and cheapest disk drive offered by any computer manufacturer. The Disk II made possible the development of software for the Apple II. The introduction of Apple II, with a user manual, at a consumer electronics show signaled that Apple was expanding beyond the hobbyist market to make its computers consumer items. By the end of 1978, Apple was one of the fastest-growing companies in the United States, with its products carried by over 100 dealers.

#### 5.4. Перечень видов оценочных средств

Решения тестовых заданий, результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы

Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ

Составление диалога

Самостоятельная работа по карточкам

Монолог, диалог

Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями

Устное высказывание по профессиональным темам

Опрос

Зачет

Экзамен.



<b>6. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)</b>					
<b>6.1. Рекомендуемая литература</b>					
<b>6.1.1. Основная литература</b>					
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Издательство, год		
Л1.1	Яшина Т. А., Жаткин Д. Н.	English for Business Communication: учебное пособие	Москва: ФЛИНТА, 2021		
Л1.2	Петрова Ю. А., Сагайдачная Е. Н., Черёмина В. Б.	Английский язык: учебник	Ростов-на-Дону: Издательско-полиграфический комплекс РГЭУ (РИНХ), 2020		
Л1.3	Кондрахина Н. Г., Драчинская И. Ф., Дубинина Г. А., Калинычева Е. В., Дробышева Н. Н.	English for Social Sciences Students: Basic Concepts and Terms: учебное пособие	Москва: Прометей, 2018		
<b>6.1.2. Дополнительная литература</b>					
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Издательство, год		
Л2.1	Арнольд И. В.	Стилистика: современный английский язык: учебник	Москва: ФЛИНТА, 2021		
Л2.2	Иванова Е. В., Иванченко А. И.	Английский язык: повседневное общение: 30 уроков: самоучитель	Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2020		
<b>6.3.1 Лицензионное и свободно распространяемое программное обеспечение, в том числе отечественного производства</b>					
<b>6.3.2 Перечень профессиональных баз данных и информационных справочных систем</b>					
6.3.2.1	Справочная Правовая Система КонсультантПлюс				
6.3.2.2	Информационная справочная система «Гарант»				
<b>7. МТО (оборудование и технические средства обучения)</b>					
№	Назначение	Оборудование	ПО	Адрес	Вид
47/2	пр.	Демонстрационное оборудование, учебно-наглядные пособия Специализированная мебель: стол – 15 шт., стул – 30 шт., доска – 1 шт.,		344029, Ростовская область, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Первомайский район, ул. Сержантова, 2/104	Пр
4	помещение для самостоятельной работы. учебная аудитория для проведения занятий учебная аудитория для проведения занятий лекционного типа, занятий семинарского типа, курсового проектирования (выполнения курсовых работ), групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, Лаборатория информационных технологий, помещение для самостоятельной работы	Демонстрационное оборудование, учебно-наглядные пособия Специализированная мебель: стол – 19 шт., стул – 36 шт., доска – 1 шт., компьютеры – 10 шт, проектор – 1 шт., доступ в Интернет	Операционная система Microsoft Windows 10 home Приложение Офис2016 Антивирус Nod 5 academic Интернет-фильтр UserGade Система тестирования MyTestx.1c Предприятие 1С 8.3 Бухгалтерия 1С 8.3 Документооборот 1С 8.3  Комплект для обучения в высших и средних учебных заведениях. 1С 8.3	344029, Ростовская область, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Первомайский район, ул. Сержантова, 2/104	