

Частное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
"Ростовский институт защиты предпринимателя"

(г. Ростов-на-Дону)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Ректор
Паршина А.А.

ОБЩИЕ УЧЕБНЫЕ ПРЕДМЕТЫ
Иностранный язык
рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля)

| | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| Учебный план | 40.02.02-ЗФО 9 кл. Правоохранительная деятельность Профиль получаемого профессионального образования при реализации программы основного общего образования: социально-экономический | | |
| Квалификация | Юрист | | |
| Форма обучения | заочная | | |
| Общая трудоемкость | 0 ЗЕТ | | |
| Часов по учебному плану | 198 | Виды контроля в семестрах: | |
| в том числе: | | зачеты с оценкой 2 | |
| аудиторные занятия | 12 | | |
| самостоятельная работа | 186 | | |
| контактная работа во время промежуточной аттестации (ИКР) | 0 | | |

Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам

| Семестр (<Курс>.<Семестр на курсе>) | 1 (1.1) | | 2 (1.2) | | Итого | |
|---|---------|----|---------|-----|-------|-----|
| | УП | РП | УП | РП | УП | РП |
| Неделя | 12 | | 22 2/6 | | | |
| Вид занятий | УП | РП | УП | РП | УП | РП |
| Практические | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 12 |
| Итого ауд. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 12 |
| Контактная работа | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 12 |
| Сам. работа | 84 | 84 | 102 | 102 | 186 | 186 |
| Итого | 90 | 90 | 108 | 108 | 198 | 198 |

Программу составил(и):
Преод. Сорока О.И.;
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Рецензент(ы):
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Рабочая программа дисциплины
Иностранный язык

разработана в соответствии с ФГОС СПО:

Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт среднего профессионального образования по специальности 40.02.02. Правоохранительная деятельность (программа подготовки специалистов среднего звена). (приказ Минобрнауки России от 12.05.2014 г. № 509)

составлена на основании учебного плана:

Правоохранительная деятельность

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 учебного предмета является частью основной профессиональной образовательной программы по специальности среднего профессионального образования 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность. |
|-----|---|

2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ) В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Цикл (раздел) ОП: | ОУП |
|-------------------|-----|

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 2.1 | Требования к предварительной подготовке обучающегося: |
| 2.2 | Дисциплины (модули) и практики, для которых освоение данной дисциплины (модуля) необходимо как предшествующее: |
| 2.2.1 | История |
| 2.2.2 | Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности |

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

Освоение содержания учебного предмета обеспечивает достижение обучающимися следующих результатов:

3.1 Личностных

сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;
сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры;
развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мироздания;
осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения;
умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;
готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка;

3.2 Метапредметных

умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения;
владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации;
умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты;
умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства;

3.3 Предметных

Овладение основными видами речевой деятельности в рамках следующего тематического содержания речи:
Межличностные отношения в семье, с друзьями и знакомыми. Конфликтные ситуации, их предупреждение и разрешение. Внешность и характер человека и литературного персонажа. Повседневная жизнь. Здоровый образ жизни. Школьное образование. Выбор профессии. Альтернативы в продолжении образования. Роль иностранного языка в современном мире. Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи. Природа и экология. Технический прогресс, современные средства информации и коммуникации, Интернет-безопасность. Родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка:
говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка;
создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14 - 15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14 - 15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;
аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации;
смысловое чтение: читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля объемом 600 - 800 слов, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного; читать несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики) и понимать представленную в них информацию;
письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка;
писать электронное сообщение личного характера объемом до 140 слов, соблюдая принятый речевой этикет; создавать письменные высказывания объемом до 180 слов с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, графики, диаграммы, прочитанный/прослушанный текст; заполнять таблицу, кратко фиксируя содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста или дополняя информацию в таблице; представлять результаты выполненной проектной работы объемом до 180 слов;
овладение фонетическими навыками: различать на слух и адекватно, без ошибок, ведущих к сбою коммуникации,

произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с соблюдением их ритмико-интонационных особенностей, в том числе применять правило отсутствия фразового ударения на служебных словах; владеть правилами чтения и осмысленно читать вслух аутентичные тексты объемом до 150 слов, построенные в основном на изученном языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и интонации; овладение орфографическими навыками в отношении изученного лексического материала; овладение пунктуационными навыками: использовать запятую при перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки; не ставить точку после заголовка; правильно оформлять прямую речь, электронное сообщение личного характера; Знание и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), основных способов словообразования (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия) и особенностей структуры простых и сложных предложений и различных коммуникативных типов предложений; выявление признаков изученных грамматических и лексических явлений по заданным основаниям; Овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии; Овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей; овладение социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении; Овладение компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку; Развитие умения сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические); Приобретение опыта практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме.

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

ОК 3: Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 10: Адаптироваться к меняющимся условиям профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 11: Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

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 |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Раздел 1. | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Введение /Тема/ | 2 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---|-----|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1.2 | Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов по теме «Значение английского языка в современном мире». Работа с учебной и художественной литературой, с Интернет-ресурсами (поиск и анализ информации, конспектирование, аннотирование и реферирование текстов и т.п.) Подготовка сообщений, докладов, рефератов /Ср/ | 1 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.3 | Моя семья. Работа с текстом. Монологическая речь. Спряжение глагола «быть» в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем простом времени. /Ср/ | 1 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.4 | Описание друга. Общение с друзьями. Работа с текстом. Местоимение. (Личные, указательные, неопределенные, отрицательные, возвратные...) /Пр/ | 1 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.5 | Семейные отношения. Работа с текстом. Монологическая речь. Артикль. Артикли определенный, неопределенный, нулевой. Чтение статей /Пр/ | 1 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.6 | Домашние обязанности. Монологическая речь. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Сравнительные слова и обороты than, as...as, not so...as. /Пр/ | 1 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.7 | Описание жилища. Диалог. Работа с текстом. Наречия, обозначающие количество, место, направление, время. /Ср/ | 1 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.8 | Условия жизни современного человека. Аудирование. Монологическая речь Предлог. Предлоги времени, места, направления и др. /Ср/ | 1 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.9 | Мой колледж. Работа с текстом. Монологическая речь. Местоимение. Местоимения личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные, отрицательные, возвратные, взаимные, относительные, вопросительные. /Пр/ | 1 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.10 | Ростовский институт защиты предпринимателя. Аудирование. Имя числительное. Числительные количественные и порядковые. Дроби. Обозначение годов, дат, времени, периодов. Арифметические действия и вычисления. Мой рабочий день. Работа с текстом. The Present Simple Tense. /Пр/ | 1 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---|-----|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1.11 | Мой выходной день. Работа с текстом. Письмо. The Present Continuous Tense. /Ср/ | 1 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.12 | Посещение библиотеки. Монологическая речь. Сравнение Present Simple и Present Continuous Tenses. /Пр/ | 1 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.13 | Какие бывают хобби. Аудирование. Письмо. Фразовые глаголы (look, make, go...). /Ср/ | 1 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.14 | Ваше хобби. Монологическая речь. Оборот there is/there are. Проведение досуга Британских и русских студентов. Работа с текстом. Выражения have/has got. /Пр/ | 1 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.15 | Как студенты проводят каникулы. Работа с текстом. Монологическая речь. The Past Simple Tense. /Пр/ | 1 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.16 | Речевой этикет: как спросить, показать дорогу. Диалоги. The Past Continuous Tense. /Ср/ | 1 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.17 | Описание местоположения. Работа с текстом. The Future Simple Tense. /Пр/ | 1 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.18 | Описание города. Ростов-на-Дону. Работа с текстом. The Future Continuous Tense. /Ср/ | 1 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.19 | Совершение покупок. Диалоги. Аудирование. Выражение to be going to для выражения действия в будущем. /Пр/ | 1 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.20 | Магазины в Британии. Работа с текстом. The Present Perfect Tense. /Ср/ | 1 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.21 | Здоровый образ жизни. Монологическая речь. Аудирование. Сравнение Present Perfect и Past Simple (I have done or I did?). /Пр/ | 1 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.22 | Мой любимый спорт. Работа с текстом. Письмо. Выражение used to (I used to). Повторение лексико-грамматического материала. /Ср/ | 1 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.23 | Олимпийские игры. Работа с текстом. Письмо. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense. /Ср/ | 1 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.24 | Времена года и путешествия. Работа с текстом. Модальные глаголы и глаголы, выполняющие роль модальных. /Пр/ | 1 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---|-----|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1.25 | Экскурсии. Работа с текстом. Письмо. Модальные глаголы в этикетных формулах и официальной речи. /Ср/ | 1 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.26 | /Др/ | 1 | | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.27 | Туризм: за и против. Монологическая речь. Вопросительные предложения-формулы вежливости (Could you, please? Would you like?...). /Пр/ | 2 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.28 | Россия. Работа с текстом. Монологическая речь. Вопросительные предложения. /Пр/ | 2 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.29 | Российское политическое устройство. Работа с текстом. Монологическая речь. Повторение лексико-грамматического материала. /Ср/ | 2 | 6 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.30 | История Ростова-на-Дону. Письмо. Диалоги. Фразовые глаголы. /Ср/ | 2 | 6 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.31 | Ростов-на-Дону. Февраль 1943. Освобождение. Работа с текстом. Монологическая речь. Времена активного залога. /Пр/ | 2 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.32 | Великобритания. Работа с текстом. Монологическая речь. Страдательный залог. /Пр/ | 2 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.33 | Государственное и политическое устройство Великобритании. Работа с текстом. Монологическая речь. Страдательный залог. /Ср/ | 2 | 6 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.34 | Климат Великобритании. Работа с текстом. Повторение лексико-грамматического материала. /Ср/ | 2 | 6 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.35 | США. Работа с текстом. Монологическая речь. Государственное и политическое устройство Америки. Работа с текстом. Времена страдательного залога. /Пр/ | 2 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.36 | Климат США. Работа с текстом. Повторение лексико-грамматического материала. /Ср/ | 2 | 6 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.37 | Традиции в нашей жизни. Монологическая речь. Заполнение анкеты/заявления о приеме на курсы, молодежный лагерь и т.д. /Пр/ | 2 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|-----|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1.38 | Традиционные русские праздники и обычаи. Монологическая речь. Работа с текстом. Деловое письмо. /Ср/ | 2 | 8 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.39 | Британские праздники. Аудирование. Написание справочной статьи по предложенному шаблону. /Пр/ | 2 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.40 | Американские праздники. Диалоги. Письмо. Составление резюме. /Ср/ | 2 | 8 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.41 | Жизнь в городе: достоинства и недостатки. Работа с текстом. Ролевая игра: в офисе (представление нового сотрудника) /Пр/ | 2 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.42 | Жизнь в деревне: достоинства и недостатки. Работа с текстом. Ролевая игра: Экскурсия по родному городу. /Ср/ | 2 | 8 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.43 | Проблема безработицы. Монологическая речь. Ролевая игра: каким должен быть настоящий профессионал. /Пр/ | 2 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.44 | 21 век и новые технологии. Диалоги. Ролевая игра: подбор персонала. /Ср/ | 2 | 8 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.45 | Научно — технический процесс. Монологическая речь. Диалог. Индивидуальный проект: сценарий телевизионной программы о жизни публичной персоны (биографические факты, вопросы для интервью и др.). /Ср/ | 2 | 6 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.46 | Радио. А. Попов в Ростове (1902). Монологическая речь. Презентация индивидуальных проектов. /Ср/ | 2 | 6 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.47 | Человек и природа. Аудирование. Презентация индивидуальных проектов. /Пр/ | 2 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.48 | Энергетика и окружающая среда. Аудирование. Презентация индивидуальных проектов. /Ср/ | 2 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.49 | Экологические проблемы Дона. Диалоги. Согласование времен. /Ср/ | 2 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.50 | Машины и механизмы. Аудирование. Косвенная речь. /Пр/ | 2 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |

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|------|--|---|-----|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1.51 | Промышленное оборудование. Работа с текстом. Исключения в правилах согласовании времен. /Ср/ | 2 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.52 | Компьютерная грамотность. Интернет. Повторение лексико-грамматического материала. /Ср/ | 2 | 7 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.53 | Зачетная работа /Пр/ | 2 | 0,5 | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |
| 1.54 | /ЗачётСОц/ | 2 | | | Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 | | |

5. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

5.1. Контрольные вопросы и задания

Вопросы для подготовки к дифференцированному зачету:

1. Английский язык как язык международного общения и средство познания национальных культур. Основные варианты английского языка, их сходство и различия. Роль английского языка при освоении специальности.
2. Правила фонетики. Произношение. Транскрипция. Интонация.
3. Местоимения (личные, указательные, притяжательные, возвратные)
4. Числительные (количественные и порядковые)
5. Артикли (неопределенный и определенный)
6. Визитная карточка. Оформление.
7. Представьте себя. Расскажите о себе и своей семье.
8. Описание человека.
9. Расскажите о своем распорядке дня.
10. Расскажите о своей будущей профессии.
11. Образование множественного числа существительных.
12. Спряжение глагола «to be».
13. Порядок слов в английском предложении. Типы вопросов.
14. Моя Россия.
15. Степени сравнения прилагательных.
16. Модальные глаголы.
17. Характеристика стран изучаемого языка.
18. Конструкция «There is, there are». Описание комнаты, квартиры.
19. Предлоги. Роль предлогов в английском языке.
20. Хобби, досуг. Как студенты проводят свободное время?
21. Описание местоположения объекта.
22. Притяжательный падеж существительных.
23. Высказывание по теме «Путешествие».
24. Переговоры, разрешение конфликтных ситуаций.
25. Этикет делового и неофициального общения.

Типовые тестовые задания

1 вариант

I. READING

Задание 1. Установите соответствие между заголовками А—G и текстами 1—6. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

- | | |
|----|----------------------------|
| A. | Future Rescuers |
| B. | Origin of the Superstition |
| C. | Significant Difference |
| D. | Oldest Creatures |
| E. | Traditions |
| F. | Distress Call |
| G. | Visible Obstacle |

1. People in China and other Asian communities joined the global celebration of this millennium. On February 5, many people welcome the first day of the Year of the Dragon. The 15-day Chinese New Year festival marks the beginning of a new year and a new life. This Chinese Year is year number 4698.
2. The term «Mayday» is an internationally recognized radio signal which is only used when a ship is in great danger and needs help immediately. The signal is transmitted on a wavelength of 2.182 kHz, which is permanently monitored by rescue services on

the shore. The use of this expression has a very straightforward explanation. It came from the French phrase «m'aidez», which means «help me».

3. In 1700, Henri Misson, a Frenchman visiting Britain asked villagers why they had horseshoes nailed above their doors. They said 'it was to keep witches away. Horseshoes are made of iron and the strength of the iron was thought to protect from evil. Still today they are thought to bring good luck and many brides carry silver ones at their weddings. The position of the horseshoe is very important. It must point upwards like a cup so that the luck cannot fall out.

4. Women generally live about six years longer than men. Evidence suggests that boys are the weaker sex at birth, which means that more die in infancy. Also women do not have as much heart disease as men. In terms of lifestyle, men smoke more than women and thus more die of smoking- related diseases. Also, they generally have more dangerous occupations, such as building work.

5. Scientists say that rats can help to look for earthquake survivors buried in the ruined buildings. Dogs are already used to search for people, but rats can be even more useful. Like dogs they've got a great sense of smell, but scientists still need to train rats to sniff out people and to carry special radio transmitters to let them know when the survivor is found. Rats may also be trained to find bombs or explosives.

6. Dinosaurs roared for about 150 million years before they disappeared. We humans have only been around for about 2 million years. But cockroaches are 350 million years old and still going strong! Cockroaches can survive in extreme conditions. They can be frozen, then thawed, and walk away as if nothing had happened. They can go for incredibly long time without eating anything. And that is the secret of their success!

II USE OF ENGLISH

Задание 1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. ... you help me with this task? A) could B) must C) may
2. I'm sorry I'm late. ... I come in? A) must B) should C) may
3. It's raining. You ... take an umbrella. A) can't B) don't have to C) should
4. I'm afraid I ... come to the party on Monday. A) can B) can't C) may
5. "... I smoke here?"- "No, you mustn't." A) must B) may C) should

Задание 2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. We expected our friends...fast for a while.
a) to move b) moved c) will move d) move
9. Nowadays every country has factories...water and air.
a) pollute b) to polute c) polluted d) polluting
10. If you had given me more time, I...a better report last week.
a) would make b) made c) would have made d) make
12. Our teacher always uses...information. Every day we discuss hot TV news.
a) progressive b) old-fashioned c) fashionable d) up-to-date
13. If she works hard, the company will give her...to a more responsible position.
a) promotes b) promoted c) promotion d) promotional

Задание 3. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В 11, В 12, В 13.

Выберите единственный правильный вариант ответа

Задание 4. A lot of teenagers who have drug.....almost never believe that they are dependent.

- A) addiction B) prison
C) poverty D) disease

Задание 5. Many young people choose different ways to express their....

- A) society B) identity
C) opinion D) fashion

Укажите правильный вариант перевода:

Задание 6. I'm sure that being a teenager is wonderful but sometimes it is not easy.

- A) Я уверен, что быть подростком весело, но не всегда замечательно.
B) Мне кажется, что быть подростком здорово и легко.
C) Я уверен, что быть подростком замечательно, но временами не легко.
D) Это правда, что быть подростком трудно, но иногда замечательно.

Отметьте, какие из перечисленных английских предложений верны/неверны (true/false):

Задание 7. As official reports admit, violence, drugs and alcohol are more and more associated with adults.

Задание 8. Hackers are the "wizards" of the computer community.

Задание 9. There is state and private education in Great Britain.

Задание 10.

Соотнесите английские выражения с русскими:

1. to have the right to protection
2. to have the right to education
3. to have the right to meet other people
4. to have the right to health
5. to have the right to leisure
6. to have the right to information

- b) иметь право на свою точку зрения
- c) иметь право на отдых
- d) иметь право на информацию
- e) иметь право на защиту
- f) иметь право на здоровье
- g) иметь право на образование

Сопоставьте термины с определениями:

1. mower
2. roller blades
3. remote-control unit
4. body building machine
5. cordless phone
6. vacuum cleaner
7. dishwasher a) to build up one's strength

b) to cut and collect the grass

c) to wash the dishes

d) to make calls around the home

e) to have fun and to entertain

f) to perform everyday cleaning tasks

g) to operate the TV from a distance

Задание 11. В следующей группе слов отметить те, которые имеют отношение к теме Education in Great Britain:

a) subjects, b) cartoons, c) GCSE, d) artificial satellite, e) modern inventions, f) nursery g) compulsory education, h) graduation

Задание 12. Поставьте следующие слова в правильном порядке так, чтобы получилось резюме:

- A) Objective
- B) Education
- C) Personal detail
- D) Skills
- E) Work experience
- F) Referees

Задание 13. Расставьте числительные в нужные колонки.

Cardinal number

количественное числительное Ordinal number порядковое числительное

1. forty
2. thirteen
3. third
4. twenty
5. twelfth
6. seventy fifth
7. sixty six
8. a hundred
9. eighteen
10. second
11. twenty first
12. three thousand
13. one million two thousand nine
14. first

2 вариант

I. READING

Задание 1. Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Г и текстами 1—6. Используйте каждую букву только один раз.

В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

- A. Health
- B. Solar Car Fan
- C. Traditions
- D. Travelling
- E. Significant Difference
- F. Books
- G. Bizarre Summer Fashion

1. Women generally live about six years longer than men. Evidence suggests that boys are the weaker sex at birth, which means that more die in infancy. Also women do not have as much heart disease as men. In terms of lifestyle, men smoke more than women and thus more die of smoking-related diseases. Also, they generally have more dangerous occupations, such as building work.

2. Welcome to England's leading seaside resort! Enjoy the mild, healthy sea air, the beautiful architecture, the restful parks, the

variety of the shopping streets. Take a trip with us into the beautiful Sussex countryside around Brighton, to romantic windmills, old castles and palaces.

3. A solar panel, which is 5 inches by 4.5 inches, powers the fan, which exchanges hot air inside the car for the presumably cooler air outside. If you park in the shade and want to use the fan, there's a plug-in adapter for the car. One retail Website says the fan can reduce your parked car's interior temperature by 25 degrees, though that's not much solace considering another Website cited 160 to 180 degree temps inside a parked car on a hot day. If you want to try to make your car cooler, you can buy this solar gadget online for around \$10.

4. These famous horror stories explore the dark world of the writer's imagination, where the dead live and speak, where fear lies in every shadow of the mind.

5. People in China and other Asian communities joined the global celebration of this millennium. On February 5, many people welcome the first day of the Year of the Dragon. The 15-day Chinese New Year festival marks the beginning of a new year and a new life. This Chinese Year is year number 4698.

6. This bamboo fan cap works just as you might imagine. Sunlight is absorbed through the disk on the top of the hat, which powers the fan that blows onto the forehead of the person wearing this unfortunate fashion accessory. Ladies don't distress, there is also a more feminine style for those of you who are more apt to go for a floral design. For the joker in you or for those of you just wanting to keep cool, both styles are for sale in the UK at just £11.00 each.

II USE OF ENGLISH

Задание 1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. I looked everywhere for the book but I ... find it. A) couldn't B) mustn't C) shouldn't
2. You ... drive carefully on a busy road. A) can B) should C) may
3. I don't feel well today. ... I leave a bit earlier? A) may B) must C) should
4. Yesterday I stayed at home because I ... help my father. A) can B) must C) had to
5. You ... use my dictionary as long as you like. A) must B) may C) have to

Задание 2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. It is ...to leave without saying "goodbye"
a) regretful b) disappointed c) rude d) cheerful
2. She replied in a soft and low...
a) voice b) scream c) question d) cry
3. I saw a light in your window as I (pass) by.
a) passed b) was passing c) pass
4. That morning she went out after she (phone) somebody.
a) phoned b) had phoned c) phone
5. The day before yesterday Mary was made...the poem by heart.
a) to learn b) learn c) learnt d) learning

Задание 3. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В 14, В 15, В 16.

Выберите единственный правильный вариант ответа:

Задание 4.

We...apples, but Mary.... them.

- A) likes, like
- B) doesn't like, like
- C) don't like, likes
- D) don't likes, like

Задание 5.

Tomorrow...Friday.

- A) was
- B) will be
- C) is
- D) are

Задание 6.

The weather is nice today, but it...bad yesterday.

- A) were
- B) is
- C) are
- D) was

Задание 7.

Everybody in our family...Mummy about the house. Dad...the dog, I...the flowers, and my brothers...the rooms.

- A) help, walks, water, clean
- B) help, walks, water, cleans
- C) helps, walks, water, clean
- D) help, walk, waters, cleans

Отметьте, какие из перечисленных английских предложений верны/неверны (true/false):

Задание 8.

English is the most popular foreign language in our country.

Задание 9.

After Friday comes Monday.

Вопросы с несколькими вариантами ответов

Задание 10.

Соотнесите английские выражения с русскими

1. stuffed with events
2. life of famous people
3. adventures in the space
4. be kind and patient
5. keep you in suspense
6. fights of different types
7. full of special effects
8. a mysterious plot
- a) загадочный сюжет
- b) драки различного вида
- c) жизнь знаменитых людей
- d) быть добрым и терпеливым
- e) наполненный событиями
- f) приключения в космосе
- g) наполнен спецэффектами
- h) держать в напряжении

Соотнесите английские предлоги с русскими:

1. in the middle of
2. under
3. in the corner
4. next to
5. between
6. in front of
- a) между
- b) в середине
- c) ниже, под
- d) спереди
- e) в углу
- f) рядом с

Задание 11.

Отметьте существительные в единственном числе:

a) foot, b) children, c) roofs, d) news, e) boxes, f) trousers, g) postmen h) businesswoman, i) money, j) mouse

Задание 12.

Поставьте следующие слова в правильном порядке так, чтобы получилось предложение:

- a) place
- b) there
- c) like
- d) is no
- e) home

Задание 13.

Расставьте слова и выражения в нужные колонки.

My working day My flat

1. TV set
2. free-time
3. different subjects
4. chest of drawers
5. to have some rest
6. to pass exams
7. cosy kitchen
8. beautiful wallpaper
9. a first-year student
10. armchair

11. many-stored building
12. to be busy
13. modern conveniences
14. to take a cool shower

5.2. Темы письменных работ

Примерная тематика реферативных работ

1. Страны изучаемого языка (геоположение, города, культура, искусство, литература и т.д.): Великобритания, США, Канада, Австралия, Новая Зеландия.
2. Судебные системы России, Великобритании, США.
3. Профессия юриста в РФ.
4. Юридические профессии англоязычных стран
5. Профессия юриста в Великобритании и Уэльсе
6. Гражданское право англоязычных стран.
7. Юристы в США.
8. Презентационные навыки юриста.
9. Фразеологизмы, характеризующие человека в английском языке
10. Словари современного английского языка
11. Организация здравоохранения в Великобритании и США
12. Глаголы чувства и эмоционального восприятия в английском языке
13. Синонимические ряды качественных прилагательных в английском языке и их стилистическая характеристика
14. Цветообозначения в английском языке
15. Термины родства в английском языке в сравнении с русским
15. Фразеологизмы, обозначающие человека в английском языке
16. Фразеологизмы, обозначающие различные типы ситуаций в английском языке
17. Название элементов рельефа в английском языке
18. Названия предметов домашнего обихода в английском языке
19. Названия продуктов питания в английском языке
20. Названия транспортных средств в английском языке
21. Средства выражения пространственных отношений в русском и английском языках.
22. Лексические особенности научной речи
23. Морфологические особенности разговорной речи
24. Синтаксические особенности публичной речи
25. Лексические особенности разговорной речи
26. Синтаксические особенности деловой речи
27. Государственный и частный сектор экономики США на рынке трудовых ресурсов
28. Роль указательных местоимений в тексте
29. Инфинитивные конструкции в современном английском языке
30. Этикетные формулы представления по телефону в английском языке
31. Система образования в Великобритании и США

5.3. Фонд оценочных средств

Раздел 1 «Аудирование»

Exercise 1.

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1-6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А-Г. Используйте каждую букву, обозначающую утверждение, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Заполните бланк ответов.

The speaker advises those who want to be news reporters to

- A. write about ordinary events in an interesting way
- B. wait patiently for their chance to get a job
- C. have as many qualifications as possible
- D. get practice in interviewing people
- E. try their best to achieve their goal
- F. establish contacts with people in the news-reporting business
- G. be ready to travel on business at a moment's notice

Раздел 2 «Чтение»

Exercise 2.

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями предложений А-Г. Одна из частей в списке А-Г лишняя. Заполните бланк ответов.

- A. were incapable of spreading the disease
- B. kill the viruses and parasites they carry
- C. provide the key to fighting these every year
- D. find out more about the peptides

- F. were active against parasites
G. were able to spread the disease

Раздел 3 «Грамматика и лексика»

Exercise 3.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1-7. так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

The Rock Wall

1 In the morning the colonists took food and weapons and started along the beach toward the south. It was not necessary for one of them to stay behind. Since the arrival of the big box the day before they _____ no difficulty in lighting a fire.

HAVE

2 Not very far from the rock house there were some forest trees, and then a high wall of rock _____ straight up to a height of about fifty metres. On the other side of in there was a big lake. "Let's go and see where the water goes out of the lake", said Jack.

RISE

3 They went round the end of the rock wall. It was a very difficult journey, but at last they came to the side of the lake. The boys tried _____ fish in the lake, but there seemed to be very few.

CATCH

4 Jack _____ the way.

LEAD

5 They heard the noise of _____ water.

FALL

Exercise 4.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 1-5. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям А-Е, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Выберите вариант ответа.

Worthless Food

An odd thing has happened when it comes to food. Even though having the best, freshest, most wholesome food possible is one of the most significant considerations of daily life, frequently food does not receive the attention it 1 _____. Because of vested commercial interests, greed, convenience and apathy, misinformation about food has made far too many people feel 2 _____ about it, believing that anything they can swallow is okay for them. It's not. You may be 3 _____ to buy someone's product through advertising, false claims or promises of value. But much of the food is as worthless as eating crushed bricks. Far more ill health can be traced to what people eat than you might expect. The greatest 4 _____ to your health on this planet is not the increase of nuclear weapons, it is processed foods!

There is more devitalized worthless "food" 5 _____ to people today than real, authentic food that is necessary for our sustenance; and we have the food manufacturers to thank.

- 1 1) draws 2) devotes 3) attracts 4) deserves
2 1) confident 2) aware 3) familiar 4) accustomed
3 1) forced 2) convinced 3) required 4) obliged
4 1) risk 2) warning 3) precaution 4) threat
5 1) suggested 2) proposed 3) offered 4) meant

Exercise 5.

Выберите единственный правильный ответ из четырех предложенных.

1. The Library of Congress is situated in _____.

- A. Boston
B. Oxford
C. Washington
D. London

2. Margaret Thatcher was _____.

- A. a film star
B. the leader of the Labour party
C. the British Prime Minister
D. the Queen of Britain

Exercise 6.

Выберите единственный правильный ответ из четырех предложенных.

1. I did it _____ he told me so.

- A. but B. if C. because D. on

2. We met some interesting people _____ the party last night.

A. over B. at C. because D. on

Exercise 7.

Выберите единственный правильный ответ из четырех предложенных.

1. I am supposed to wear a suit to work but sometimes I come in _____ clothes.

A. sporty B. formal C. official D. casual

2. That is _____ building I've ever seen.

A. much modern B. the most modern C. more modern D. modern

Exercise 8.

Выберите единственный правильный ответ из четырех предложенных.

1. I will not _____ any more of your time.

A. take back B. take about C. take from D. take up

2. You'll _____ tell your parents about Ann's behavior

A. should B. must C. have to D. had to

Exercise 9.

Выберите единственный правильный ответ из четырех предложенных.

1. For half an hour we watched her _____.

A. dances B. to dance C. dancing D. danced

2. Don't you know that Alex _____ next month?

A. is getting married B. have got married C. got married D. gets married

Вопросы для собеседования

Тема. Приятно познакомиться!

1. Как Вы обычно приветствуете незнакомых людей?

2. Как Вы обычно приветствуете своих близких, друзей?

3. Как спросить возраст человека?

4. Как узнать о его самочувствии?

5. Как узнать из какой он (она) страны?

6. Как спросить его о работе (учебе)?

7. Как попрощаться?

Тема. О себе и своей семье

1. Расскажите о себе подробно.

2. Расскажите о своих родителях и родственниках

3. Какое у Вас хобби (увлечение)?

4. Есть ли у Вас лучший друг (подруга)?

Тема. Распорядок дня.

1. Когда Вы просыпаетесь?

2. Что делаете утром?

3. Что завтракаете?

4. Как добираетесь до места учебы?

5. Что Вы делаете на занятиях?

6. Когда и где обедаете?

7. Что делаете после занятий?

8. Что делаете вечером?

9. Навещаете ли друзей/ родственников?

10. Когда обычно ложитесь спать?

Тема. Мой колледж

1. Когда начинаются занятия?

2. Что Вы делаете на занятиях?

3. Когда они заканчиваются?

4. Какие любимые учебные предметы?

5. Есть ли любимые преподаватели?

Тема. Москва. Россия.

1. Где расположена Российская Федерация?

2. Назовите главные реки России?

3. Какие полезные ископаемые знаете в России?

4. Назовите столицу и города России?

5. Какие достопримечательности Москвы Вы знаете?

6. Какие у Вас любимые места в Москве?

Тема. Введение в профессию

1. Какие личные и профессиональные качества важны для юриста?

2. В каких правоохранительных органах Вы бы хотели работать?
3. Когда необходимо соблюдать этикет?
4. Что такое дресс-код? Соблюдаете ли вы его?
5. Какие правила проведения переговоров Вы знаете?

Тексты для контрольного чтения и пересказа:

LARRY AND HIS FRIEND

Larry had a friend who was in love with a young girl. Once his friend asked him for a favour. He explained to Larry that he wanted his girl to believe that he was very rich and Larry, as he thought, might help him.

He told Larry he would invite the girl to a restaurant. He asked Larry to come to the restaurant at the same time too. He also promised to invite Larry to their table and to introduce him to the girl. The girl's name was Nancy Ferguson. Larry's friend said that he would speak of things that belonged to him. Larry should interrupt him and explain to the girl how rich his friend was.

Larry agreed to help his friend. At the appointed time he came to the restaurant and saw his friend and Miss Ferguson having lunch. He was invited to their table and introduced to Miss Ferguson. Larry took a seat at their table. Larry's friend began his story: "Last Sunday I was out at my little place in the country..."

Larry interrupted him and told the girl that little place was a real estate. His friend smiled and went on: "So I was out there at my little house..." Larry interrupted him again and told the girl that it was not a little house, it was a beautiful palace.

His friend smiled again and continued his story: "I called in the maid..."

Larry interrupted his friend and informed Miss Ferguson that his friend had many maids there so he had called one of them.

His friend was very pleased and satisfied with the way Larry behaved. He felt that Miss Ferguson believed that he was very rich. He continued his story and explained to her that he wanted his maid to bring him some hot water, sugar and a little whisky as he got a cold..."

At that moment he was interrupted again and Larry told the girl that it was not a cold, it was galloping consumption.

estate — поместье

palace — дворец

galloping consumption — скоротечная чахотка

THE FIRST NIGHT PERFORMANCE

Bernard Shaw, the famous playwright, enjoyed popularity all over the world. His plays were staged not only in Great Britain, but in many other countries too. They have been translated into many languages and in Russia Shaw's plays are staged in many cities and towns.

The most famous play "Pygmalion" has been screened.

Bernard Shaw was a very witty man and he was never afraid to subject himself to criticism. Here is a story which proves it.

It was the first night performance of B.Shaw's play "Arms and the Man". The house was full and B.Shaw attended the performance too. He sat in the box watching the people in the house.

The play was warmly received by the audience. The scenery was beautiful and the actors played very well. There were many curtain calls and a lot of flowers.

It was clear the play was a success.

Suddenly B.Shaw noticed a young man in the gallery. The man tried to express his feelings. He kept whistling. He wanted to show that he did not like the play. The face of the young man was not familiar to B.Shaw. The playwright wanted to show the young man that he had seen him. When the performance was over the audience demanded that the author of the play should appear on the stage. Bernard Shaw went to the stage very slowly, waited until the applause had died out, raised his eyes and looked at the young critic in the gallery. Then he said:

"I quite agree with you, sir, but what can we two do against all these people?" With these words he left the stage.

playwright — драматург

to subject smb to criticism — подвергнуть кого-то критике

scenery — декорации

to whistle — свистеть

HE CAN AFFORD IT

It was the rush hour and Bill was on his way home from London. When he reached Waterloo station, the train was at the platform. Nearly all the carriages were full, but Bill found a seat between two fat ladies in a non-smoking compartment.

When the train was starting off, a man ran down the platform, opened the carriage door and jumped into the compartment. He was wearing a black suit, a black hat and he was carrying a black bag, an umbrella and an evening newspaper. As the compartment was full, he opened the door into the corridor and walked towards the front of the train.

The train stopped at every station. Nearly all the passengers got out, except the two ladies in Bill's compartment. They talked so loudly that Bill went out of the compartment and walked towards the front of the train. Suddenly he saw the man in black again.

He was standing at the open window of a first-class compartment. His right hand was holding the communication cord. He was quite alone in the compartment. Before Bill could do anything, the man pulled the cord. The train stopped and Bill fell forward. When he got up, the man had gone. Bill rushed to the window and saw the man in black walking quickly towards a large house in the park.

Bill wanted to run after the man, when the guard arrived.

The guard wondered who had pulled the cord. Bill pointed to the man in black who was walking to the big house. Bill thought he was a thief.

The guard looked out of the window. He saw the man in black. He said: "That's Sir Bertram Montague. He sometimes doesn't get out at the station — he pulls the communication cord as the train passes his house. It costs him 25 pounds each time. But he is so rich that he can afford it".

rush hour — часы "пик"
communication cord — стоп-кран

A TALKATIVE WOMAN

Once a middle-aged woman felt that she was seriously ill. She decided to consult a physician. She did not know any experienced physician in the town and asked a friend of hers to give her a piece of advice. She was given the name of Richard Prime who was a very experienced physician. It was very difficult to make an appointment with Dr. Prime as he had many patients in the town. Nevertheless the sick woman managed to make an appointment with Dr. Prime and soon he consulted her. He listened to all her complaints very attentively, examined her very carefully, made the customary tests but failed to make any diagnosis. He could not say what the matter was.

Meanwhile the sick woman continued to describe her aches and pains. She spoke very loudly and quickly for an hour or so. The physician felt exhausted and thought: "If she were really ill, she would not be able to speak so energetically". He could not tell it to the sick woman, as she might get offended.

An idea came to his mind and he asked the sick woman to show him her tongue. The woman did so obediently. The physician examined the tongue carefully and thought: "How nice it is, when she doesn't talk!".

He could not say it out loud, so he told the sick woman the following words: "Now I know what your trouble is!" The woman looked at the physician with hope and fear. She was afraid that her disease was incurable. At last she said: "I hope my disease is curable, doctor".

The physician smiled and said: "Quite. Just your tongue needs a long rest". The woman was clever enough to follow the physician's advice and soon she felt much better.

physician — врач терапевт
customary test — обычные анализы
aches and pains — боли
fear — страх
to exhaust — утомить
..couldn't help... — не могла не...

TOO WELL

After O. Henry

Miss Carington was a famous actress. She began her life in a small village named Cranberry. But that was long ago. Now she was to perform the leading part in a new comedy.

A capable young actor Highsmith by name dreamt of being Miss Carington's partner in the new play. He told it to the manager. The manager explained to the young actor that if he wanted to play the part he must persuade Miss Carington to accept him as a partner. The young actor knew very well that it was the part of a young farmer. The next day he went to Cranberry where he stayed for three days and gathered much information about the life and the people of that small village. Then he returned to the village and went to one of the restaurants where actors usually gathered after the performance.

He saw a small party sitting at the table. The star of that party was Miss Carington.

She noticed a poorly dressed man enter the restaurant. He approached the famous actress, greeted her and told her much interesting news about her relatives and friends from Cranberry. The way he spoke made her believe every word he said. She was sure he was a farmer.

In the end he told the famous actress that her mother wanted to see her again before she died. Then he gave her a rose he picked up from a bush in front of her house in Cranberry.

Miss Carington was so touched that she couldn't help crying. She thanked the young man and invited him to see her again at the hotel before he left the city.

The next morning the young actor dressed in the latest fashion went to the hotel. He was sure Miss Carington would agree to take him as her partner in the play if he told her everything.

To his surprise he was told that Miss Carington had left for her native village forever.

Highsmith realized that he had acted too well.

star — звезда
to pick up — сорвать
bush — куст
to be touched — быть тронутой
in the latest fashion — по последней моде

JIM, THE KILLER

After E. Frank Candlin

Mrs. Blake and her husband arrived at the platform of Victoria station. Suddenly they noticed a tall, heavy man with dark hair, carrying a case and a light overcoat over his arm. His face seemed familiar to Mrs. Blake. But she could not remember where she had seen the man. She wondered whether her husband knew the man. The answer was negative.

Mr. Blake bought his wife's ticket and found her a seat in an empty first-class carriage. He wished his wife a happy journey and left the station.

When the train was starting, the tall, heavy man got into the compartment, put his overcoat and case on the luggage-rack and occupied the seat facing Mrs. Blake.

Mrs. Blake looked at the man and remembered that there were some pictures of a man wanted by the police in the newspaper that day. It was written that the man was a killer. "A killer who always uses a knife", the paper said.

Meanwhile the man who was reading a newspaper took out a knife out of his pocket, then he took out an apple and began to peel it very slowly. He didn't pay attention to the lady sitting in front of him. Mrs. Blake couldn't tear her eyes from the knife. She was so

much frightened that she couldn't speak. She didn't know what to do. Then she remembered that in the newspaper it was stated that a woman had been killed by that man in a train...

At that moment the man finished peeling the apple and put his knife on the seat beside him.

Soon the train began to slow down and stopped. The man stood up. Mrs. Blake didn't doubt that he was the killer, for outside on the platform two policemen were waiting for him.

When he got off the train both policemen greeted him.

"Good morning, Inspector", one of them said. "The Chief Constable is waiting for you at the police station, sir. We have a car outside".

Mrs. Blake took the newspaper from his seat. She saw two pictures on the front page — one of a small man with thin lips and the other of a big, heavy man with dark hair. Under the first picture there were the words "Jack, the killer", under the other "Inspector Thornton of Scotland Yard, in charge of the case".

Mrs. Blake smiled and thought that she should read newspapers more carefully.

to be frightened — быть испуганной

to doubt — сомневаться

in charge of the case — ведущий следствие

THEY FOLLOWED HIS ADVICE

The name of George Bernard Shaw, the famous English playwright, is very popular both in Great Britain and in many other countries. His plays are often staged in various countries. The Soviet theatergoers know B.Shaw very well. His plays are always a great success.

B.Shaw is also famous for his gift of wit. There are many stories about B.Shaw in which his gift of wit is demonstrated.

B.Shaw was also brave and honest. He was never afraid to tell the truth.

Here is a story illustrating it:

Once B.Shaw was invited to a party. When he arrived he saw many famous people among the guests. There were many scientists, composers, writers and public figures.

The guests were treated to a very delicious dinner. They talked a lot. Some of them tried to make speeches. The only person who kept silent was B.Shaw. He listened to all those present but he didn't say a word.

Everybody knew that B.Shaw was very good at making short and witty speeches. Therefore he was asked to say something.

He agreed to make a speech and stood up. The guests stopped talking and looked at the famous playwright. He said that among all those present he knew at least twenty well-known men who were corrupt. He added that he could prove it.

Many of the guests expressed their protest and left the party. B.Shaw sent a letter to each of the twenty men. All the letters were alike:

"Everything has come out. Get away quickly". They received the letters and followed B.Shaw's advice.

gift — талант

wit — остроумие

to be good at smth... — уметь делать что-либо хорошо

playwright — драматург at least — по меньшей мере to prove — доказать

A LOVER OF MUSIC

A very young girl who was fond of playing the piano found out that among the guests who were invited to dinner would be a young critic whose name was Bernard Shaw. She had never met him before. At that time B.Shaw was not a famous writer yet. She learnt that he liked music and she decided to please him. It took her a lot of time to choose something very beautiful which the young critic might like. At last she made up her mind. She believed he would like it.

Almost all the guests arrived and the young girl was playing the piano when a young man entered the sitting-room. He greeted the host and 'the hostess and then he was introduced to all the guests as Bernard Show.

The girl looked at him with admiration. She continued to play the piano. B.Shaw did not pay attention to the young girl and started talking with one of the guests. The young girl felt embarrassed. She wanted to attract B.Shaw's attention. She didn't know how to do it. She turned round to him and said loudly: "Excuse me, I've heard that you are fond of music".

"I am", answered B.Shaw, "but never mind! Go on playing!"

to find out — выяснить

witty — остроумный

to attract smb's attention — привлечь ч.-л. внимание

to make up one's mind — решиться

admiration — восхищение

to feel embarrassed — чувствовать себя смущенным

A MISTAKE

Mark Twain was very fond of travelling. He did a lot of travelling and never got tired of it. Once he was travelling in France by train. He was going to visit a small town near Paris.

The previous day was very hard, Mark Twain was very tired and sleepy. He was afraid he would miss that town and asked the guard to wake him up before they got to the town.

Soon he fell asleep. When he woke up, the train was in Paris. Mark Twain looked at his watch. It was half past nine. He got very angry. He could not understand why the guard had not woken him up in time.

He went out of the compartment, came up to the guard and asked him why he had not woken him up. The latter looked at Mark Twain for a moment and then told him that he had done his best to keep his promise. When the train was approaching the town Mark Twain was going to visit, the guard woke up an American who did not want to get off the train in that small town. The guard was sure that the American was the very passenger who had asked him to wake him up. So he put him off the train instead of Mark Twain. He finished the story with a sentence: "You may be very angry with me, but not so angry as the American whom I put off the

train instead of you".

the very passenger — тот самый пассажир

JOSEPH HAYDN

Joseph Haydn, the famous Austrian composer, was born in 1732. He began to compose music at an early age. His music was based on folk songs. Slavic melodies played an important part in the works.

When Haydn was quite young, his friend and he decided to play a serenade under the window of a well-known clown, whose name was Bernardone Curtz. Haydn composed the music and when everything was ready, they all went to the house where the famous clown lived. They began to play the melody. Curtz liked it so much that he asked who had composed such a nice melody. He was told that the name of the composer was Haydn. Curtz invited the young man to his house, gave him some verses and suggested Haydn should compose an opera.

Joseph Haydn was very much afraid as he had never composed an opera before. Yet he wanted to try.

He worked very hard. Everything went well till he came to the place where there was a storm at sea. The trouble was he had never seen a sea. Curtz could not help him as he had never seen a sea either.

Haydn began to try various kinds of melody but without success. At last he lost his temper, crashed his hands upon the piano and cried out: "Dash the storm!"

Curtz heard it, jumped out of his chair and cried out: "That's it! Go on like that!"

Many years had passed before Haydn's name became famous all over the world.

He composed music to many operas but he could never forget the storm in his first opera. He always laughed when he thought of it.

folk — народный

clown — клоун

verses — стихи

to lose one's temper — выходить из себя

dash the storm! — к черту бурю!

that's it — именно так!

BALZAC AND THE THIEF

The name of the famous French writer Balzac is very popular in many countries. His novels have been translated into many languages and are read all over the world.

Balzac is famous not only as a talented writer. He is also known as a great humorist. His humor is described in many stories. Here is one of them.

It happened at night, when Balzac was lying in bed awake.

He couldn't sleep as it was quite light in the room thanks to the moonlight.

Suddenly Balzac heard some noise and soon he saw a man enter his room. He moved very carefully trying not to make any noise. Balzac realized that the stranger was a thief. He understood that the thief was looking for money. He was risking his life in order to find money at night.

Balzac began to laugh very loudly, but the thief did not get frightened and he was brave enough to ask the famous writer why the latter was laughing.

Balzac told the thief that he was very sorry for him. The famous writer had no money and very often could not find a penny in his desk. The thief was very much surprised. He thought that a great writer must have a lot of money. He was disappointed and left the room at once.

thief — вор

moonlight — лунный свет

risk one's life — рисковать своей жизнью

to be disappointed — быть разочарованным

Тексты и задания страноведческой тематики

NIT I

1. Прочитайте текст, переведите и подготовьте устную тему:

Russia. Geographical Position and Political System.

If we have a look at the world map, we will notice immediately that Russia is the largest country on our planet. It's total area is 17,075,200 sq km. Just to better realize how large our country is it is enough to say that it occupies almost one-seventh of the Earth's surface and it is approximately 1.8 times the size of the USA. Moscow is the capital of Russia and is the most important city in the country due to its central role in the economic, political, scientific and cultural life of the country. Russia is situated in two continents and the Urals make a natural divide of the country: the territory west of the Urals is included into eastern part of Europe and the territory east of the Urals is included into northern Asia. Russia's climatic conditions range from sub arctic in the north to subtropical in the south with temperate and continental in the middle of the country. The country is washed by 13 seas and 3 oceans. Drinking water supply is made up by more than two million rivers and lots of beautiful lakes. The Volga is one of the largest rivers worldwide, whereas Lake Baikal actually is the deepest lake in the world and is considered by many scientists a natural wonder due to its fascinating flora and fauna. The lowest point in Russia is in the Caspian Sea (-28 m below the sea level), and the highest point is Mount Elbrus (5,630 m above the sea level). Our country is one of the richest in natural resources, which include large deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, and many other minerals. According to the latest population census conducted in 2004, there are 143,782,338

people in Russia. Russia's border line length is more than 20,000 km and it borders on the following countries: Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Latvia, Lithuania (Kaliningrad Oblast), Mongolia, Norway, Poland (Kaliningrad Oblast), and Ukraine. Besides, Russia has a sea-boundary with the American state of Alaska in the Far East. Administratively, our country is composed of the following divisions: 49 oblasts, 21 republics, 10 autonomous okrugs, 6 krais, 2 federal cities, and 1 autonomous oblast. Russia is a federation. According to that type of government, power is formally divided by the constitution between the central or federal authority and all its constituent regions, that is oblasts, okrugs, krais. The executive branch of the Russian Federation is composed of the president, and the government headed by the prime minister. Since 7 May 2008, Dmitry Anatolievich Medvedev has been the chief of state. There is also a so-called Presidential Administration, which supports the president with advice, makes drafts of presidential decrees. Presidents in Russia are elected by popular vote every four years. The Russian Legislative branch, also known as Federal Assembly, is composed of two parliamentary chambers: the Federation Council and the State Duma. The Federation Council has 178 seats. Its members are appointed by each of the 89 federal administrative units and serve four-year terms. As for the State Duma, there are 450 seats there. Its members are elected by direct, popular vote and serve four-year terms as well as the Federation Council members. The following parties are currently represented in the State Duma: United Russia, Communist Party, LDPR, Motherland, People's Party, and other. The Judicial Branch of the Russian Federation is composed of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and other lower level courts. It is important to note that judges for all types of courts are recommended by the president and later appointed by the Federation Council.

2. Дайте ответ на вопросы:

1. What is the total area of Russia?
2. What city is the capital of Russia?
3. What continent is Russia situated in?
4. What makes a natural divide of the country?
5. How do Russia's climatic conditions range?
6. How many seas and oceans wash Russia?
7. What is the deepest lake in the world?
8. What is the lowest and the highest point in Russia?
9. What natural resources is Russia rich in?
10. What countries does Russia border on?
11. How is our country administratively divided?
12. Who is the president of Russia?
13. How is the Russian Legislative branch composed?
14. How many seats are there in the Federation Council (the State Duma)?
15. Which parties are currently represented in the State Duma?
16. How is the Judicial Branch of the Russian Federation composed?

3. Вставьте-артикуль, где необходимо.

... Russia is such ... large country that when it is night in one part of ... country, it is day in another part, when it is winter in one part of ... country, it is already summer in another. Imagine it is ... be-ginning of ... May now. It is spring in ... St. Petersburg. ... weather is fine. It is still cool at... night, but it is quite warm in ... afternoon. It some-times rains, but ... rain is warm, too. ... ground is covered with ... soft green grass, and ... trees are covered with ... green leaves. But while it is spring in St. Petersburg, it is still winter in ... north of our country at ... beginning of ... May. Here it is cold and sometimes frosty, ... rivers and ... seas are cov-ered with ... ice. ... ice does not melt in some places even in summer. ... ground is covered with ... deep snow. In ... south of our country ... weather is quite different. It is already summer in ... Caucasus and in ... Crimea. It is much warmer than in St. Petersburg. It is sometimes even hot. ... sky is usually cloudless and it seldom rains here. People wear ... summer clothes.

4. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Россия расположена в восточной части Европы и северной части Азии.
2. Обширная территория России омывается Северным Ле-довитым, Атлантическим и Тихим океанами.
3. Россия граничит с Монголией, Китаем, Финляндией и другими странами.
4. Россия располагает большим количеством месторожде-ний полезных ископаемых.
5. Полезные ископаемые России включают нефть, газ, уголь, железо, золото и др.
6. Форма правления в России, одной из ведущих мировых держав, — президентская респуб-лика.
7. Волга, крупнейшая река России, впадает в Каспийское море.
8. Среди крупнейших горных цепей России — Урал, отделяющий Европу от Азии.
9. Россия — страна с высокоразвитой промышленностью и сельским хозяйством.

5. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму:

State System of Russia

Russia (to be) a parliamentary republic. Head of State in this country (to be) the President. The government (to consist) of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The President (to control) each of them.

The legislative power (to exercise) by the Federal Assembly. It (to consist) of two chambers: the Council of Federation and the State Duma. Each chamber (to head) by the Speaker. A bill may (to introduce) in any chamber. A bill (to become) a law if it (to approve) by both chambers and (to sign) by the President. The President may (to veto) the bill. He can (to make) international treaties. The President may also (to appoint) ministers; the Federal Assembly (to approve) them. The members of the Federal Assembly (to elect) by the people for four years.

The executive power (to belong) to the Government, or the Cabinet of Ministers. The government (to head) by the Prime Minister. The judicial power (to belong) to the system of courts. It (to consist) of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and other courts. The national symbol of Russia (to be) a white-blue-and-red banner. The coat-of-arms of the Russian Federation (to be) the double-headed eagle.

NIT II

1. Прочитайте текст, переведите и подготовьте устную тему:

The United Kingdom. Geographical Position and Political System.

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Sometimes, a short name for this country is used, which is the UK. 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 total area of the UK is over 244,000 sq km. The UK is 500 km wide and approximately 1,000 km long. However, due to the deeply indented coast line, no point is farther than 125 km from the tidal waters. The UK has land boundaries only with one country, Ireland. Its closest continental neighbours are France and Belgium.

Since the United Kingdom is an island country, it is surrounded by water: by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea in the north-west and west, and by the North Sea in the east.

The Great Britain is separated from the European mainland by the English Channel.

In the north-west, it is separated from the island of Ireland by the North Channel.

The geographical position of the country was favourable for sea trade, which partly accounts for the country's economic success story. 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 lowest point in the UK is The Fens, which is 4 metres below the sea level.

The highest point in the country is mount Ben Nevis, which is 1,343 m high. The country boasts relatively large deposits of natural resources such as coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, limestone, salt, and others. The UK used to consume much coal in the past which lead to the SMOG in the fifties of the last century and persuaded the government of the country to opt for more environment-friendly sources of energy. According to the last estimates in 2004, there are 60,270,000 people in the UK most of whom are English (80%). People of Scottish origin make up almost 10% of the population, Irish 2.5%, and Welsh almost 2%.

The United Kingdom is a parliamentary democracy, which actually means that the legislature or the parliament selects the government composed of a prime minister along with the cabinet ministers according to party strength as expressed in elections. That is if a political party has won most votes in the parliamentary elections, it is going to form the government of the country also called the cabinet. At the same time, 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.

2. Дайте ответ на вопросы:

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. What is the capital of the country?
3. What is the total area of the UK?
4. What islands is the United Kingdom situated on?
5. What is the country's population?
6. What is the United Kingdom made up of?
7. What is the United Kingdom washed by?
8. How can you characterize the surface of the British Isles?
9. What is the climate of Great Britain
10. What are Britain's chief industries?
11. What is Britain's political system?

3. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии расположено на Британских островах, состоящих из двух больших и тысяч малых островов.
2. Население Великобритании в основном городское и составляет более 57 миллионов человек.
3. Соединенное Королевство состоит из четырех частей; в Великобританию входят Англия, Шотландия и Уэльс.
4. Британские острова омываются Атлантическим океаном, Ирландским морем, Северным морем и проливами Ла-Манш и Па-де-Кале.
5. Британские острова состоят из гористой части и низин.
6. Реки в Великобритании не очень длинные.
7. На климат Великобритании оказывает влияние Гольфстрим
8. Великобритания производит и экспортирует станки, электронику, текстиль, суда.
9. Великобритания— конституционная монархия.

4. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

a)

... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland is situated on ... British Isles. ... British Isles consist of ... two large islands, ... Great Britain and ... Ireland, and about five thousands small ... islands. Their total area is over 244 000 square kilometres. ... United Kingdom is one of ... world's smaller ... countries. Its population is over 57 million. About 80 percent of ... population is urban.

... United Kingdom is made up of four countries: ... England, ... Wales, ... Scotland and ... Northern Ireland. Their capitals are ... London, ... Cardiff, ... Edinburgh and ... Belfast respectively. ... Great Britain consists of ... England, ... Scotland and ... Wales and does not include ... Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech "... Great Britain" is used in ... meaning of ... "United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland". The capital of ... UK is ... London.

... British Isles are separated from ... Continent by ... North Sea, ... English Channel and ... Strait of Dover ... western coast of ... Great Britain is washed by ... Atlantic Ocean and ... Irish Sea.

... surface of ... British Isles varies very much. ... north of ... Scotland is mountainous and is called ... Highlands. ... south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called ... Lowlands. ... north and ... west of ... England are mountainous, but ... eastern, central and south-eastern parts of England are ... vast plain. Mountains are not very high. ... Ben Nevis in ... Scotland is ... highest mountain (1,343 m). There are ... lot of rivers in ... Great Britain, but they are not very long. ... Severn is ... longest river, while ... Thames is ... deepest and ... most important one. The mountains, ... Atlantic Ocean and ... warm waters of ... Gulf Stream influence ... climate of ... British Isles.

... UK is ... constitutional monarchy with ... parliament and ... Queen as ... Head of State.

b)

... British Isles

... British Isles lie off ... north-west coast of continental Europe. They are made up of ... Great Britain (... England, ... Scotland and ... Wales) and ... Ireland (... Northern Ireland and ... independent Irish Republic) and some 5,500 smaller islands. ... whole territory of ... British Isles is 244,000 square kilometres.

We will not find ... high mountains or ... large plains in Britain. Everything occupies ... little place. ... nature, it seems, has carefully adapted ... things- ... mountains, ... plains, ... rivers, ... lakes—to ... size of ... island itself. ... mountain 12,000 feet high would be ... wonder there. So would be ... plain 400 miles long, ... river as wide and deep as ... Mississippi.

Most of ... plains lie to ... east; ... west is hilly or mountainous. ... mountains even in ... highest part of England are only ... little over 3,000 feet high. ... highest mountain in ... British Isles is ... Ben Nevis in ... Scotland, 4,406 feet high. ... longest river is ... Severn, about 2000 miles long. ... highest waterfall is 370 feet high.

Too often ... visitor who has only ... few days to spend sees only ... Lowland England, and so he cannot see ... contrasts between ... wild fiords of ... Scotland, ... rocks of ... North Wales, ... smiling orchardland of ... Kent, and ... open moorland of ... Sutherland.

These contrasts are often not far from ... big cities.

... climate of ... British Isles is influenced by ... Atlantic Ocean.

... winters are not so cold as they can be on ... continent, but ... summers are not so warm as they usually are on ... other side of ... Channel. In ... other words, ... Great Britain has ... mild climate, but because of ... length of ... British Isles ... temperatures differ from ... district to ... district.

... North is certainly colder than ... South, but in ... winter ... coldest districts are ... eastern ones. ... climate here is more, like that in ... Central Europe. On ... whole ... weather changes very often and there are ... few sunny days. Britain has ... rain in every month of ... year. ... rainiest months in Britain are ... November, ... January and ... February. Usually there is ... little snow in ... winter.

5. Перескажите тексты упр.4 а, в

NIT III

1. Прочитайте текст, переведите и подготовьте устную тему:

English Speaking Countries

Today, more than 300 million people use the English language as their native language. Although English is the official or one of the official languages in over 45 countries, the most important English speaking countries are the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, Irish Republic, and New Zealand. I am going to give a brief description of all these countries.

The full name of the United Kingdom is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The capital of the UK is London. Other important cities are Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, and Cardiff. Great Britain is actually the biggest island in Europe containing England, Wales and Scotland.

Population of the UK is about 60 million people. Almost 80% of the population which is 45 million people lives in England, in Scotland over 5 million, in Wales over 3 million, and in Northern Ireland about 2 million people. Ethnically, the country consists of English, Scots, Welsh, and Irish, although there are large immigrant communities representing India, Turkey and other countries.

Great Britain is administratively divided into 55 counties with certain amount of autonomy in local matters reserved by law. The UK is a parliamentary monarchy, although the monarch plays a rather symbolic role. The British Parliament is one of the oldest in the world and consists of two houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The United Kingdom is a highly developed country with many scientific and cultural centres. This country gave us a world language, almost all modern ball games and many other kinds of sport. It created a culture which influenced the evolution of the world civilization.

The biggest English speaking country is the USA. It occupies almost half of the continent of Northern America and borders on Canada in the north and Mexico in the south. Having the total area of over nine million sq km it is one of the largest countries in the world. The population is about 250 million people, most of whom live in towns and cities. The administrative and political of the country is its capital Washington D.C., named after the first US President George Washington. Here are many federal institutions are situated such as Capitol, the main building of US Congress, and the White House, which is the official residence of the US President.

city in the USA is Los Angeles, an industrial and educational centre. The Wall Street in New York is the symbol of financial power of the USA.

The biggest and most important stock exchange is situated on that street as well as head offices of hundreds of companies of world level. Other important US cities are: San Francisco, Chicago, and Boston. The USA consists of fifty states. Each state has its own constitution, a parliament and a government headed by a governor. The most powerful political parties of the USA are the Democratic and the Republican parties, which alternatively win the general elections for the president's office.

It is interesting that neither the constitution nor any other federal law of the USA contain anything about English as the official language of the country! The importance of the USA in today's world politics, technology, and pop-culture cannot be overestimated and is evident.

Canada is situated north of the USA. Canada is second largest country in the world after Russia. Its climate and nature is very much like in our own country. Canada has two official languages with equal status: French and English. It is divided into 10 provinces and 2 northern territories. The population is about 25 million people. Most developed territories are those adjacent to the US border. Ottawa is the capital of the country. In the past, the city was called Bytown but then given its present name in 1854. The country's largest city and major port is Montreal.

Australia is the only country in the world taking up the territory of a whole continent, which has the same name. This country is unique in many ways. It has no land borders with any countries. Its flora and fauna has exotic plants and animals you can meet only there, such as kangaroos and humming-bird. Most Australians are of British or Irish origin because it used to be the British colony and the local population used to be mercilessly killed by the colonists. Canberra, the capital of the country, was founded in 1913 as a planned capital. Australia is the largest wool producer in the world. According to some estimates, there are more sheep living in Australia than people! Australia's only close neighboring country is New Zealand, which is situated on two islands: the North and the South Island. The capital of the country is Wellington. New Zealand has a population of nearly 3.5 million people, most of whom speak English and are of European origin. Officially, the country is headed by the British monarch, who is represented by the governor-general.

Ireland's official name is the Irish Republic. It is separated from Britain by North Channel. Its population is almost 4 million people. The official languages are English and Gaelic. The capital of the country is Dublin. It was the birthplace for many famous people such as James Joyce or Jonathan Swift. It is also the most important commercial and financial centre of Ireland. For eight hundred years up until 1922 Dublin had been under the English rule. Country's favourable geographic position on the way of the warm ocean current called Gulf Stream makes it a nice country to visit. It is a wonderful country with striking coastlines and unspoilt landscapes.

2. Дайте ответ на вопросы:

1. How many people use English as their native language?
2. In what countries is English the official language?
3. How is the UK represented ethnically?
4. What is the administrative division of the UK?
5. How is the UK governed?
6. What is the biggest English speaking country?
7. Where is the USA situated?
8. What countries does the USA border on?
9. What is the capital of the USA?
10. How do Americans call New York?
11. How many states does the USA consist of?
12. What are the most powerful political parties of the USA?
13. Where is Canada situated?
14. What languages are official in Canada?
15. How is Canada divided?
16. What is the capital of the country?
17. Is Australia a continent or a country?
18. What exotic plants and animals can you see in Australia?
19. What islands is New Zealand situated on?
20. What is the Capital of Australia (New Zealand)?
21. What is Ireland's official name?

3. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму:

The United States of America

The United States of America (to situate) in the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast (to wash) by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast — by the Atlantic Ocean.

The total area of the USA (to be) over nine million square kilometres.

The population of the USA (to be) about 250 million people; most of the population (to live) in towns and cities.

The USA is a very large country, so it (to have) several different climatic regions. The coldest regions (to be) in the north and north-east. The south (to have) a subtropical climate.

The United States is a land of rivers and lakes. The northern state of Minnesota is a land of 10,000 lakes. The longest rivers! in the USA are the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Rio Grande. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada.

The United States is rich in natural and mineral resources. It (to produce) copper, oil, iron ore and coal. It is a highly-developed industrial and agricultural country.

There are many big cities in the USA, such as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and others. The national! capital is Washington, D.C. Its population (to be) about 3.4 million. Washington (to build) in the late eighteenth century as the centre of

government. It (to name) after George Washington.

The USA(to become) the world leading country at the beginning of the twentieth century.

4. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту (зад. 3)

5. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

a) **NORTHERN IRELAND**

Northern Ireland is...very beautiful ...place. It is... land-of ...mountains, rivers and lakes. It has ... rugged... coastline and one is nevermore than half ... hour away from ... coast by ...car.

... history of... Ireland is ... tragic one. For centuries ... English had tried to gain ...control of... Ireland. Until ... 16-th century, England controlled only... small area of ...Ireland around... Dublin. ...English rulers, including ...King Henry VIII, ...Queen Elizabeth I and ...Gliver Cromwell gradually conquered ... whole of ...Ireland. ... last area to resist ...English was ... province of ...Ulster, in ... north of... Ireland, but in ... end ...Irish were defeated.

In 1910 Home Rule was offered to... Ireland. As ... reaction ...Irish patriots formed ...military organizations of ... Irish Volunteers. ... Labour Party in ...Ireland set up ... Irish Citizen Army. In 1916 the Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army organized a uprising which although... failure, laid ... foundation for another stage of ...fight for freedom. In 1921, ... independent Irish state was established, that is ... Republic of ...Ireland.

... people of... Ireland have always been known for their... stories and ...myths. They say that giants used to live on ... Antrim coast, north of ...Belfast. One... giant, ...Finn McCool, ... commander of ... king of Ireland's ...army, fell in... love with ...woman giant in ...Scotland. He wanted her to come to ...Ulster so he started to build ... bridge, ... Giant's ...Causeway, so that she could walk across ... sea.

b) **How New York Became America's Largest City**

In ... 18th century ... New York was smaller than ... Philadelphia and ... Boston. Today it is ... largest city in America. How can ... change in its size and importance be explained?

To answer this question we must consider ... certain facts about ... geography, ... history, and ...economics. Together these three will explain ... huge growth of ... America's most famous city.

... map of ... Northeast shows that four of ... most heavily populated areas in this region are around ... seaports. At these points ... materials from across ... sea enter ... United States, and ... products of ... land are sent there for ... export across ... sea.

... economists know that ... places where ... trans- portation lines meet are ... good places for making ... raw materials into ... finished goods. That is why ... seaports often have ... cities nearby. But ... cities like New York needed more than their geographical location in order to become ... great industrial centers. Their development did not happen simply by ... chance.

About 1815, when many Americans from ... east coast had already moved toward ... west, ... trade routes from ... ports to ... central regions of ... country began to be ... serious problem. ... slow wagons of that time, drawn by ... horses or ... oxen, were too expensive for moving ... heavy freight very far. ... Americans had long admired ... Europe's canals. In ... New York State ... canal seemed ... best solution to ... transportation problem. From ... eastern end of ... Lake Erie all ... way across ... state to ... Hudson River there is ... long strip of ... low land. Here ... Erie Canal was constructed. Af-ter several years of ... work it was completed in 1825. ... canal produced ... immediate effect. ... freight costs were to about one-tenth of what they had been... New York City, which had been smaller than ... Philadelphia and ... Boston, quickly became ...leading city of ... coast. In ... years that followed, ...transportation routes on ... Great Lakes were joined to ...routes on ... Mississippi River. Then ... New York City became ... end point of ... great inland shipping system that extended from ... Atlantic Ocean far up ... western branches of ... Mississippi.

... coming of ... railroads made ... canal shipping less important, but it tied ... New York even more closely to ... central regions of ... country. It was easier for people in ... central states to ship their goods to ...New York for ... export overseas.

... exports from ... New York were greater than ... imports. Consequently ... shipping companies were eager to fill their ships with ... passengers on ... return trip from ... Europe. ... passengers could come from ... Europe very cheaply as ... result.

Thus ... New York became ... greatest port for receiving ... people from ... European countries. Many of these people remained in ... city. ... others stayed in ...New York for ... few weeks, months, or years, and then moved to ... other parts of ... United States. For these numbers of ... new Americans New York had to provide homes, ... goods and ... services. Their labor helped ... city become great.

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What kind of land is Northern Ireland?
2. Why is the history of Northern Ireland tragic?
3. How did English rulers conquer Ireland?
4. What was offered to Ireland in 1910?
5. What happened in Ireland in 1916?
6. When was an independent Irish state set up?

2. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Сегодня английский язык является государственным в 45 странах.
2. Великобритания – самый крупный остров в Европе.
3. Британский парламент состоит из палаты Лордов и палаты общин.
4. США – самая крупная англо-говорящая страна.
5. Столица США названа в честь первого президента Д. Вашингтона.
6. Канада – вторая по величине страна в мире после России.
7. Флора и фауна Австралии уникальны.
8. Столица Австралии Канберра, была основана в 1913 году.
9. Веллингтон – столица Новой Зеландии.

8. Прочитайте текст. Ответьте на вопросы:

An English-speaking World

Language belongs to each of us. Everyone uses words. What is it about language that makes people so curious? The answer is that there is almost nothing in our lives that is not touched by language. We live in and by language. We all speak and we all listen: so we are all interested in the origin of words, in how they appear and die.

The rise of English is a story of wonderful success. When Julius Caesar landed in Britain nearly two thousand years ago, English did not exist. Five hundred years later, in the 5th century, English was already spoken by the people who inhabited Great Britain but they were not many, and their English was not the language we know today. Nearly a thousand years later, at the end of the 16th century, when William Shakespeare created his works, English was the native language of about 6 million Englishmen. At that time English was not used anywhere else except Great Britain. Nowadays, four hundred years later, 750 million people all over the world use English and half of those speak it as a mother tongue. Of all the 2700 world languages English is one of the richest. For example, compare English, German and French: English has a vocabulary of about 500 000 words, German — 185 000, and French — fewer than 100 000. At the end of the 20th century English is more widely spoken and written, than any other language has ever been. It has become the language of the planet, the first truly global language. Three quarters of the world's mail and its telexes and telegrams are in English. More than half of the world's scientific periodicals and eighty per cent of the information in the world's computers are also in English. English is the main language of business. It is the language of sports: the official language of the Olympics.

The English language surrounds us like a sea, and like the waters of a deep sea it is full of mysteries. English is and has always been constantly changing. Some words die, some change their meanings and all the time new words appear in the language.

There are several ways to add new words to the language. One of them is by borrowing words from other languages. At the end of the 20th century in English there are many words that were borrowed from Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and other languages. When Columbus came back from South America he brought home to Spain new plants potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco. With the plants he brought their names. This is how these words appeared in Spanish and later were borrowed from it by the English language.

The words that are borrowed tell us about the countries they have come from. For example, many Italian words that are now part of English (opera, operetta, piano) have to do with music. This is natural as Italian musicians have always been among the most famous in the world. Many of the words that people borrow from other languages are names of food.

Read the text again for more detailed information and answer these questions.

1. Is there anything about the language that makes you curious? What is it?
2. Are you interested in the origin of words? What words?
3. Who spoke English two thousand years ago when Julius Caesar landed in Britain?
4. Was the 5th-century English like English today?
5. How many people spoke English in Shakespeare's times?
6. How many people speak English nowadays?
7. Which of the three languages has the most words — English, French or German? Which one has the least words?
8. Do you think it's good to have an international, global language? Why?
9. Why can English be called the language of business and the language of sports?
10. From what languages did English borrow a lot of words?
11. How did the words "potato", "tomato" and "tobacco" find their way into English?
12. What words came into English from other languages?
13. What else about the history of English would you like to know?

9. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

- a) Australia

Australia is... fifth and smallest continents, three-quarters ...size of ...Europe, ...quarter ...size of ... Africa and ... sixth ... size of ... Asia or ... Americas. On ... other hand, it is by far ... largest island in ... world, with ... coastline of 12,200 miles and ... overall area of almost three million square miles, which makes it slightly smaller than ... United States and about twenty-four times ... size of ... British Isles.

Geologically, Australia dates back at least 2,000 million years, and ... poet who described it as "... land as old as ... time" was not far wrong. Some people believe that it was once ... part of ... Antarctic continent. There is also ... theory that until ... few million years ago it was ... part of ... great land which reached ... north to ... Asia and ... east as far as ... New Zealand. ... skeletal remains indicate that at one time Australia was inhabited by ... giant land fauna, for example, ... kangaroos and ... emus up to three times their present size and ... lizards up to twenty feet long. ... country's vegetation in those days was very much as it is now.

In its present shape more than ... third of Australia lies within ... tropics. ... Cape York, its northern tip, is in more or less ... same latitude as ... far south of ... India and ... central islands of ... Philippines. ... southern tip of ... Tasmania has ... same latitude as ... Portland (... Maine), ... Black Sea and ... Vladivostok, because of this there is much variety in ... physical character and ... climate. It is ... rather flat country with ... not very high ranges near ... eastern coast. ... highest peak, ... Mount Kosciusko, reaches only 7,316 feet, ... quarter of ... height of ... Mount Everest. Much of ... country's interior is almost rainless, and as ... result most of ... people live on ... east and ... south-east coasts. ... large cities such as ... Sydney and ... Melbourne are crowded with ... people but ... average number of ... inhabitants to ... square mile in Australia is only four.

- b) Geography of the United States

.... United States of America is located on ... North American continent.... western third of ... country consists mainly of ... high plateau broken by ... numerous mountain ranges... chief of which are ... Rocky Mountains. To ... west of this region lie ... Great Plains. This is ... region of ... very flat ground extending from ... Canadian border to ... Gulf of ... Mexico and eastward as far as ... Appalachian Mountains. ... Appalachians are ... range or ... low mountains and ... hills running parallel to ... Atlantic Coast and about one to two hundred miles in land. Along ... center of ... Great Plains, flowing ... south from ... Canadian border to ... Gulf of ... Mexico is ... Mississippi River. This river together with ... Missouri which joins it from ... west and ... Ohio which joins it from ... east, forms ... central river system of ... United States. In ... north are ... five Great Lakes—... Lake Superior, ... Lake Huron,

Lake Michigan, ... Lake Erie and ... Lake Ontario which empty into ... Atlantic Ocean through ... St. Lawrence River. ... Colorado River in ... southwest and ... Columbia in ... northwest are ... other principal rivers of ... country. ... climate of ... country is typical to ... other large continental areas in ... temperature zone. It is very warm in ... summer and in all of it except ... south is cold in ... winter. ... west, and especially ... southwest, is very dry. ... capital of ... United States Washington, D. C. is not located in any state, but lies between ... states of ... Maryland and ... Virginia. ... principal cities of ... U.S. are ... New York, ... Chicago, ... Philadelphia, ... Detroit, ... Los Angeles and ... Cleveland. ... population of ... United States is not evenly spread over ... country, but is concentrated largely in ... east. ... heart of ... American agriculture is ... "corn-belt", ... belt of ... very fertile land extending from ... Nebraska eastwards as far as ... Pennsylvania. In this area ... principal crop is ... corn. West of ... corn-belt is ... wheat-belt extending ... north and ... south from ... Texas to ... North Dakota and into ... Canada. ... principal products of ... south are ... cotton and ... tobacco although ... corn is also grown here. ... agriculture of ... California, because of its favorable climate, is confined largely to ... special crops, such as ... citrus crops and ... grapes. ... mineral deposits of ... U.S. are concentrated largely among ... Appalachian Mountains. There are, however, ... important oil-fields in ... Texas, ... Oklahoma and ... California, and ... important iron mines in ... Minnesota. Because of ... overwhelming concentration of ... minerals in ... northeastern part of ... U.S. ... manufacturing is also concentrated there.

10. Передайте основное содержание текстов а, в – упр.9.

NIT IV

1. Прочитайте текст, переведите и подготовьте устную тему:

The Capital of our Country — Moscow.

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the main economic, political, educational and cultural centre of our country. In Moscow there are most important state institutions. The Parliament and the Government of Russia are seated here as well as the President. Moscow is a modern megapolis. With over 10 million people it is one of the most populated in the world. It is also one of the largest with the surface of 880 sq km. It is a colourful and pulsating metropolis with innumerable places of interest and never-ending charm. Moscow has a long history. It was founded over 800 years ago by Grand Duke Yuri Dolgoruki in 1147.

In the beginning it was a rather unimportant town, but year after year it grew into a significant city when, finally, in the 16th century it became the capital of the country. For the period from 1712 to 1917 the capital was moved to St Petersburg. Moscow is situated on the Moskva river, which flows through the whole city. Moscow residents and tourists love to take a walk along the wonderful embankments.

A boat trip on this river will open to you such city's beauties as the Novodevichy monastery, Gorky Park and the Kremlin.

The heart of the city, the Kremlin, is the city inside the city. It was built in the 12th century. There are many churches and museums inside the Kremlin as well as various governmental institutions. The Kremlin is a real masterpiece of architecture. On the territory of the Kremlin there are the Tsar-cannon and the Tsar-bell which have never been actually used. Their size is truly gigantic and they are the biggest in the world.

Also, one must visit the well-known Armoury Chamber, in which the Cap of Monomakh and many other historical exhibits are displayed.

Close to the Kremlin is the famous Red Square where most important official public events take place, such as military parades on May 9. In the Red Square, there is also St Basil's Cathedral, Lenin's Mausoleum and GUM.

One of the sights worthy to be visited is the newly restored Temple of Christ the Saviour. The temple was fully destroyed in the beginning of the Soviet rule after the October revolution. In its place for about eighty years there was the biggest swimming pool in the city. There are many museums and galleries in Moscow holding masterpieces of fine arts. The Tretyakov Gallery is dedicated exclusively to Russian artists of various periods and styles such as Repin, Shishkin, Ayvazovsky, Vrubel and others. In the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts one can see hundreds of masterpieces by both Russian artists as well as foreign ones. In Moscow, there are many theatres of world level. The most famous theatres are The Bolshoi, the Maly, and the Chekhov and the Gorky MHATs (Moscow Artistic Academic Theatre). The Sovremennik theatre is known to stage only plays written in the last several decades. The Lenkom theatre is famous for its rock-operas, a rather exotic genre on Russian stage.

Moscow is also a scientific city. Moscow State University is the oldest and the most important in Russia.

It was founded by famous Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov in 18th century.

Russian State Library, formerly called Lenin Library or "Leninka", contains more than 8 million books and is the biggest book stock in the country. Moscow metro is a unique masterpiece of its kind. There is no other city in the world where every metro station is a stunning work of art. Being extremely efficient, Moscow metro is also most fitted for such a big city. Moscow is a magnificent city.

It has a great number of green parks, and wide streets. Sokolniki park, Gorki park, and Izmailovski park are amazing in every time of the year and full of people. Tverskaya Street is the central thoroughfare of the city on which the monument of the founder of the city, Yuri Dolgoruky, is situated as well as the city hall. Also significant are the New and the Old Arbat, the streets which the tourists are always eager to visit.

Moscow has been sung and admired by many artists and writers. It never fails to astonish with its beauties. One can never have enough of Moscow. It takes just one visit to Moscow to fall in love with the city.

2. Дайте ответы на вопросы:

1. What is the role of Moscow in Russia?
2. When was Moscow founded?
3. When did it become the capital?
4. What part does the present-day Moscow play in the life of Russia?
5. What is the surface of Moscow?
6. What is the heart of the city?
7. What is there on the territory of the Kremlin?

8. What is the main square of Moscow?
9. What sights are worth visiting in Moscow?
10. Are there any theatres of world level in Moscow?

3. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

Moscow`s Places of Interest

...Moscow is ...capital of ... Russian Federation. It attracts ...tourists from all over ... world.

...Moscow is known for its ...beautiful old... cathedrals, and monasteries. Some of them date from ... 15th to ...17th centuries.

Before ...revolution of 1917 ...Moscow had 350 ...churches, but many of them were destroyed after ... revolution.

...Moscow is also noted for its... art museums. ... most popular of them are ...Tretyakov Gallery and ... Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. ... Tretyakov Gallery houses ... unique collection of Russian painters. Almost all famous Russian painters are represented there.

... Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts contains ... vast collection of antiquities and ...well-known collection of modern foreign painters including...Impressionists.

... oldest part of ...Moscow is ... Kremlin. This is ... main tourist attraction in ...Moscow. ... Kremlin stands at ... heart of ... city.

... word "Kremlin" means "fortress", and ... Moscow Kremlin used to be ... fortress. In 1156 ... small settlement of ... Moscow was surrounded by ... wooden wall, and became ...Kremlin. ... town and ... Kremlin were burnt in 1237 and 1293 during ... Tatar invasion, but they were rebuilt. In 1367 ...Prince Dmitry Donskoy built ... white-stone wall around ...Kremlin. In ... 15th century, by order of... grand duke Ivan III ... Kremlin was surrounded by ...new red-brick wall.

...twenty towers of ... Kremlin wall were constructed in ...end of ... 17th century. By that time ...Moscow had already wised to be ... fortress. ... towers were built for decoration and had no ...military significance. Five of ... towers were gates. ... Tainitskaya Tower had ... secret passage to ... Moskva river. ... Spasskaya Tower is ... symbol of ...Russia and ...Moscow. It has ... famous clock; one can hear its chimes on ... radio. ... clock which we can see today was installed in ... middle of... 19th century.

... buildings inside ... Kremlin wall were built between ...15th and ... 17th centuries. There are ...Bell Tower of Ivan ... Great (16 c), and ...famous group of churches. ...Assumption Cathedral is ... largest one. It was built in 1479; ...Russian tsars and emperors were crowned there. In ...Archangel Cathedral one can see tombs of Moscow princes and tsars. Among them are ... tombs of Ivan ...Terrible, his... sons Ivan and ... Tsar Fyodor. Annunciation Cathedral was built in 1484.It is noted for its frescoes by ...Andrei Rublyov and his ... pupils.

...Granovitaya Palata is another masterpiece inside ... Kremlin wall. Moscow tsars held magnificent receptions in honour of foreign ...ambassadors there. ...Tsar Cannon and ...tsar Bell attract ...crowds of ...tourists, too.

Outside ...Kremlin Wall there is ...famous Red Square. Tourists can look at ... magnificent Cathedral of Vasily ...Blessed, ...Lenin Mausoleum and ... monument to K.Minin and D. Pozharsky.

4. Перескажите текст (зад.3)

5. Переведите на английский язык:

1.Москва — административный, экономический, политический центр России и один из крупнейших городов страны.

2. Население Москвы — около 9 миллионов человек, общая площадь — 900 000 кв. километров.

3.Москва была основана Юрием Долгоруким и впервые упоминалась в летописях в 1347 году.

4.Из пограничного поселка Москва превратилась в процветающий город, столицу Московии.

5. Москва осталась центром России и стала основной целью Наполеона при нападении на Россию.

6. Москва — крупный промышленный город, город науки и образования.

7. Старинные церкви, соборы и монастыри привлекают тысячи туристов со всего света.

3. Москва знаменита своими художественными музеями, в которых размещаются уникальные коллекции произведений русских и зарубежных художников.

4. Кремль привлекает огромное количество туристов.

5. Когда небольшой поселок обнесли стеной, он стал крепостью.

6. Во время татарского нашествия Кремль несколько раз разрушали, но быстро отстраивали.

7. Башни Кремля были построены для украшения, когда Москва перестала быть крепостью.

8. Колокольня Ивана Великого и соборы были построены между 15 и 17 веками.

9. В соборах Кремля короновали и хоронили (bury) царей и императоров.

10. Великолепные соборы Кремля известны также своими фресками.

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

I. Do these sentences talk about the present (PR), the past (PA) or the future (F)? The first one has been done for you.

1. I don't have a job at the moment. (PR)

2. I didn't go to the class.

3. I'm not going to ask her again.

4. I don't go to the cinema very often.

5. I'm not Japanese. I'm Korean.

6. I went to see a film, but I didn't like it very much.

7. Sorry, I didn't hear what you said.

8. I don't remember.

9. I had English lessons before, but I didn't learn much.

10. I'm not going to do anything.

II. Complete the sentences with the negatives: 'm not, don't, didn't, wasn't

Present: Iknow.
 Present: Isure.
 Past: Ienjoy it very much.
 Past: Itvery nice.
 Future: Igoing to see him.

III. Complete the conversations with don't or didn't.

1. A: Where's the toilet?
 B: Iknow. Ask the waiter.
 2. A: Por favor, me puede ayudar?
 B: I'm sorry, I speak Spanish. I'm English.
 3. A: Did you have a nice weekend?
 B: It was OK. I do very much because of the rain.
 4. A: Are you going to come for a drink later?
 B: I.....think so. Ireally like going to pubs.
 5. A: Did you tell Pablo about the party?
 B: No. I..... see him.
 6. A: What did you do in class on Tuesday?
 B: I.....know. I.....go.

IV. Put the words in order and make questions.

1. are /Where / from / you ?
 2. What /you/ do / do ?
 3. are /What / doing / tonight I you?
 4. weekend / you / nice/ have /a/ Did ?
 5. did / do / you /What ?
 6. studying / are / you /What ?
 V. Match the questions with the answers.

a. I'm a teacher.
 b. Yes, it was great.
 c. I'm going to a friend's house for dinner.
 d. I went to see a friend who lives in Sheffield :
 e. Australia.
 f. Business management.

VI. Complete the expressions on the right so that they have the opposite meaning of those on the left.

bad cheap cold easy empty interesting great late near small

1. hot weatherweather
 2. a good film a..... film
 3. a hard job an..... job
 4. far from herehere
 5. a boring subject an..... subject
 6. an awful weekend a.....weekend
 7. a big company a.....company
 8. an expensive hotel a.....hotel
 9. go to bed early go to bed.....

Контрольная работа 2

I. Complete the common pairs of verbs with the words below. answer finish have dinner learn play

1. start and
 2. ask and
 3. listen and
 4. stay and
 5. work and
 feel hate see sell write
 1. read and
 2. buy and
 3. love and
 4. go and
 5. think and

II. Complete these sentences with the words below.

go live speak send stay takes

1. I.....,..... in a flat in the city centre.
 2. My girlfriend never me out for dinner.
 3. I don't to the cinema very often.
 4. I always to my mum on the phone every day.
 5. I usually five or six e-mails every day.
 6. I usually at home at the week-end.
- Are any of the sentences true for you? Can you change them so that they are true?

III. Listen to a conversation between Claudio and Margrit. They are talking before their English class. Cover the conversation below. Take notes on everything you understand. Listen again and complete the conversation. Write ONE word in each space.

C: Hello. How are you?
 M: Hi. I'm fine.
 C: Can I sit here?
 M: Of course. So how are you?
 C: Oh OK..I'm quite (1)
 M: Did you go out last night?
 C: Yes, I went out with my brother. It was his birthday.
 M: Really? (2), old is he?
 C: Twenty-three.
 M: Right. What does he do?
 C: He's a student.
 M: What's he (3)?
 C: Law.
 M: That's the same as you, isn't it?
 C: Yes, but he's in his final year.
 M: OK. So what (4) are you in?
 C: My second year.
 M: Right. I thought you were older.
 C: No, I'm only twenty.
 M: Right. So what time (5) you go to bed?
 C: Four in the morning.
 M: I'm not (6) you're tired.
 C: Actually, I'm going out again after the class.
 C: M: Really?
 M: Yes, I'm (7) to see a film with a friend.
 C: What film?
 M: Monster. Are you (8) anything later?
 C: Do you want to come?
 M: I'm sorry. I can't. I've got a French class.
 C: Oh, well|. May be some other time.

IV. Choose the correct words to complete the expressions below.

made past exams awful paid paper fast another relax Monday take wanted answer anything
 game say ask all last wait accountant company e-mail played civil servant watch great August badly after
 late sofa walk ago April came

1. I ... a mistake. / I ... the dinner. / I ... some pasta.
2. I ... \$500 for it. / I ... for my meal. / He ... for everything.
3. Stay at home and ... / I just want to ... / ... for a few minutes.
4. I don't know the ... / Can you ... the phone? / That's the right
5. Can I ... a question? / ... her. / ... the teacher.
6. I do it ... the time. / We ... went together. / I stayed out ... night.
7. ... week / I ... year / ... Sunday / the ... time I went.
8. ... here. / ... for me. / I'll ... for you outside.
9. I ... tennis. / I ... video games. / I ... the piano.
10. It's the 1st of ... / It's ... the 10th. / I'm on holiday in
11. It was ... / The weather was ... / It was a ... match.
12. Sorry I'm ... / I was ... for the class. / It's very
13. It's the 2nd of ... / It's ... the 23rd. / I went there in
14. I ... here last year. / My friend ... with me. / I ... on my own.

I. Match these questions with the answers.

1. Did you enjoy the party on Friday?
2. Is your hotel far from here?
3. Have you heard the news? Jim's going to get married.
4. Did you buy me the paper?
5. How long have you been here?

- a. Oh, sorry, I forgot! I knew I needed to get something else!
- b. Not long, We arrived here on Friday, so only three days.
- c. Not really. It's ten minutes in a taxi.
- d. No, not really. I didn't know anyone, so it was quite boring.
- e. No. That's great. I didn't know he had a girlfriend!

II. Now complete the questions with the words below

did you do you have you was it

1. A: Where..... go for your holiday?
B: Actually, we didn't go anywhere. We just stayed at home.
2. A: Where..... work? Is it near here?
B: Not far. It takes me about 20 minutes on foot.
3. A: What was the weather like?OK?
B: No, it wasn't. It was horrible. It rained all day.
4. A:bought any good CDs recently?
B: Yes, I got the Lost Souls new album. It's great.
5. A: What..... think of the film you saw yesterday?
B: It was OK. Nothing special.
6. A: When arrive here?
B: A couple of days ago.
7. A:know anyone at this party?
B: Only you!
8. A:done your homework?
B: No, I didn't have time.

III. Complete the collocations with the words below.

change get get off need send spend

1.an e-mail / a parcel / me a postcard
2.a coffee / something to eat / lost
3.some money into euros / trains at Watts station
4.at the next stop / the bus / at Victoria Station
5.to go to the chemist / to call my friend / to get a new film for my camera
6. too much money / some time with my family / some time on my own

IV. Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. What do you need to do this week?
2. Do you like to spend time on your own?

Контрольная работа 4

I. Listen to a conversation between Adrian and Sandra during a coffee break at work. Sandra is reading the paper. Cover the conversation below. What do you find out about Adrian's brother? Listen again and complete the conversation. Write ONE word in each space.

A: Is there anything interesting in the paper?

S: No, nothing much. Just more bad news. It's really (1) There's quite an interesting story about Uzbekistan, though. I didn't really know anything about the country before.

A: Can I (2) . . it? My brother's there now.

S: Your brother is in Uzbekistan! What's he (3) there?

A: Oh, he's living there.

S: He's living there! Er. Why? I mean, what does he (a)..... ?

A: Well, he's an engineer really, but at the (5) he's teaching English.

S: OK, but why Uzbekistan?

A: Well his (6) is from there.

S: Ah I see. So why don't they live here in Britain?

A: They (7) But her parents are quite old and she wanted to go back there.

S: So how long have they (8)there?

A: Not long. About six months.

S: So, what does he (9) of it?

A: It's quite hard, it's very different to Britain and he doesn't (10)....much of their language. That's why he's teaching English. He can't work as an engineer.

S: He must really love her!

A: Yes, I suppose so.

II. Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. Do you know anyone who lives abroad? Why do they live there?
2. Would you like to live abroad?

III. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences below.

hot open woke up cold cost sorry lost found for took job could
move lose on once come stop wrong road took a lot window
company second top long golf good transport corner problems

1. It's very in here.
2. Could you the window?
3., what did you say?
4. Sorry, I'm late. I got on the way here.
5. I'm not working at the moment. I'm looking for a
6.you show me how to get there on the map?
7. A: So how often do you do that?
B: Usually.....a week.
8. A: Is there a bank near here?
B: Yes, there's one on this....., on the left.
9. I was late because I got on thebus.
10. It's cold in here. Could you close the
11. A: Howhave you been doing it?
B: Quite atime. Maybe four or five years.
12. A: Is there a photocopying place near here?
B: Yes, there's one just round the
13. There are a lot ofin my country.

Контрольная работа 5

I. Complete the sentences with the comparative forms of the adjectives below.

cheap easy expensive fat good tall

1. Houses have got a lotover the last few years. They were much cheaper ten years ago.
2. People have got a lotover the last fifty years. I'm 1 metre 85, my dad's only 1 metre 60.
3. My English has got a lot, over the last two or three years.
4. People here have got a lotIt's a big problem now. Lots of people weigh over 100 kilos.
5. Exams have got a lotover the last few years. More people pass them now.
6. Travel has got a lotover the last few years. You can fly to another country for about \$10 now.

II. Match the problems with the reasons.

1. Sorry I couldn't meet you last night
2. I couldn't see the actors.
3. I couldn't hear what she was saying.
4. I couldn't understand the film.
5. I couldn't sleep last night.
6. I couldn't think!

- a. She was speaking really quietly!
- b. I had to work late.
- c. I was worried about my exams.

- d. I was really really tired.
 e: It was all in English!
 f: There was a really tall man sitting in front of me.

III. Work with a partner. Think of one more reason to explain each problem. Compare your ideas with another group. Have you ever had any of these problems? Why?

IV. Match the questions with the answers.

1. What's the best place to go shopping?
2. What's the best time of year to visit?
3. Are you doing anything to celebrate?
4. What's she like?
5. I like the chair. Where did you get it?
6. What was the score?

- a. Spring. It's nice and warm then,
- b. She's great. She's really funny and really easy to talk to.
- c. Brazil won 3-0.
- d. Well, there's a great market in Notting Hill. It's really good.
- e. We bought it in Morocco when we went there on holiday.
- f. Yes, I'm going out for dinner with a couple of friends,

V. Put the words in order and make questions.

1. you / sport / like / Do ?
2. you / tennis / like / Do / playing ?
3. your / parents / are /What / likes ?
4. the / in /What's / best / eat / to / town / place ?
5. way/to/your/ best/get/the/ house/What's/to ?
6. you / best /What's / to / phone / the / time ?

VI. Ask a partner the questions and find out their answers.

Контрольная работа 6

I. Выберите английский эквивалент русского предложения из предлагаемых вариантов.

1. Он должен идти домой.
He may go home. He must go home. He had to go home.
2. Он должен идти домой в 5 часов.
He must go home at 5 o'clock. He is to go home at 5 o'clock. He may go home at 5 o'clock.
3. Он может идти домой в 5 часов.
He may go home at 5. He can go home at 5. He must go home at 5.
4. Он должен будет идти домой раньше.
He must go home earlier. He should go home earlier. He will have to go home earlier.
5. Ему следует идти домой.
He should go home. He may go home. He had to go home.
6. Он может очень быстро ходить.
He can walk very quickly. He will be able to walk very quickly. He could walk very quickly.
7. Ему разрешат идти домой после трех.
He is permitted to go home after 3. He was permitted to go home after 3. He will be permitted to go home after 3.
8. Ему не нужно идти домой сразу.
He is not allowed to go home at once. He could not go home at once. He needn't go home at once.

II. Найдите глаголы-сказуемые в страдательном залоге, переведите.

Dolly Madison was born in South Carolina while her parents were visiting there. She was soon taken to Virginia where she was educated. She was taught by her Quaker parents to say «thee» and «thou» for «you». Dolly was married to John Payne who died a short time afterwards from yellow fever. Several years later she was married to James Madison, a brilliant lawyer. When Thomas Jefferson was elected President of the US, James Madison became Secretary of State. Mr. Jefferson was a widower, so Dolly was often invited to preside at the White House. When James Madison was elected president, Mrs. Madison was the hostess of the White House on all occasions. People from everywhere were impressed with her sincerity and her love for humanity.

III. Переделайте предложения с использованием страдательного залога.

1. We hope the bad weather won't change our plans.
2. The river separates one part of the town from the other.
3. Do you know

who discovered that island? 4. This rude joke can hurt him, I'm afraid. 5. Early in the morning a loud voice outside woke us up. 6. The wind was so strong that it broke a lot of trees and bushes. 7. We believe that we will receive the telegram in time.

IV. Переделайте предложения, используя страдательный залог.

1. Margaret sang a song. 2. The teacher taught the class. 3. The boys kicked the ball. 4. The woman ate all the cake. 5. John answered all the questions. 6. The boys did the exercises. 7. I took the book. 8. Richard threw a stone. 9. Mary caught the ball. 10. She learned the poem. 11. The boy broke the window. 12. Sam wrote this letter. 13. Mother cooked the dinner. 14. Tom threw the stone

Контрольная работа 7

I. Составьте предложения из следующих слов в соответствии с порядком слов в английском предложении.

1. has, buildings, our, several, institute. 2. subjects, students, many, the first-year, study. 3. the thirdyear, has, last, students, training, industrial, summer. 4. carry out, students, practical, work, in, laboratories, well-equipped. 5. problems, many, scientists, important, solve, our. 6. texts, difficult, Petrov, technical, translated. 7. his, will, the teacher, translation, correct. 8. next, dean, a lecture, deliver, our, week, will. 9. students, more, institutes, last, entered, a million, than, year.

II. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

The ball of the dog. 2. The skateboard of that man. 3. The songs of the children. 4. The umbrella of my grandmother. 5. The room of my friend. 6. The questions of my son. 7. The wife of my brother. 8. The table of our teacher. 9. The poems of Pushkin. 10. The voice of this girl. 11. The flat of my sister is large. 12. The children of my brother are at home. 13. The work of these students is interesting. 14. The computer of my son is modern. 15. He was a friend of my cousins.

III. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. I see ... bottle of ... pineapple ... juice on ... kitchen table. 2. Her ... son has ... great ... sense of ... humor. 3. There was ... disco at ... club last Saturday but he didn't go. 4. Is there ... bus stop near ... building? 5. We have ... big dog. ... dog is very clever. 6. My friend has ... very good computer. 7. There is ... large piano in ... hall. 8. My sister is at ... work. She is ... secretary. She works for ... new company. 9. There was ... beautiful flower in this ... vase yesterday. Where is ... flower now? 10. Last year we were in Geneva. It is ... exciting city to visit, but ... very expensive place to live.

Контрольная работа 8

I. Вставьте личные или возвратные местоимения.

1. He is quite right, I agree with ... completely.
2. I looked at ... in the mirror and left the house in a very good mood.
3. "Who is it?" — "It's May I come in?"
4. Mr. Lloyds is very fat ... weighs over a hundred kilos.
5. ... introduced his wife to the quests.
6. Where shall ... meet, Bob?
7. James took the book and opened
8. Selfish people only care about ...

II. Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. The students ... in the Russian Museum. 2. Last month they ... in the Hermitage. There ... an interesting exhibition there. 3. In two weeks they ... in the Tretyakov Art Gallery. They ... lucky. 4. My father ... teacher. 5. I ... a doctor when I grow up. 6. My sister ... at home tomorrow. 7. She ... at school tomorrow. 8. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 9. ... your father at work yesterday? 10. My sister ... ill last week. 11. She ... not ill now. 12. Yesterday we ... at the theatre. 13. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen. 14. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema. 15. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 16. ... you ... at university tomorrow? — Yes, I 17. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress. 18. My friend ... in Moscow now. 19. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow. 20. Where ... your books now? — They ... in my bag.

III. Выберите соответствующие местоимения.

A. 1. (We, us) all went with (their, them) to the dean's office. 2. My friend came to see (I, me) last night. 3. Victor gave Peter and (I, me) a book and we went to the reading-room with (he, him) and his friend. 4. He told Mary and (me, I) to go with (he, him) and his sister. 5. They know all about my friend and (I, me). 6. I came to the Institute with Michael and (her, she). 7. An old man asked (we, us) to come and see (him, his). 8. Go with David and (her, she) to visit (they, them).

B. They invited me to (them, their) party. 2. He could not answer (his, her) teacher. 3. They were (your, you) former students. 4. You are (us, our) colleagues. 5. This is (my, me) brother. 6. Ann went to (his, her) room and put on (his, her) new dress because she was going to a dance given by (his, her) company. 7. Where is the dictionary? (He, it) is in (his, its) place on the table. C. 1. Your

dictionary is new, but (my, mine) is not. 2. She says that this dictionary is (her, hers). 3. You can do it without my help, but not without (theirs, their). 4. Will you help me to sort out the things? I cannot tell which are (your, yours) and which are (our, ours). 5. He is an old friend of (me, mine). 6. Do you know your lesson today? He does not know (him, his). 7. This is your notebook and this is his, but where is (her, hers)?

Контрольная работа 9

I. Выбери правильный вариант

1. There are _____ pictures in the book.
2. Are there _____ new students in your group?

3. There are _____ old houses in our street.
4. Are there _____ English textbooks on the desks? - Yes, there are
5. Are there _____ maps on the walls? —No, there aren't
6. Are there _____ pens on the desk? - - Yes, there are
7. Are there _____ sweets in your bag? - - Yes, there are
8. Have you got _____ English books at home? -- Yes, I have
9. There are _____ beautiful pictures in the magazine. Look at them.
10. If there are _____ words you don't understand, use a dictionary.

II. Fill the gaps with personal or reflexive pronouns.

1. He is quite right, I agree with ... completely.
2. I looked at ... in the mirror and left the house in a very good mood.
3. "Who is it?" — "It's ... may I come in?"
4. Mr. Lloyds is very fat ... weighs over a hundred kilos?
5. ... introduced his wife to the guests.
6. Where shall ... meet, Bob?
7. James took the book and opened
8. We don't dress ... for dinner here.
9. I taught ... to play the guitar.
10. Selfish people only care about ...

III. Put "some", "any" or "no".

1. He does his homework without ... difficulty.
2. This year all the apples are red, we are going out this morning to pick ...
3. I'd like ... water, please.
4. There weren't ... tomatoes left.
5. I won't go with you. I have ... free time.
6. There aren't ... students at the moment.
7. Sorry, I have ... matches.
8. Do you have ... money?
9. The box was empty. There was apples in it.
10. Pour me ... milk, please.

IV. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Она ничего не сказала.
2. Он посмотрел на нее с удивлением.
3. Она не захотела пойти с ним.
4. Я попросил его налить немного молока.
5. Когда ему было 3 года, он мог сам одеваться.
6. Простите, но у меня нет времени.
7. Какая красивая картина! Она твоя?
8. Возьми свою чашку. Эта чашка — моя.
9. Его мнение отличается от моего.
10. Сегодня вечером придет кто-нибудь?

V. Complete the sentences using possessive pronouns (my, your, his, her, our, their).

1. I left ... car in the garage.
2. Mary hung ... coat on the peg.
3. Jack had ... hair cut.
4. Neil and David ate ... supper.
5. I hope you enjoy ... holiday.
6. We'll invite you round to ... house sometime and complete these by adding a possessive with own.
7. You must make up ... own mind.
8. The children had to cook ... own supper.
9. Bill borrowed Jenny's car ... own car was being repaired.
10. I'll bring ... own sheets and towels.
11. Every dog had ... own special basket to sleep in.
12. You should do ... own washing up.

Контрольная работа 10

I. Match the questions with the answers.

1. Are you ready to order?
2. What's haddock?
3. Where would you like me to sit?
4. Have you had enough?
5. Do you like chicken?

a. It's a kind of fish. It's nice,

- b. Actually, I'm a vegetarian,
- c. Anywhere you like,
- d. Yes, please, I'll have the prawns,
- e. Yes. thanks. I'm fine. It was lovely.

II. Now match these questions with the answers.

- 6. What have you done to your leg?
- 7. You look tired. What time did you go to bed?
- 8. Do you sell batteries?
- 9. Do you need anything else?
- 10. Would you like me to wrap those?

- f. Yes, please. That'd be great.
- g. I cut it shaving!
- h. I think it was about three. I was studying,
- i. Yes, what size do you need?
- j. No. That's everything, thanks.

III. Complete the conversations with the words below.

holiday hotel town weather food

- 1. A: What was your like?
B: It was awful. We had a really bad time,
- 2. A: What was the like?
B: It was great. There were lots of things to do.
- 3. A: What was the like?
B: Not very nice, actually. The rooms were quite small.
- 4. A: What was the, like?
B: Horrible! I couldn't eat any of it.
- 5. A: What was the like?
B: It was great. It was really sunny every day.

IV. Complete the sentences with the verbs below.

employ forgot got divorced hurt turned down shuts had get off

- 1. The shop opens at nine and it at six.
- 2. I turned the TV up because I couldn't hear it and then he it because he said it was too loud!
- 3. The top on this jar is too tight. I can't it.
- 4. They got married last year and they three months later!
- 5. I reminded him to send his mum a birthday card, but he still.....
- 6. I felt ill, so I a lie-down.
- 7. I burnt my hand doing the cooking. It really.....
- 8. I run my own business and I nine people.

V. Now discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1. Have you ever burnt yourself? How?
- 2. Have you ever forgotten an important date or meetings? What happened ?

Контрольная работа 11

I. Complete the collocations with the words below.

my leg nice my wallet that for me you to the station

- 1. drive a BMW /
- 2. wrap a present /
- 3. broke a glass /
- 4. stole my bag /

it's OK on the weather the taxi driver your suitcase you some water

6. carry your bag /
7. pour the wine /
8. depends what you want /
9. pay for it /
10. check your answers /

II. Listening: What are you doing this weekend?

Listen to a conversation between Ruby and Jake, English teachers who live in Japan. It's Thursday lunchtime. They are talking about their plans for the weekend. Cover the conversation below.

Make notes about their plans for the weekend (tonight).

Listen again and complete the conversation.

R: What are you doing this weekend?

J: I'm actually going back to Britain on Saturday for (1).....

R: Really? You didn't say anything about that before,

J: It's all happened quite quickly. I got a very cheap ticket.

R: Right. So (2) . ,..... your flight?

J: Seven o'clock in the morning, so I (3) . , , to the airport by five.

R: Really? Is it going from Tokyo Airport?

J: Yes.

R: Oh no, so what time are you going to (4) ,..... ?

J: I'm not sure. I'll probably leave about one o'clock.

R: That's terrible. I hate those (5)

J: Yes, me too.

R: Are you doing anything tonight?

J: I don't have (6) I think. I'll probably just start packing.

R: Do you want to go out somewhere?

J: (7) to see you for ages.

J: Yes, OK. I'll probably have enough time tomorrow to pack.

What do you want to do?

R: (8) to The Three Lions Pub.

J: Yes, OK. I like it there. Do you want to meet there or somewhere else?

R: Let's meet there at, say, half past nine. I finish work at nine,

J: OK. That sounds great. I might phone a couple of other people.

R: Of course. I might ring Yoshilki and see if he can come.

III. Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. Have you ever had a very early flight? What time did it go?
2. What's your favourite place to go out in the evening?

IV. Complete the sentences with the words below.

doing feeling looking meeting saying staying

The present continuous

Positive: I'm some friends of mine later,

Negative: I'm not anything today.

Question: Are you OK?

The past continuous

Positive: We met when we were in the same hotel.

Negative: Oh, I'm sorry, I wasn't.....

Question: Sorry, what were you?

V Complete the conversations.

1. A: What you tonight?(do)

B: I some friends for a coffee and a chat.

What about you? (meet)

A: Oh, I for dinner with my parents. (go)

2. A: What did he say?

B: I don't know. I (not / listen)

3. A: Where's your wife?
 B: She's gone to the bathroom. She.....very well. (not / feel)
4. A: So how did you meet Princess Margaret?
 B: I in a shop and she came in one day. (work)
5. A: I phoned you last night, but you didn't answer.
 B: Yes, sorry. I..... a programme on TV. (watch)
6. A:it stilloutside? (rain)
 B: No, it's OK. It's stopped.

VI. Now discuss these questions with a partner.

1. What're you doing tonight?
2. Do you ever go out for dinner with your parents? Where to?
3. Have you ever seen or met any famous people? Where?

Контрольная работа 12

I. Listen to a conversation between two friends, Carrie and John. Carrie is visiting John in his new flat for the first time. Cover the conversation below. Make notes on everything you hear about the flat. Listen again and complete the conversation.

- J: Hi, Carrie. How are you?
 C: Fine, thanks. (1) to see you.
 J: Yes. You too. Come in, come in. Would you like a drink?
 C: Oh, yes please. Do you have any fruit juice?
 J: Yes, sure. (2) ? Orange, apple or pineapple?
 C: Orange, please.
 J: OK.. Just a second. (3).....
 C: Thanks. I like your flat. It's lovely.
 J: It's nice, isn't it?
 C: Yes, it is. So (a) been here?
 J: Not long. About three months. Do you want to see the rest of the flat?
 C: Yes, great.
 J: Well, this is our bedroom.
 C: Wow! (5)!
 J: Yes, I know. And this is the kitchen,
 C: Oh, it's great. Wow! What a lovely table, Where (6) ?
 J: Oh, I got it in a shop in the centre of town. It was on sale.
 C: Oh, I love it. (7) had it?
 J: A long time - about four or five years, I brought it with me when I moved.
 C: Well, it's really nice.
 J: Thanks, Oh, would you like another juice?
 C: Yes please. Could I use your toilet?
 J: Yes, of course. It's just there (8).....

II. Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. What's the best thing in your house?
2. Where did you get it?
3. How long've you had it?

III. Read and translate from English into Russian.

Every, they, to do, need, although, eight, report, at, up, an, you, am, there are, what, under, by, think, fifty, predict, another, his, had, need, eleven, though, out, after, admin, the, us, is, there was, ten, who, in, with, find, the very, no, its, has, must, thirteen, because, around, within, that, assume, her, was, there will be, thirty, while, upon, as, very.

IV. Translate from Russian into English, using the dictionary.

1. работать в большой компании
2. очень уставать
3. заниматься чем-то в свободное время
4. говорить с кем-то по телефону
5. разделять интересы
6. купить что-нибудь поесть
7. часто ходить в кино с друзьями
8. менять деньги
9. рядом с супермаркетом
10. за углом

V. Translate from English into Russian.

1. How often do you check your e-mail?
2. When do you go to your joga class?
3. Does she share your interests?
4. We have a really bad experience in learning English.
5. I also like healthy food.

Контрольная работа 13

I. Read and translate from English into Russian.

Whether, sixteen, could, being, me, those, over, since, be, most, he, done, may, three, while, upon, through, count, into, all, their, been, may, eighteen, if, about, till, much, he, did, five, when, between, to, estimate, toward, among, many, first, them, to be, thousand, our, some, say, for, below, that, have, be able to, whereas, twelve, across, consider, it.

II. Translate from Russian into English, using the dictionary.

1. сесть/ сойти с поезда
2. в десяти минутах на машине
3. быть довольным
4. попасть в аварию
5. пропустить поворот
6. иметь неудачный опыт
7. оставшаяся часть поездки
8. потрясающие магазины
9. на углу
10. очень уставать

III. Translate from English into Russian.

1. He wants to talk to me on the phone.
2. I still need some time to relax.
3. Let's get something to eat.
4. Do you want to work for a big company?
5. Where can I change some money?

Контрольная работа 14

I. Read and translate from English into Russian.

First, them, to be, thousand, our, some, say, for, below, that, have, be able to, whereas, twelve, across, consider, it, the very, as, upon, while, thirty, there were, are, her, assume, within, around, because, must, has, its, no, suppose, into, second, count, believe, through, on, while, suppose, three, may, done, most, could, those, over, since, whether.

II. Translate from Russian into English, using the dictionary.

1. поехать за границу впервые
2. в 20 км от ближайшего города
3. готовить самому
4. пойти в неправильном направлении
5. попасть в аварию
6. поменять деньги
7. проверить почту
8. путешествовать несколько месяцев
9. часто ходить в кино
10. быть довольным

III. Translate from English into Russian.

1. I'm also in the first year.
2. When should I get off the train?
3. It's at least 10 minutes by bus.
4. How do you spend your free time?
5. Do you go to the cinema a lot?

Контрольная работа 15

I. Translate into English

- Простите за беспокойство. Можно мне поговорить с ... ?
- Кто у телефона?
- Говорит Зимин.
- Вы ошиблись номером.

- Говорит Петров из Москвы. Соедините меня, пожалуйста, с мистером Стивеном.
- Я посмотрю, на месте ли он. Простите, его сейчас нет. Передать ему что-нибудь?
- Нет, спасибо. Я позвоню ему еще раз. До свидания.

- Алло, могу я поговорить с мистером Джонсом?
- Да, говорит Джонс. Кто звонит?
- Это говорит Иванов. Доброе утро!
- Доброе утро, Иванов. Не могли бы мы встретиться завтра утром в 11 часов?
- Да, меня это устраивает.
- Тогда до встречи в 11 часов. До свидания!
- До свидания.

II. Write your own example of business letter, choose between the following types:

- an inquiry letter
- the answering letter
- inquiry and order
- the advice of dispatch
- a letter of complaint
- letter of adjustment
- a memo letter

Контрольная работа 16

I. Употребите сравнительную степень прилагательного, данного в скобках, и слово «than»

- чем.

1. I think that golf is (interesting) tennis. 2. This question is (easy) the last one. 3. I'm a good player, but Eric is (good) me. 4. The group's first record was (successful) their second record.
5. We both played well, but he was (lucky) me. 6. Your car is (powerful) mine. 7. This computer is (useful) that one.

II. Употребите превосходную степень прилагательного в скобках.

1. Anna is (young) person in her class. 2. We stayed in (bad) hotel in the whole city. 3. People say that it is (funny) film of the year. 4. What is (tall) building in the world? 5. Her teacher say that she is (good) student in the school. 6. This is (expensive) camera in the shop. 7. Many people say that Venice is (beautiful) city in the world.

III. Употребите сравнительную степень прилагательного, данного в скобках, и слово «than» - чем, или превосходную степень.

1. – Why did you choose that hotel? It's a long way from the center of town. – I chose it because it was (cheap) the hotel in the centre.
2. – Shall we sit in the living room? – Yes, it's (warm) room in the house. 3. – Did you enjoy being a student? – Yes, it was (happy) period in my life. 4. – Is he famous in this country? – Yes, he's (famous) any other singer. 5. – I'm not a very good cook. – I'm sure I'm (bad) you. I can't cook anything well. 6. – Do you like this programme? – Yes, I think it's (good) programme on TV. 7. – What did you have for dinner? – I chose (expensive) dish on the menu. 8. – How is your new course going? – It's (difficult) the last one I took. 9. – What's the weather going to be like today? – They say that today is going to be (wet) yesterday.
10. – Are you happy in your new flat? – Yes, it's (comfortable) my last one. 11. Is London (exciting) city in Britain? – No, I think that Liverpool is (exciting) London.

IV. Употребите as или than.

1. The test isn't difficult it seems. 2. He doesn't earn much money she does. 3. She earns more he does. 4. He is more lucky I am. 5. I've known them longer you. 6. Moscow is bigger St. Petersburg. 7. She doesn't know English well he does. 8. This site is more interesting that one. 9. Better late never. 10. I don't know business well they do. 11. You eat more is necessary for you. 12. The weather is worse today it was yesterday. 13. The film isn't good the book. 14. We don't travel often our friends. 15. My life is more interesting now it was some years ago. 16. People in Italy live longer anywhere else in the world.

V. Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Новый Год – самый замечательный праздник в году. 2. Книга – самый хороший подарок. 3. Чем скорее ты покинешь страну, тем лучше. 4. Это самый восхитительный пирог, который я когда-либо ел. 5. Чем больше я думаю об этом, тем меньше понимаю это. 6. Нет ничего лучше, чем чашечка горячего шоколада. 7. Постарайтесь сделать свой доклад как можно короче. 8. Для него нет ничего важнее, чем его карьера. 9. Из двух братьев Генри более умный. 10. Мёд – самый сладкий продукт. 11. Какое из этих двух лекарств более эффективно? 12. Чем больше людей придёт на вечер, тем лучше. 13. Чем меньше ты будешь знать, тем лучше. 14. Он не такой умный, как ты думаешь. 15. Русский язык гораздо труднее, чем английский. 16. Наша новая машина гораздо больше и дороже, чем старая. 17. Это самое меньшее, что я могу сделать для вас. 18. Это был самый плохой день в моей жизни. 19. Моя подруга часто объясняет мне грамматические правила, так как я знаю грамматику гораздо хуже, чем она. Это моё самое слабое место.

Контрольная работа 17

I. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. The incident happened the other day. 2. They were at the disco last night. 3. Columbus discovered America in 1492. 4. He sent us a fax two hours ago. 5. Yesterday I prepared for the test for three hours. 6. She made a lot of mistakes in the dictation. 7. Last week she flew to Japan. 8. My Granny told me a lot of interesting stories from her life. 9. Mike bought a new computer. 10. He did his job professionally. 11. They came five days ago. 12. It took us a lot of time to find them. 13. I was born in Moscow. 14. She said that she was sorry. 15. The weather was windy last week.

II. Дополните следующие предложения глаголами в отрицательной форме согласно образцу:

I like apples, but I don't like oranges.

She speaks French, but she doesn't speak it well.

1. He does business, but he it successfully. 2. Tom's parents give him pocket money, but they him much. 3. That shop sells office equipment, but it computers. 4. We know Sharon, but we her parents. 5. I feel sad, but I unhappy. 6. He makes grammar mistakes, but he spelling mistakes. 7. He earns a lot of money, but he millions. 8. She speaks English, but she any other foreign language. 9. He works hard, but he on weekends. 10. This hotel attracts a lot of tourists, but it them in winter. 11. It takes me two hours to get to my country house, but it me so long to get to my work. 12. He knows all about computers, but he anything about real life. 13. She likes the book, but she the film. 14. I like dogs, but I cats. 15. She loves him, but she his friends. 16. He has a car, but he a garage. 17. She's got a dishwasher, but she a breadmaker. 18. Teenagers like mostly pop music, but they classical music. 19. He wears caps, but he hats. 20. Most people like summer, but they winter.

III. Употребите правильную форму глагола в скобках (Present Continuous).

1. Switch on the light. It (get) dark. 2. Put on a warm coat. It (snow) outside. 3. Look out of the window. Some students (hurry) to their first lecture. 4. It's a fine day today. The sun (shine), the wind not (blow). 5. We (have) dinner right now. I'll call you back later. 6. I (wear) my best suit and shoes today. I (go) to an interview. 7. He (look for) this file but he can't find it. 8. — What you (look) at? — I (look) at my old photographs. 9. It's 10 o'clock but the child still (sleep). 10. I (learn) Arabic, and I find it very interesting. 11. They are at a karaoke club now. They (sing) there. 12. Look how many people (walk) in the park. They (enjoy) the fresh air and exercise. 13. What group you (teach) this year? 14. — How you (feel) today? — Thank you, doctor. I (feel) much better. 15. — You still (look) for a job? — Yes, I am. 16. — What you (think) about? — I (think) about you. 17. — Why you (sit) here and (do) nothing? — I (relax). 18. — You (kid)? — No, I'm absolutely serious. 19. — How you (get on)? — Thank you, I (do) fine.

IV. Употребите правильную форму глагола в скобках.

1. — You (see) the latest video game? — No. I not (see) it yet. I am not a gameaholic. 2. Sorry, I think I (lose) the file. You (see) it? — No, I not (see) it. 3. My computer (crash). May I use yours? 4. You're late. The plane already (take off). 5. Hurrah! We (win) the match! We're the champions now. 6. Your taxi just (arrive). 7. I'm afraid Fiona isn't here. She (leave) the office. 8. — Hi, John. I not (see) you for ages! — Hi, Ted. I'm sorry that I not (be) in touch with you recently. I really (be) very busy all this time. 9. — You (finish) the report yet? — No, I (write) only half of it. 10. — You (speak) to your parents today? — I just (call) them. 11. — They (reply) to your email? — Yes, we just (get) a fax from them. 12. You (see) my mobile? I'm sure I (leave) it here. 13. They say that this bank (collapse) and many people (lose) their savings. 14. At last I (do) what I always (want) to do. 15. Look! It (stop) raining and the sun (come out). 16. Since October the dollar (fall) by 10 percent against the other main currencies.

V. Употребите глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. — When you (be) at the theatre last? — I (go) there two weeks ago. 2. — You ever (be) at the Bolshoi Theatre? — No, I not (be) there yet. 3. The Chinese (invent) many useful things. 4. Just listen to him! He again (invent) another story. 5. My boss just (offer) me another job. 6. I can't find my new disc. I'm afraid I (lose) it. 7. I was very much upset when I (lose) my new mobile phone. 8. They (get married) in Las Vegas. 9. They are very happy. They just (get married). 10. She (go) out an hour ago and not (come) back yet. 11. He not (be) at work yesterday. He (be) unwell. 12. He not (come) to work today. He (be) unwell lately. 13. I (speak) to him the other day. 14. I not (speak) to him today. 15. It (happen) many years ago. 16. Nothing (change) in my life recently. 17. My secretary (call) me just now. 18. You not (make) any progress so far. 19. Life (be) kind to me up till now. 20. Life (be) hard for him when he was a child.

Контрольная работа 18

I. Замените придаточные предложения причастным оборотом.

1. While Boris was driving home, he saw an accident. 2. After we had talked with Peter, we felt much better. 3. When John arrived at the station, he saw the train leave. 4. After he had left the house, he walked to the nearest metro station. 5. When I looked out of the window, I saw Mary coming. 6. As we finished our part of the work, we were free to go home. 7. As Ann had had no time to write us a letter, she sent a telegram.

II. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

Н-р: If it ... (rain), we ... (stay) at home. (Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.) – If it rains, we shall stay at home. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion. (Если он будет тренироваться каждый день, он станет чемпионом.) She ... (help) us if we ... (ask). (Она поможет нам, если мы попросим.) If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year. (Если у них будет достаточно денег, они откроют ресторан в следующем году.)

I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me. (Я не буду с тобой больше разговаривать, если ты обидишь меня.) If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him. (Если Боб не сдержит слово, Анна разозлится на него.)

III. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях II типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

Н-р: If Susan ... (move) to Tokyo, she ... (live) near her sister. (Если бы Сюзан переехала в Токио, она бы жила рядом со своей сестрой.) – If Susan moved to Tokyo, she would live near her sister. If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job. (Если бы у тебя были водительские права, ты бы получил эту работу.)

My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive. (Моей собаке исполнилось бы 20 лет сегодня, если бы она была жива.) I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you. (Я бы обратился в полицию на твоём месте.) If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer. (Если бы люди не покупали оружие, мир стал бы безопаснее.) Tom ... (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife ... (cook) at home. (Том не ел бы много «фастфуда», если бы его жена готовила дома.)

IV. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях III типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

Н-р: John ... (not have) a car accident if he ... (choose) another road. (Джон не попал бы в автомобильную аварию, если бы выбрал другую дорогу.) – John wouldn't have had a car accident if he had chosen another road. I ... (visit) Sarah yesterday if I ... (know) that she was ill. (Я бы навестил Сару вчера, если бы знал, что она больна.) If you ... (go) with me to Paris last month, you ... (see) the Eifel Tower too. (Если бы ты поехал со мной в Париж в прошлом месяце, ты бы тоже увидел Эйфелеву башню.) We ... (not get wet) if you ... (take) an umbrella. (Мы бы не промокли, если бы ты взяла зонт.) If Mum ... (not open) the windows, our room ... (not be) full of mosquitoes. (Если бы мама не открыла окна, наша комната не была бы полна комаров.) Nick ... (not be) so tired this morning if he ... (go to bed) early last night. (Ник не был бы таким уставшим этим утром, если бы рано лег спать прошлой ночью.)

V. Подберите к первой части условных предложений (из первого столбика) их окончание (из второго столбика). Обратите внимание на тип условного предложения. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

Н-р: 1 – c (Мы бы испекли торт, если бы мы купили немного яиц вчера.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1) We would have made a cake | a) if he hadn't shouted at them. |
| 2) If it rains much | b) if she loses weight. |
| 3) If I knew English well | c) if we had bought some eggs yesterday. |
| 4) My kids wouldn't have cried | d) if I were you. |
| 5) I would call him | e) I would be an interpreter. |
| 6) She will put this dress on | f) the flowers will grow very fast. |

VI. Переведите условные предложения всех типов.

Если бы у меня был отпуск сейчас, я бы поехал на озеро Байкал.

Я посмотрю этот фильм, если он понравится тебе.

Если бы ты подписал документы вчера, мы бы отослали их сегодня.

Если бы Джон не потерял номер телефона, он бы позвонил ей.

Марк был бы здоровым мужчиной, если бы не курил.

Если я пойду в магазин, я куплю новый телефон.

Контрольная работа 19

I. Read and translate the Text

The second marketing-mix element is price. Ordinarily companies determine a price by gauging the quality or performance level of the offer and then selecting a price that reflects how the market values its level of quality. However, marketers are also aware that price can send a message to a customer about the product's presumed quality level. A Mercedes-Benz vehicle is generally considered to be a high-quality automobile, and it therefore can command a high price in the marketplace. But, even if the manufacturer could price its cars competitively with economy cars, it might not do so, knowing that the lower price might communicate lower quality. On the other hand, in order to gain market share, some companies have moved to "more for the same" or "the same for less" pricing, which means offering prices that are consistently lower than those of their competitors. This kind of discount pricing has caused firms in such industries as airlines and pharmaceuticals (which used to charge a price premium based on their past brand strength and reputation) to significantly reevaluate their marketing strategies.

II. Give Russian equivalents to the following:

ordinarily, performance level of the offer, level of quality, to be aware, presumed quality level, to gain market share, discount pricing, pharmaceuticals, to evaluate.

III. Complete these sentences with the words given below in appropriate form and translate the sentences into Russian:

quality, to select, to value, a high price, higher, shorter, to improve

1. Ordinarily the lower price communicates lower
2. A company determines a price by ... a price that reflects how the market ... its level of quality.
3. A Mercedes-Benz vehicle can command ... in the market place.
4. Employers always ask for... wages and working hours.
5. The position of the Company was ... when we launched that program.

5.4. Перечень видов оценочных средств

Результаты выполнения практических заданий, контрольных работ, самостоятельной работы, тестирование, дифференцированный зачет.

6. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

6.1. Рекомендуемая литература

6.1.1. Основная литература

| | Авторы, составители | Заглавие | Издательство, год |
|------|---|---|--|
| Л1.1 | Яшина Т. А., Жаткин Д. Н. | English for Business Communication: учебное пособие | Москва: ФЛИНТА, 2021 |
| Л1.2 | 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 |
| Л1.3 | Петрова Ю. А., Сагайдачная Е. Н., Черёмина В. Б. | Английский язык: учебник | Ростов-на-Дону: Издательско-полиграфический комплекс РГЭУ (РИНХ), 2020 |
| Л1.4 | Стожок Е. В. | Английский язык для студентов-экономистов: учебное пособие | Омск: ОмГПУ, 2018 |

6.1.2. Дополнительная литература

| | 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 |

6.3.1 Лицензионное и свободно распространяемое программное обеспечение, в том числе отечественного производства

6.3.2 Перечень профессиональных баз данных и информационных справочных систем

| | |
|---------|---|
| 6.3.2.1 | Справочная Правовая Система КонсультантПлюс |
| 6.3.2.2 | Информационная справочная система «Гарант» |

| 7. МТО (оборудование и технические средства обучения) | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|-----|
| № | 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 Ситема тестирования MyTestx.lc Предприятие 1С 8.3 Бухгалтерия 1С 8.3 Документооборот 1С 8.3 Комплект для обучения в высших и средних учебных заведений. 1С 8.3 | 344029, Ростовская область, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Первомайский район, ул. Сержантова, 2/104 | |