

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

(г. Ростов-на-Дону)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Ректор  
Паршина А.А.

**Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной  
коммуникации**  
рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля)

Учебный план	43.02.10_ОФО 11 кл. Туризм		
Квалификация	<b>Специалист по туризму</b>		
Форма обучения	<b>очная</b>		
Общая трудоемкость	<b>0 ЗЕТ</b>		
Часов по учебному плану		182	Виды контроля в семестрах:
в том числе:			экзамены 4
аудиторные занятия		124	зачеты с оценкой 3
самостоятельная работа		57	
контактная работа во время промежуточной аттестации (ИКР)		0	

**Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам**

Семестр (<Курс>.<Семестр на курсе>)	3 (2.1)		4 (2.2)		Итого	
	уп	рп	уп	рп	уп	рп
Неделя	10		8			
Вид занятий	уп	рп	уп	рп	уп	рп
Практические	60	60	64	64	124	124
Консультации			1	1	1	1
Итого ауд.	60	60	64	64	124	124
Контактная работа	60	60	65	65	125	125
Сам. работа	28	28	29	29	57	57
Итого	88	88	94	94	182	182

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

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

Рабочая программа дисциплины  
**Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной коммуникации**

разработана в соответствии с ФГОС СПО:  
Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт среднего профессионального образования по специальности  
43.02.10 ТУРИЗМ (программа подготовки специалистов среднего звена). (приказ Минобрнауки России от 07.05.2014 г. № 474)

составлена на основании учебного плана:  
Туризм  
утвержденного учёным советом вуза от 24.06.2021 г. протокол № 33.

Рабочая программа одобрена на заседании кафедры  
**Маркетинг, реклама и туризм (СПО)**

Протокол от 24.05.2021 г. №10

Директор Грищенко М.А.

**1. ОБЛАСТЬ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ**

1.1	Программа учебной дисциплины является частью основной профессиональной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности СПО 43.02.10 Туризм.
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**2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ) В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ**

Цикл (раздел) ОП:	ОП
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Требования к предварительной подготовке обучающегося:</b>
2.1.1	Иностранный язык
2.1.2	Организация туризма на международном рынке
2.1.3	Правовое обеспечение туризма и гостеприимства
2.1.4	Правовые основы защиты инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья
2.1.5	Профессиональная этика и этикет
2.1.6	Технология и организация турагентской деятельности
2.1.7	Технология и организация туроператорской деятельности
2.1.8	Учебная практика
2.1.9	Учебная практика
2.1.10	Безопасность жизнедеятельности
2.1.11	География туризма
2.1.12	Информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности
2.1.13	История
2.1.14	Организация туристской индустрии
2.1.15	Основы философии
2.1.16	Психология делового общения
2.1.17	Русский язык и культура речи
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Дисциплины (модули) и практики, для которых освоение данной дисциплины (модуля) необходимо как предшествующее:</b>

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

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

**3.1 Знать**

лексический (2500 - 2900 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами профессионального общения на иностранном языке;  
 иностранный язык делового общения:  
 правила ведения деловой переписки, особенности стиля и языка деловых писем, речевую культуру общения по телефону, правила составления текста и проведения презентации рекламной услуги (продукта);  
 правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;  
 правила пользования электронными словарями.

**3.2 Уметь**

вести беседу (диалог, переговоры) профессиональной направленности на иностранном языке;  
 составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по профессиональной тематике (презентации, выступления, инструктирование);  
 вести деловую переписку на иностранном языке;  
 составлять и оформлять рабочую документацию, характерную для сферы туризма, на иностранном языке;  
 составлять тексты рекламных объявлений на иностранном языке;  
 профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;  
 пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами;  
 делать письменный перевод информации профессионального характера с иностранного языка на русский и с русского на иностранный язык.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ОК 9: Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.**

**ПК 1.2: Информировать потребителя о туристских продуктах.**

**ПК 1.4: Рассчитывать стоимость турпакета в соответствии с заявкой потребителя.**

**ПК 2.2: Инструктировать туристов о правилах поведения на маршруте.**

**ПК 2.5: Контролировать качество обслуживания туристов принимающей стороной.**

**ПК 3.2: Формировать туристский продукт.**

**ПК 3.4: Взаимодействовать с турагентами по реализации и продвижению туристского продукта.**

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

Код занятия	Наименование разделов и тем /вид занятия/	Семестр / Курс	Часов	Компетенции	Литература и эл. ресурсы	Инте ракт.	Примечание
	<b>Раздел 1.</b>						
1.1	Великобритания, США-экономическая и политическая система. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	3					
1.2	Практическое занятие 1. Устные темы: «Великобритания», «США», «Экономическая и политическая система стран изучаемого языка». /Пр/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		

1.3	Практическое занятие 2. Грамматика: артикль; единственное и множественное число существительных; степени сравнения прилагательных; слова million, thousand, hundred. /Пр/	3	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
1.4	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов страноведческой направленности. Работа с учебной и художественной литературой, с Интернет-ресурсами (поиск и анализ информации, конспектирование, аннотирование и реферирование текстов и т.п.). /Ср/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
1.5	Законодательная система стран изучаемого языка. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	3					
1.6	Практическое занятие 3. Устные темы: Законодательная система стран изучаемого языка. /Пр/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
1.7	Практическое занятие 4. Грамматика: Времена группы Simple; предлоги места и направления. /Пр/	3	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
1.8	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности /Ср/	3	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
1.9	Виды путешествий. Путешествия по воздуху; наземными видами транспорта; круизы. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	3					
1.10	Практическое занятие 5. Устные темы: Виды путешествий. Путешествия по воздуху; наземными видами транспорта; круизы. /Пр/	3	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
1.11	Практическое занятие 6. Грамматика: Простые времена в пассивном залоге. /Пр/	3	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		

1.12	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. Чтение, перевод и рецензирование текстов, в том числе страноведческой и профессиональной направленности. Работа с учебной и художественной литературой, с Интернет-ресурсами (поиск и анализ информации, конспектирование, аннотирование и реферирование текстов и т.п.). /Ср/	3	5	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
1.13	Международные путешествия. Пешеходные туры. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	3					
1.14	Практическое занятие 7. Устные темы: Международные путешествия. Пешеходные туры. /Пр/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
1.15	Практическое занятие 8. Грамматика: Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты; продолженные времена; конструкция to be going to smth. /Пр/	3	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
1.16	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. Работа с учебной и художественной литературой, с Интернет-ресурсами (поиск и анализ информации, конспектирование, аннотирование и реферирование текстов и т.п.). Составление монолога, диалога по теме. Выполнение творческой работы (составление резюме). /Ср/	3	5	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
1.17	Туристические информационные центры. Маршруты путешествий. Экскурсии по городу. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	3					
1.18	Практическое занятие 9. Устные темы: Туристические информационные центры. Маршруты путешествий. Экскурсии по городу. /Пр/	3	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
1.19	Практическое занятие 10. Грамматика: Продолженные времена в пассивном залоге. /Пр/	3	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		

1.20	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. 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/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
<b>Раздел 2.</b>							
2.1	Гостиничное обслуживание. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	3					
2.2	Практическое занятие 11. Устные темы: Гостиницы и другие места проживания. Гостиничное обслуживание. /Пр/	3	3	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
2.3	Практическое занятие 12. Грамматика: Местоимение it; определительные придаточные предложения; Совершенные времена в пассивном залоге. /Пр/	3	3	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
2.4	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. Работа с учебной и художественной литературой, с Интернет-ресурсами (поиск и анализ информации, конспектирование, аннотирование и реферирование текстов и т.п.). Выполнение творческой работы (написание статьи). /Ср/	3	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
2.5	/ЗачётСОц/	3		ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
2.6	Виды услуг в гостинице. Питание. Общий грамматический курс /Тема/	4					
2.7	Практическое занятие 13. Устные темы: Виды услуг в гостинице. Питание. /Пр/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		

2.8	Практическое занятие 14. Грамматика: дополнительные придаточные предложения; правила согласования времён. /Пр/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
2.9	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. 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. Выполнение творческой работы (написание делового письма). Составление диалога. /Ср/	4	4	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
2.10	Деньги и расчеты. Путешествие и безопасность. Общий грамматический курс /Тема/	4					
2.11	Практическое занятие 15. Устные темы: Деньги и расчеты. Путешествие и безопасность. /Пр/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
2.12	Практическое занятие 16. Грамматика: неопределённая форма глагола; местоимение other. /Пр/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
2.13	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. 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/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
<b>Раздел 3.</b>							
3.1	Работа туристических агентств. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	4					
3.2	Практическое занятие 17. Устные темы: Работа туристических агентств. /Пр/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		



3.3	Практическое занятие 18. Грамматика: Согласование подлежащих со сказуемыми; дополнительные значения модальных глаголов. /Пр/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
3.4	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. 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. Составление диалога. /Ср/	4	7	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
3.5	Развитие и организация туризма.Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	4					
3.6	Практическое занятие 19. Устные темы: Развитие и организация туризма. /Пр/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
3.7	Практическое занятие 20. Грамматика: Отглагольные существительные. Времена активного залога. /Пр/	4	8	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
3.8	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. 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. Составление диалога. /Ср/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2 ПК 3.4	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
3.9	Источники в туристическом бизнесе. Общий грамматический курс. /Тема/	4					
3.10	Практическое занятие 21. Устные темы: Источники в туристическом бизнесе. /Пр/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		

3.11	Практическое занятие 22. Грамматика: Условные придаточные предложения (тип 1,2,3); союзы either...or, neither...nor. /Пр/	4	8	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
3.12	Выполнение упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматики, чтение и реферирование текстов профессиональной направленности. 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/	4	6	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
3.13	/Конс/	4	1	ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		
3.14	/Экзамен/	4		ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ПК 1.2 ПК 1.4 ПК 2.2 ПК 2.5 ПК 3.2	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э4		

## 5. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

### 5.1. Контрольные вопросы и задания

Задания для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости

Раздел 1.

Диагностический тест

I. Выберите нужное:

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

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

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

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

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

- a) isn't
- b) doesn't
- c) won't
- d) wouldn't

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

- a) had read
- b) have read

- c) read  
d) has read
5. The letters...sent yesterday.  
a) are  
b) sent  
c) have been sent  
d) were
6. The children... that they would clean the schoolyard.  
a) said  
b) says  
c) will say  
d) have said
7. Which of you...play chess?  
a) may  
b) should  
c) can  
d) must
8. The teacher said that she...our exercise-books.  
a) brought  
b) has brought  
c) brings  
d) had brought
9. School leavers are going to have examinations, so they...to work hard next spring.  
a) must  
b) have  
c) will have  
d) had
10. How many bedrooms... in their new house?  
a) are  
b) were  
c) are there  
d) were there
11. Would you like...tea?  
a) a  
b) any  
c) every  
d) some
12. We went on holiday with some friends of...  
a) my  
b) ours  
c) our  
d) him
13. The Volga is...than the Thames.  
a) long  
b) longer  
c) more long  
d) the longest
14. She opened the door...  
a) slow  
b) slowly  
c) more slow  
d) the most slow
15. They got married ...15 May.  
a) at  
b) in  
c) on  
d) into

16. I insist on his...here tomorrow.

- a) come
- b) coming
- c) comes
- d) will be coming

17. The grandfather took a sweet...his pocket and gave it to the child.

- a) through
- b) above
- c) in
- d) out of

18. Chaplin played only in black and white films,...he?

- a) did
- b) didn't
- c) was
- d) wasn't

19. She came home late.

- a) When she came home?
- b) When came she home?
- c) When did she come home?
- d) When did she came home?

20. It often snows in February.

- a) Do it often snow in February?
- b) It often snows in February?
- c) Does it often snow in February?

21. What is the...news?

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

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

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

23. Where did the football match...?

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

24. I take...with my tea.

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

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

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

26. Don't ...at the lesson.

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

27. Paraphrase the sentences using your active vocabulary.

- a) coming

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

28. Retell the... in English.

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

29. Famous people worked hard to develop their abilities.

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

30. Different people have different views.

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

A Frenchman was travelling in England. He couldn't speak English at all. He knew only a few English words and it was difficult for him to make himself understood. One day he came to a country inn. He felt hungry and decided to have lunch there. He wanted to order some mushrooms which he liked very much. So he called the waiter and spoke to him in French. The waiter couldn't understand a single word.

What was the Frenchman to do?

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

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

31. Определите тему текста и закончите предложение:

The text describes...

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

32. В тексте слово waiter означает

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

33. Выберите предложение, соответствующее содержанию текста:

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

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

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

35. The Frenchman had difficulties with...

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

36. Выберите предложение не соответствующее содержанию текста:

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

37. What did the waiter bring?

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

38. Выберите наиболее удачный заголовок:

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

39. ...is the capital of Canada

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

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

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

Вопросы для подготовки к экзамену:

1. Заполните пропуски необходимыми словами или словосочетаниями:

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

2. Поставьте глаголы в правильную глагольную форму действительного залога:

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

3. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму страдательного залога:

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

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

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

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

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

Лексические темы

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

2. Ответить письменно на следующие вопросы:

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

3. Перевести с русского языка на английский следующие термины:

- кража в магазине;
- совершить преступление;
- материальный ущерб;

- принять присягу;
  - подозреваемый;
  - заявить о невиновности;
  - обман, мошенничество,
  - смертная казнь.
4. Прочитать тексты. Ответить на вопросы письменно.
- “Mass media”
  - “Education in Russia”
  - “The system of education in Great Britain”
  - “Education in the United States”
  - “American character”
  - “Great Britain”
  - “Russia”
  - “Traditions of English Speaking countries”
  - “Holidays in the USA”
  - “The British Parliament and the Electoral System”
  - “Systems of government of the USA and Russia”
  - “Choosing a present”
  - “British Mass media”
  - “Advertising and Persuasion”
  - “Cinema and music”
  - “My favourite writer”
5. Составить диалоги на темы:
- “Newspapers”.
  - “Oxford traditions”.
  - “The United Nations organization”.
  - “Advertising and Persuasion”.
  - “Student life”.
6. Answer the questions:  
What courts will deal with:
- a) bank robbery?
  - b) divorce case?
  - c) burglary committed by a fifteen-year-old?
  - d) droning?
  - e) case of driving too fast?

### 5.2. Темы письменных работ

Примерная тематика реферативных работ

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

### 5.3. Фонд оценочных средств

Контрольная работа №1-1

1. Напишите множественное число существительных.  
Man, pen, wife, money, goods, box, boy, city
2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.

- 1.... are at the office.
2. ... am from Germany.
3. My brother and ... are doctors.
4. ... is eighteen.
3. Задайте вопрос.
1. Her name is Mary.
2. She is a sales manager.
3. I am a student.
4. He is nineteen.
4. Употребите глагол to be в нужной форме, а во второй части предложения употребите нужное притяжательное местоимение.
1. He (be) a student. ... name is Henry Brown.
2. I (be) a teacher and ... brother is a doctor.
3. Nick and Andrew (be) twenty. ... friends are twenty-one.
4. This girl (be) from Great Britain. ... boy-friend is from Germany.
5. Употребите притяжательный падеж.
1. my friend, car
2. his mother, dress
3. the girls, shelves
4. these men, wives
5. your classmates, bags
6. Употребите в правильной форме.
1. My (sister) are married.
2. There (be) wrong information.
3. Put these (knife) on the table.
4. He caught a lot of (fish).
5. (that) furniture is new.
6. Sheep are here. Do you want to see (they)?

## Контрольная работа №1-2

1. Напишите множественное число  
Woman, child, person, furniture, tooth, watch, day, book, mouse.
2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.
1. ...is a good girl.
2. Are ... your friends?
3. ... is not a table.
4. Is ... a businessman?
3. Задайте вопрос.
1. Mary is thirty-two.
2. His friend is from the USA.
3. We are sisters.
4. There are two teachers in the class.
4. Употребите глагол to be в нужной форме, а затем во второй части употребите нужное местоимение.
1. You (be) a teacher. Is ... husband a teacher too?
2. This (be) our cat. ... name is Snowflake.
3. My sister and I (be) students. ... mother is an engineer.
4. Those (be) our classmates. ... names are Tom and Ted.
5. Употребите притяжательный падеж.
1. his sister, friend
2. her son, wife
3. the women, dress
4. the children, toys
5. the teachers, books
6. Употребите в правильной форме.
1. Her sister's (child) are twins.
2. (this) news is very good.
3. Police arrested two (thief).
4. I have got new information. Do you want to look at (it)?
5. These books are not (my).
6. He is interested in (this) goods.

## Проверочная работа №1-3

1. Напишите множественное число  
Table, book, mouse, news, trousers, fruit, life, tooth, money, teacher
2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.
1. ... are at home.
2. ... am a student.
3. ... is twenty.



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

## Контрольная работа №2-1

Choose the right variant:

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

## Контрольная работа №2-2

Choose the right variant:

- 1... you ... what I want?  
 a. you know b. do you know c. does you know d. is you know
2. ...lot of ... students go in for sport.  
 a. an, the b. a, - c. -, the d. -, -
3. What parts ... Pskov ... of?  
 a. do ... consist b. does ... consist c. do ... consists d. does ... consists
4. ... there ... a flight for Moscow tomorrow?  
 a. is b. was c. will ... be d. is ... be
5. History of Pskov ... rich in the important events.  
 a. does b. is c. - d. be
6. ... Jane ... English?  
 a. is... speak b. does ... speak c. do ...speak d. was ... speak
7. .... your Dad ... any brothers or sisters?  
 a. Have ... got b. Does ... have c. Does ... has d. Is ... have
8. I met my ... friend yesterday.  
 a. goodest b. better c. best d. the best
9. Pskov is ... than Moscow.  
 a. oldest b. the oldest c. more old d. older
10. Baseball is .... sport in America.  
 a. the popularest b. more popular c. the most popular d. most popular
11. Thank you very .....
- a. many b. much c. a lot d. few
12. I don't have .... time but I try to help you.  
 a. much b. many c. a lot d. little
13. Give me ... water, please.  
 a. a little b. a few c. many d. a lot
14. I live ... Lenina Street.  
 a. on b. in c. at d. between
15. Выбери правильный вопрос.  
 My mother has cooked a cherry pie.  
 a. Does my mother cooked a cherry pie?  
 b. Does my mother have cooked a cherry pie?  
 c. Has my mother cooked a cherry pie?  
 d. Is my mother cooked a cherry pie?
16. Pskov is famous ... beautiful churches.  
 a. in b. at c. for d. -
17. ... there many lectures yesterday?  
 a. is b. will be c. were d. was

Проверочный тест

Выберите правильный вариант А, В, or С .

- 1 Neil and Angela \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema over weekend.  
 A go B goes C gos
- 2 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ economics at university.  
 A studys B studies C study
- 3 A Does Jane live with her mother?  
 B \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A Yes, she likes B Yes, she does C Yes, she is
- 4 Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A he works B does he work C does he works
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ speak Spanish in class?  
 A Do your teacher B Your teacher does C Does your teacher
- 6 A What \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B They're doctors.  
 A do they do B they do C do they work
- 7 A Who's that boy?  
 B He's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A Chloe's brother B the brother of Chloe C Chloes brother
- 8 Is that \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A the car of your parents B your parent's car C your parents' car
- 9 He's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A my sister's boyfriend B my boyfriend's sister  
 C the boyfriend of my sister
- 10 This is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A the end of the exercise B the exercise's end C the end's exercise
- 11 I live in London, but my sister \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.  
 A live B lives C gos
- 12 We \_\_\_\_\_ drive to work – we go by bike.  
 A don't B doesn't C do

- 13 My mother \_\_\_\_\_ three sisters.  
A have            B has            C is
- 14 He \_\_\_\_\_ work. He's retired.  
A doesn't        B don't            C do
- 15 The shops \_\_\_\_\_ at 9.30 a.m. and close at 6.00 p.m.  
A is open        B open            C opens
- 16 Where \_\_\_\_\_ you live?  
A are            B does            C do
- 17 What \_\_\_\_\_ your brother do?  
A does            B dos            C do
- 18 \_\_\_\_\_ your parents have a car?  
A Is            B Does            C Do
- 19 My boyfriend's \_\_\_\_\_ engineer.  
A an            B one            C a
- 20 A \_\_\_\_\_ that woman?  
B She's Sandra's aunt.  
A Who's            B Whose            C Who

### VOCABULARY

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

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

- A speak ☐    B have            C get

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

- A look            B watch            C make

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

- A listen            B hear            C do

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

- A do            B play            C make

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

- A eat            B take            C use

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

- A read            B see            C ride

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

Example: book

- A bokks            B books ☐    C bookes

6 man

- A men            B mans            C mens

7 woman

- A wemens            B womans            C women

8 child

- A children            B childs            C childrens

9 person

- A persons            B people            C peoples

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

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

- A uncle            B father ☐    C brother

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

- A brother            B nephew            C uncle

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

- A son            B boyfriend            C husband

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

- A grandfather            B cousin            C uncle

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

- A niece            B nephew            C cousin

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

- A uncle            B cousin            C aunt

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

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

- A in            B on ☐    C at

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

- A in            B on            C by

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

- A politician            B retired            C nurse

17 She's a \_\_\_\_\_. She works for The Times newspaper.

- A teacher            B journalist            C pilot

18 He's a \_\_\_\_\_. He plays for Manchester United.

- A waiter            B lawyer            C footballer

19 My niece is 13. She's \_\_\_\_\_ school.

A at B on C with

20 My aunt's daughter is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A niece B cousin C sister

### PRONUNCIATION

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

Example: A door B board C clock □

1 A cinema B speak C cat

2 A actor B children C cook

3 A nephew B footballer C Paul

4 A church B politician C sushi

5 A music B has C see

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

Example: A afternoon □ B afternoon C afternoon

6 A receptionist B receptionist C receptionist

7 A grandmother B grandmother C grandmother

8 A holiday B holiday C holiday

9 A politician B politician C politician

10 A uniform B uniform C uniform

### Grammar

Simple Tenses. Active Voice.

#### 1. Present Simple Tense.

1) My dad....at a travel agency.

a) works b) working c) is working d) work

2) The Bible....love of money is the root of all evil.

a) say b) is saying c) said d) says

3) The concert....at 8 p.m. .

a) began b) begins c) beginning d) will begin

4) The Moon ...round the Earth.

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

5) She (not) study French.

a) is b) do c) does d) is doing

6) ... your friend smoke?

a) do b) does c) is doing d) have

7) ...you often visit your relatives ?

a) do b) does c) did

8) They (not) often go to the cinema.

a) do b) does c) is doing d) have been doing

#### Раздел 2.

Тексты для контроля чтения и понимания

New York

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

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

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

a) истинным

b) ложным

c) в тексте нет информации

2. Утверждение “The main law of life in New York is making money.” согласно тексту является

a) истинным

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
a) The whole island Ireland belongs to the UK  
b) more than a half of the island Ireland belongs to the UK  
c) less than a half of the island Ireland belongs to the UK
2. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
a) There are no islands in Europe larger than Great Britain

- b) There are two islands in Europe larger than Great Britain  
 c) There is only one island in Europe larger than Great Britain
3. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
 a) The UK borders on many countries on land  
 b) The UK borders on two countries on land  
 c) The UK borders on one country on land
4. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
 a) The UK is closer to the North Pole than the eastern part of Siberia.  
 b) The UK is further from the North Pole than the eastern part of Siberia.  
 c) The UK and the eastern part of Siberia are equally distant from the North Pole.
5. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, has been Head of State for ...  
 a) more than 50 years.  
 b) less than 50 years.  
 c) 50 years.
6. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
 A person can be the member of the parliament all his life if he is the member of  
 a) The House of Commons  
 b) The House of Lords  
 c) Clergy representing church

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

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

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

Being metropolitan, he stayed an unpretentious person who took care of education, health protection and hated bribery and ambitions. When he died in 1709 he left no gold or money but several unfinished papers which were put into the coffin according to his will. There are following words in one of his books: “there are three main Christian virtues: faith, hope and love. It is impossible to find salvation without them. Which of them is the most important? – LOVE. Love to God, to one’s neighbour, etc. this virtue is immortal and eternal. It will stay for ever”.

1. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) Dmitry Rostovsky lived and worked in Rostov –on-Don.  
 b) Dmitry Rostovsky didn’t live in Rostov –on-Don.  
 c) Dmitry Rostovsky visited Rostov –on-Don many times.
2. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before his death.  
 b) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before the fortress got his name.  
 c) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before the monument was built.
3. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) Parents called their son Dmitry.  
 b) Parents called their son Dimityr.  
 c) Parents called their son Daniil.
4. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) Dmitry Rostovsky was born 350 years ago.  
 b) Dmitry Rostovsky was born more than 350 years ago.  
 c) Dmitry Rostovsky was born less than 350 years ago.
5. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) Dmitry Rostovsky was a modest person.  
 b) Dmitry Rostovsky was an ambitious person.  
 c) Dmitry Rostovsky was an irresponsible person.
6. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some gold was put into his coffin.  
 b) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some money was put into his coffin.  
 c) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some papers were put into his coffin.
7. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:  
 a) It is impossible to be rescued without faith, hope and love.  
 b) It is impossible to be educated without faith, hope and love.  
 c) It is impossible to be famous without faith, hope and love.

## The Tower of London

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

согласно тексту является:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Ответ на вопрос:

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

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

8. Основную идею текста выражает утверждение:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

согласно тексту является:

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

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

согласно тексту является:

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

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

согласно тексту является:

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

4. Утверждение "Colorado has several National Parks."

согласно тексту является:

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

5. Ответ на вопрос:

"What is Colorado rich in?" является:

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

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

"Texas is an important state in agriculture."

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

7. Основная идея текста выражена в утверждении:

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

Вставьте слова в текст

Эталон ответа: 1-a; 2-b;

Rostov-on-Don

- a) custom-house; b) bank; c) center; d) border; e) town; f) fortress;
- g) population; h) continent; i) bridge

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

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



to the other simply crossing the (6) over the Don.

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

#### Past Simple Tense

- 1) Yesterday I ...my mate at the University.  
a) saw b) seen c) seeing d) seed
- 2) They... to this place by train.  
a) go b) went c) gone d) is going
- 3) What ...you... on TV yesterday?  
a) did , see b) seen ,did c) do, see d) have, seen
- 4) Mary...her lag this morning.  
a) hurt b) hurted c)hurting d) hurts
- 5) How much...you...for this jacket ?  
a) did, pay b) have, paid c) do, pay d) did, paid
- 6) We...party yesterday.  
a) had b) have c) having d) is having
- 7) Alice and John...London two years ago.  
a) leave b) left c) is leaving d) leaved
- 8) When...you....school ?  
a) did, leave b) do, leave c) have, left d) have, leaved

#### 3. Future Simple Tense

- 1) I...give a call in the evening.  
a) Will b) shall c) do d) have
- 2) They...come in a few days.  
a) shall b)will c) will be d) shall be
- 3) The film...begin in 5 minutes.  
a) shall b) will c) shall be d) will be
- 4) We... stay at our friends.  
a) shall b) will c) shall be d) will be
- 5) The children...do it themselves.  
a) will b) will be c) shall be d) will be
- 6) John... graduate from the University next year.  
a) will b) will be c) shall d) shall be
- 7) She...help you with the cooking.  
a) will b) shall c) will be d) shall be
- 8) We...dine out tonight.  
a) will b) will be c) shall be d) shall
- 9) I...drop in 2 days.  
a) shall b) shall be c) will d) will be

#### Progressive Tenses

##### 4. Present Progressive

- 1) ...you .....me well?  
a) are, hearing b) do, hear c)did, hear d) have, heard
- 2) The plane....at 4 p.m. .  
a) is arriving b) am arriving c) are arriving d) do arrive
- 3) Why....the child?  
a) is crying b) are crying c) do cry d) is being crying
- 4)They...now .  
a) are quarreling b) is quarreling c) am quarreling d) ) is being quarreling
- 5) She...at her report now.  
a) is working b) am working c) are working d) is being working
- 6) They...computer games.  
a) are playing b) is playing c)am playing d) is being playing
- 7) What...you now?  
a) are doing b)is doing c) am doing d) is being doing
- 8) What song ....they now?  
a) are, singing b) is, singing c) am, singing d) is being singing
- 9) What ...you at?  
a) are, laughing b)is, laughing c) am, laughing d) is being laughing
- 10) What photos...he...?

- a) is, showing b) am, showing c) are, showing d) is being showing  
 11) It....  
 a) is raining b) is being raining c) am raining d) are raining  
 12) Who...at the window ?  
 a) is being standing b) is standing c) are standing d) am standing

### 5. PAST PROGRESSIVE

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

### Раздел 3.

#### Present Perfect

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

### 7. PAST PERFECT

- 1) We walked home after we (finish) the work in the garden.  
 a) have finished b) finished c) has finished d) had finished  
 2) They thought she (come/not) yet.  
 a) came b) has come c) had come d) have come

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

#### 8. FUTURE IN THE PAST

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

24) My aunt told me my friend (recall ) me in a minute.

a) recalled b) recall c) will recall d) would recall

25) My boy-friend told me we ( marry ) next year.

a) will marry b) marry c) would marry d) married

#### 9. SEQUENCE OF TENSES

1) When he learnt that his son had received an excellent mark he ( be ) very pleased.

a) was b) is c) would be d) be

2) We ( not/ know ) where our friends had gone.

a) do not know b) did not know c) not know d) had not know

3) We knew he ( go ) tomorrow.

a) would go b) go c) went d) gone

4) She said her best friend (be ) a doctor.

a) was b) is c) has been d) be

5) I did not know you (work) at the Hermitage.

a) had been working b) working c) work d) works

6) I knew they ( be ) ill.

a) were b) was c) are d) is

7) We found that she ( leave) the house at 8p.m.

a) had left b) has left c) left d) leaves

8) My uncle said he (just/ come ) from the Caucasus.

a) had just come b) come c) came d) comes

9) Helen informed us she ( just/ come ) back from her relatives.

a) just came b) just come c) had just come d) just comes

10) Bob said it ( do ) him a lot of good.

a) did b) done c) has done d) does

11) Mike says he ( be ) excellent guide.

a) is b) was c) are d) will

12) He said she (bring ) us the photos a bit later.

a) would bring b) bring c) brings d) brought

13) He says they ( already/ make ) a great progress in English.

a) have already made b) has already made c) has already make d) make

14) I knew they ( wait ) me at the Subway station.

a) were waiting b) waited c) waits d) is waiting

15) My friend asked me who ( play ) in the sitting room.

a) was playing b) is playing c) played d) were playing

16) He said he ( come ) to see me off.

a) would come b) came c) comes d) will come

17) I want to know what he ( buy ) to her birthday.

a) bought b) has bought c) had bought d) buys

18) I was afraid you ( hurt ) your leg.

a) will hurt b) hurt c) hurts d) would hurt

19) I knew that my friend ( never/be ) to London.

a) had never been b) has never been c) never be d) is

20) She thought the children ( be/ play ) in the yard.

a) are playing b) is playing c) were playing d) played

21) She said she ( can ) not tell the right time, her watch ( be ) wrong.

a) could, was b) can, was c) could, were d) can, is

22) She said she ( play) tennis from 5 till 8p.m.

a) played b) was playing c) had been playing d) played

23) He understood the soldiers ( arrest ) him.

a) had arrested b) arrest c) arrests d) will arrest

24) I suppose he ( know ) English well.

a) knew b) knows c) know d) would

25) I was told she (never/ drink) alcohol.

a) had never drunk b) never drinks c) never drank d) never drink

#### 10. MODAL VERBS

##### CAN

1) My brother (draw) pictures with his left hand.

a) can draw b) can draws c) can drew d) can be drawn

2) She ( wink ) with her right eye.

a) can winks b) can winked c) could wink d) can wink

3) The girl ( speak ) French very well.

a) can speak b) could speak c) can speaks d) can spoke

4) I ( type ) 20 words a minute.

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

5) Dan ( give ) you a book tomorrow.

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

**MAY**

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

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

7) You ( clean ) the blackboard.

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

8) You (take ) these books.

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

9) You ( go ) home.

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

10) You ( speak) now.

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

**MUST**

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

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

12) She ( make ) her bed.

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

13) I ( clear away ) the blackboard.

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

14) They ( air ) the room.

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

15) Helen ( go ) to the Institute.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28) I (to have to ) work late.

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) may b) can c) ought to

32) They... to help their mother.

a) may b) can c) ought to

33) Peter...to win this competition.

a) may b) can c) ought to

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

a) may b) can c) ought to

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

a) may b) can c) ought to

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

1) The box .... taken to the station in time.

a) must be b) can be c) may be

2) The river ... crossed on a raft. There are no waves.

- a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 3) The work.... finished in time because of the good weather.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 4) The books...returned to the library.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 5) These exercises... done tomorrow. The teacher will check them.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 6) The books you need ...found in any library.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 7) These letters...sent immediately.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 8) These mistakes...easily forgiven, those were the circumstances.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 9) Such berries ...found everywhere.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 10) This work ....done carefully.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 11) The doctor says she...taken to the hospital.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 12) The work...done in 3 days.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 13) The books ....returned to the library .  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 14) Even the tallest trees...climbed by monkeys.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 15) The hands...washed before eating.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 16) The rooms...aired daily.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 17) The cat...eaten by fish.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 18) The dog ....eaten by meat sometimes.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 19) The books ...kept clean.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 20) This picture....hung above the fireplace, mother permits us.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 21) How this word ....translated.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 22) Where this case....taken.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 23) Your phone number....written down by my mother.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 24) This cat... left in the yard, my mother prohibits to take to the house.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 25) She...offered a new job it is, it is probable.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be

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

1. Everybody knew where the doctor....  
 A — lives, B — lived, C — will live  
 2. I noticed that something ... wrong with the wheels of my bicycle.  
 A — is, B — was, C — had been  
 3. The child couldn't find the ball because his brother ... it  
 A - hid, B — has hidden, C — had hidden  
 4. Here is the book I ... now. I ... it since yesterday  
 A - am reading, B — read, C - have been reading  
 5. It ... heavily when we left our house  
 A - snowed, B - had snowed C — was snowing  
 6. The question ... already before I came  
 A — was settled, B -had been settled, C — is settled  
 7. It seems that people ... abroad since early times  
 A — have been travelling, B - are travelling, C – travel  
 8. He ... in the rain and now ... wet through  
 A - is caught, B — was caught, C — has been caught; A - is, B - was, C — has been  
 9. ... all the pupils here? —No, Michael ... yet

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

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

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

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

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

1. In 1867 \_\_\_\_\_ Alaska was purchased from \_\_\_\_\_ Russia and only in 1959 \_\_\_\_\_ peninsula became \_\_\_\_\_ 49th state of \_\_\_\_\_ USA.  
A - a; B - an; C - the; D - (нулевой).
2. If all the seven continents were placed in the Pacific Ocean, there still \_\_\_\_\_ size of Africa.  
A - was; B - were; C - would be; D - had been.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I am satisfied with your work.  
A - on the whole; B - on the contrary; C - on condition; D - on the average.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ bad news on TV tonight.  
A - are too many; B - are few; C - is too much; D - are a few.
5. The Himalaya Mountains are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A - ranges of the most extensive world; B - ranges • extensive of the world;  
C - the most world extensive ranges; D - the world's most extensive ranges.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ if you behave like that.  
A - will laugh at; B - will be laughed at; C - will be laughed; D - will have laughed at.
7. Tell me everything that happened \_\_\_\_\_.  
A - one by one; B - side by side; C - hand in hand; D - step by step.
8. When the train \_\_\_\_\_ you will get in it.  
A — arrives; B — will arrive; C — has arrived; D — would arrive.
9. Today is Saturday. \_\_\_\_\_ Robert this week? - Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ him on Thursday.  
A — did you see; B — have you seen; C — saw; D — would see.



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

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

## Раздел 4

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

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

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

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

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

1. Напишите письменное сообщение на тему: My dream job

2. Прочитайте текст и составьте план текста:

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

More than a century after the Civil War, the South remains a powerful entity in political, economic and social terms, and its peculiar status is recognised in religious, educational, athletic and literary circles. Even more intriguing is the appearance of a series of essentially 20th century regions. Southern California is the largest region, and its special culture has attracted large numbers of immigrants to the state. Similar trends are visible in

southern Florida; in Texas, and to a certain degree in regions of New Mexico and Arizona as well.

At the metropolitan level, it is difficult to believe that such distinctive cities as San Francisco, Las Vegas, Dallas, Tucson and Seattle have become like all other American cities. A detailed examination, however, would show significant if sometimes subtle interregional differences in terms of language, religion, diet, folklore, folk architecture and handicrafts, political behaviour, social etiquette and a number of other cultural categories.

3. Прочитайте текст и составьте развернутый план текста

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

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

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

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

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

4. Прочитайте текст и составьте тезисы к тексту:

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

From Sea to Sea

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

A Long Thin Band

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

Numberless Lakes and Great Rivers

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

The Pacific Coast

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

The Cordillera

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

The Prairies

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

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

The Canadian Shield

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

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

Great Lakes — St. Lawrence Lowlands

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

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

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

Atlantic Provinces — Appalachian Region

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

The shallow continental shelf extends 400 km off the east coast of Newfoundland where the mixing of ocean currents has created

one of the richest fishing grounds in the world.

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

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

The Arctic

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

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

Advertisement as a service

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

6. Прослушайте текст и кратко передайте его содержание

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

7. Прослушайте текст и выполните письменно задания к тексту

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

profits were off 35 percent. But analysts said that such pitfalls were expected, indeed necessary, if the company intended to position itself as a leaner, better-conditioned fighter in the years ahead. Looking ahead is what analysts say saved Apple from foundering. In 1992, after the core of the suit that Apple had brought against Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard was dismissed, industry observers pointed out that although the loss was a disappointment for Apple, the company wisely had not banked on a victory. They credited Apple's ambitious plans for the future with quickly turning the lawsuit into yesterday's news. In addition to remaining faithful to its central business of computer making--the notebook PowerBook series, released in 1991, garnered a 21 percent market share in less than six months--Apple intended to ride a digital wave into the next century. The company geared itself to participate in a revolution

in the consumer electronics industry, in which products that were limited by a slow, restrictive analog system would be replaced by faster, digital gadgets on the cutting edge of telecommunications technology. Apple also experimented with the interweaving of sound and visuals in the operations of its computers.

О чем рассказывается в тексте?

Передайте кратко содержание текста.

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

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

less expensive Apple line or other brands.

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

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

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

11. Соедините данные предложения в связный текст

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12. Составьте диалог из предложенных фраз:

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

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

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

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

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

She shows visitors around the factory.

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

13. Восполните недостающие реплики диалога:

Patient: Good morning, doctor.

Doctor: ...

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

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

Patient: ...

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

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

Doctor: ...

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

Doctor: Good-bye.

Patient: Good-bye.

14. Вставьте союзы и предлоги в данный текст:

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

Climate is mostly temperate, but tropical in ...Hawaii and ...Florida, arctic in ...Alaska, semiarid in ... Great Plains west of ... Mississippi River, and arid ... the southwest.

Natural resources include coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel,

silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, and timber.

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

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

15. Объясните функции артикля в данном тексте:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. Трансформируйте данный монолог в диалог:

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

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

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

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

18. Трансформируйте данный диалог в монолог

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. Выделите в данном тексте средства межтекстовой связи:

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

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

In any case, «old», in the United States means that the historic buildings mostly date from the 18th century at the earliest. By 1774

Philadelphia had become the military, economic, and political centre of the colonies. The USA constitution was the first written constitution in the world adopted in this city in 1787. The Declaration of Independence was also proclaimed in 1776 here.

Many U.S. «firsts» were associated with the city of Philadelphia: first public school was opened in 1689.



State's first newspaper was published here in 1719, America's first hospital was opened in 1755, and first American flag firstly appeared in Philadelphia in 1777.

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

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

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

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

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

20. Перескажите данный текст от лица одного из героев

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

Origins

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

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

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

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

21. Перескажите данный текст от своего лица

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

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

Монологическое высказывание. Adventure

Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Adventure

Adventure is necessary to us all. It keeps us from growing stale and old; it stimulates our imagination, it gives us that movement and change which are necessary to our well-being. One of the objects of travel is to go in search of beauty. The beauty-spots of the world are magnets which draw pilgrims year after year. Yet even more valuable to the traveller is the knowledge which he gets of his fellow men by going among people of different enthusiasms. It is the story of the stay-at-home who is always ready to call someone else "queer" because his ways are a little different; the much travelled man has sympathy with all sorts of ways and is therefore much more likely to be able to understand another point of view than his own. Frequent travel to other countries by all sorts and conditions of men and women would be the best possible insurance against war. For when you have stayed in the homes of people of other nations and grown to like them and to understand their ways you will have the greatest antipathy for fighting against them.

Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Unforgettable journey

Almost everyone likes to travel. Some people like travelling by air. As for me, I'm afraid of this way of journey. But I want to try it in my future life. Some people like the sea. You can feel the deck of the boat under your feet, the cry of sea-gulls and of course to feel the fresh sea wind. Once I had a cruise by boat. I liked it because it was very amusing and thrilling. We were lucky that the weather was fine and the water wasn't rough. I know many people who prefer travelling on foot or hitch-hiking. So do I. You leave the dull broad highway and go along a narrow road where cars can't go. You see all the beauty of country, a lot of animals living in the forests, many young birds in their nests, the wild flowers and a lot of original and unique scenery and people. For some people there is nothing like travel by train. Travelling by train we can have comfort, speed and many other things combined. Some of us like to have a meal in the dining-car, a wonderful bed.

Монологическое высказывание. Understanding through the travelling

Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Understanding through the travelling

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms. Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun. Most travelers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them - the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Business trips

Never before in the history of the world have businessmen traveled as much as they do today. It is not surprising because we are living in a world of growing international trade and expanding economic and technical cooperation. Though it is fascinating for tourist travelling, it has become the most tiring of all occupations for many businessmen and experts. Therefore, choosing a comfortable hotel to stay at is a matter of big importance. There are plenty of good hotels, motels and guest houses in the world, which are conveniently located in major business centers. Many developing countries, such as India, Egypt, Nigeria, Lybia, etc have excellent hotels. Their numerous facilities include both large and small cocktail bars, barber's shops and conference halls equipped with simultaneous, multilingual translation systems. There are parking areas which can accomodate a lot of cars. It might be useful for travelling businessmen and tourists to know that tailor shops, shoe repair shops, laundry and dry cleaning services are available for guests/

Тест 11

Монологическое высказывание. Hotel: advantages and disadvantages

Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Hotel: advantages and disadvantages

It's a well-known fact that hotels nowadays play a big role. Every year more and more new hotels are opened. Sometimes it is even difficult to decide which to choose while traveling.

There are luxury hotels, which seem to be expensive, b & b hotels, where you will get only breakfasts and a place to sleep, youth hostels, where you meant to serve everything yourself and many other places to stay in. Some people enjoy staying in a hotel. Sure, on the one hand there are a lot of advantages in it. To begin with, it's convenient. You have a chance to make a telephone call and reserve any room you want in a good time, to be confident by your arrival. Besides, you don't need to serve yourself, everything will be done by the hotel staff, I find it wonderful. More than that, I do like that in the hotel you can be offered some interesting excursions and you can be sure that they are safe because the hotel is responsible for every offer. But on the other hand there are still some disadvantages in staying in a hotel. First of all, the service can be poor and slowly, for this reason you can be late for a business meeting or a friends' party, I find it extremely disappointing. Second, the food can be too salty, overcooked and spoiled.

Прочитайте и переведите текст:

International tourism

Going abroad nowadays is a usual thing for many families. Some people, however, stay unsatisfied with the time they have spent in a foreign country. What are the advantaged and disadvantages of travelling abroad or is it worth staying at home? One of the main advantages is the experience you get from being in a foreign country. While being abroad you have the opportunity to pracrise the language and socialize with citizens of the country you visit. This is especially beneficial if your occupation is connected with a foreign language. Furthermore, you get acquainted with a new place and that makes you forget about your routine life. On the other hand, pretravelling process might be very depressing because of all the documents you should collect in order to enter the chosen country. What is more, you can get into trouble if you are not acquainted with the laws of the country you want to visit. What you are used to doing at home is not always normal for foreigners

#### 5.4. Перечень видов оценочных средств

опрос,  
оценка решения тестовых заданий,  
результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы,  
дифференцированный зачет,  
экзамен.

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

#### 6.1. Рекомендуемая литература

<b>6.1.1. Основная литература</b>					
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Издательство, год		
Л1.1	Губина Г. Г.	Английский язык для туристов в сфере профессиональной коммуникации: учебное пособие	Москва, Берлин: Директ-Медиа, 2020		
Л1.2	Корелова Н. Г.	Вся грамматика английского языка в таблицах: учебное пособие	Москва: ФЛИНТА, 2020		
<b>6.1.2. Дополнительная литература</b>					
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Издательство, год		
Л2.1	Качалова К. Н., Израилевич Е. Е.	Практическая грамматика английского языка с упражнениями и ключами: учебник	Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2018		
Л2.2	Сергеева Ю. М., Сыресина И. О.	Синтаксис английского языка: от слова к тексту: A Students' Guide to English Syntax: from Word to Discourse: учебное пособие	Москва: Московский педагогический государственный университет (МПГУ), 2018		
Л2.3	Орлова Н. В., Николаенко И. С., Жукатинская В. А.	Синтаксис английского языка в таблицах: учебное пособие	Липецк: Липецкий государственный педагогический университет имени П.П. Семенова-Тян-Шанского, 2020		
<b>6.2. Электронные учебные издания и электронные образовательные ресурсы</b>					
Э1	изучение английского языка <a href="http://www.homeenglish.ru/">http://www.homeenglish.ru/</a>				
Э2	более 30 англо-русских, русско-английских и толковых словарей общей и отраслевой лексики <a href="http://www.lingvo-online.ru">www.lingvo-online.ru</a>				
Э3	Macmillan Dictionary с возможностью прослушать произношение слов <a href="http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/enjoy">www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/enjoy</a>				
Э4	энциклопедия «Британника» <a href="http://www.britannica.com">www.britannica.com</a>				
<b>6.3.1 Лицензионное и свободно распространяемое программное обеспечение, в том числе отечественного производства</b>					
<b>6.3.2 Перечень профессиональных баз данных и информационных справочных систем</b>					
6.3.2.1	Справочная Правовая Система КонсультантПлюс				
6.3.2.2	Информационная справочная система «Гарант»				
<b>7. МТО (оборудование и технические средства обучения)</b>					
№	Назначение	Оборудование	ПО	Адрес	Вид
47/2	пр.	Демонстрационное оборудование, учебно-наглядные пособия Специализированная мебель: стол – 15 шт., стул – 30 шт., доска – 1 шт.,		344029, Ростовская область, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Первомайский район, ул. Сержантова, 2/104	Пр
4	помещение для самостоятельной работы. учебная аудитория для проведения занятий учебная аудитория для проведения занятий лекционного типа, занятий семинарского типа, курсового проектирования (выполнения курсовых работ), групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, Лаборатория информационных технологий, помещение для самостоятельной работы	Демонстрационное оборудование, учебно-наглядные пособия Специализированная мебель: стол – 19 шт., стул – 36 шт., доска – 1 шт., компьютеры – 10 шт, проектор – 1 шт., доступ в Интернет	Операционная система Microsoft Windows 10 home Приложение Офис2016 Антивирус Nod 5 academic Интернет фильтр UserGade Система тестирования MyTestx.1c Предприятие 1С 8.3 Бухгалтерия 1С 8.3 Документооборот 1С 8.3 Комплект для обучения в высших и средних учебных заведений. 1С 8.3	344029, Ростовская область, г. Ростов-на-Дону, Первомайский район, ул. Сержантова, 2/104	
7	учебная аудитория для проведения занятий	Демонстрационное оборудование, учебно-	Операционная система Microsoft	344029, Ростовская область, г. Ростов-на-	

	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	наглядные пособия Специализированная мебель: стол – 21 шт., стул – 41 шт., доска – 1 шт., компьютеры – 12 шт, проектор – 1 шт., доступ в Интернет	Windows 10 home Приложение Офис2016 Антивирус Nod 5 academic Интернет фильтр UserGade Ситема тестирования MyTestx.1c Предприятие 1С 8.3 Бухгалтерия 1С 8.3 Документооборот 1С 8.3 Комплект для обучения в высших и средних учебных заведений. 1С 8.3	Дону, Первомайский район, ул. Сержантова, 2/104	
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