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Негосударственное аккредитованное некоммерческое
частное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Северо-Кавказский техникум «Знание»
(НАНЧПОУ СКТ «Знание»)

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Протокол № 7



УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор НАНЧПОУ СКТ «Знание»
Е.Л.Макарова
« 08 » июля 2024г.

**Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств
для проведения промежуточной аттестации
по дисциплине**

**СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

Наименование специальности

38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике

Квалификации выпускника

Операционный логист

Геленджик 2024

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине по специальности среднего профессионального образования разработана на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (далее – ФГОС) по специальности среднего профессионального образования (далее - СПО) 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике, утвержденного приказом Министерства просвещения РФ от 21.04.2022 г. № 257 «Об утверждении федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования»

Организация-разработчик: Дивноморский филиал Негосударственное аккредитованное некоммерческое частное профессиональное образовательное учреждение «Северо-Кавказский техникум «Знание»

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Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине:

Обсуждена и рекомендована к утверждению решением ЦМК дисциплин профессионального цикла

Протокол №7 от 08.07.2024

Председатель ЦМК _____



Земсков В.И.

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины **СГ.02 Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности СПО 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике (на базе основного / среднего общего образования) следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют общие компетенции:

ОК 02.	Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности
ОК 04.	Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде
ОК 05.	Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста
ОК 09.	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета, экзамена.

Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Результаты обучения (объекты оценивания)	Тип задания
<p>В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен:</p> <p>знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Лексический и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности (со словарем); общеупотребительные глаголы (общая и профессиональная лексика);- Правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности; правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;- правила речевого этикета и социокультурные нормы общения на иностранном языке;- формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном	Устный фронтальный опрос, практическая работа, тестирование

взаимодействии

уметь:

- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
- взаимодействовать в коллективе, принимать участие в диалогах на общие и профессиональные темы; применять различные формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии;
- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на общие и базовые профессиональные темы;
- понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;
- составлять простые связные сообщения на общие или интересующие профессиональные темы;
- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем);
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас

2. Формы и методы контроля

2.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний:

Наименование темы	Наименование контрольно-оценочного средства	
	Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
Раздел 1. Вводно-фонетический курс		Зачет Экзамен
Тема 1.1. Особенности английского произношения	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 1.2. Правила чтения	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 1.3. Семья	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Раздел 2. Повседневная жизнь		
Тема 2.1. Рабочий день. Свободное время	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 2.2. Путешествие	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 2.3. Окружающая среда	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Раздел 3. Страноведение		
Тема 3.1. Великобритания	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 3.2. США	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 3.3. Россия	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 3.4. Традиции и обычаи в англоговорящих странах	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 3.5. Известные личности англоговорящих стран	Устный опрос,	

	практическая работа	
Тема 3.6. Изучение иностранных языков	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Раздел 4. Обучение и воспитание		
Тема 4.1. Здоровьесберегающие технологии	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 4.2. Система образования	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 4.3. Подготовка к профессиональной деятельности	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 4.4. Проблемы воспитания	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 4.5. Средства коммуникации	Устный опрос, практическая работа	
Тема 4.6. Образовательные и воспитательные возможности компьютера	Устный опрос, практическая работа	

3. Оценочные средства текущего контроля

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине **СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций. В ходе обучения проводятся: устные опросы и промежуточное тестирование.

Типовые задания для оценки знаний и умений (текущий контроль)

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker explains why he/she likes the city life.
2. The speaker talks about a local tourist attraction.
3. The speaker talks about unusual houses.
4. The speaker describes the area where he/she lives.
5. The speaker explains how to get to the city centre.
6. The speaker describes his/her room.

Говорящий ABCDEFG
Утверждение

Speaker A

I live in the country but I've always wanted to move to a big city. I think that there are more career opportunities there, more jobs, people can get a better education and better medical services there. There is more entertainment in the city, too. You can go to theatres, cinemas and clubs, there are lots of people everywhere – you'll never get bored. I'll move to the city as soon as I get an opportunity to do so.

Speaker B

I live in a big city, in a new fast-developing area. Most of the buildings were built not long ago, so the area has a modern look and is comfortable to live in. There are shops, cinemas, schools, hospitals, sports centres and parks within easy reach of my house. Right in front of my house there's a bus stop, so I have no problem getting to the centre or any other part of the city.

Speaker C

We've just moved house and now I live in a new modern building in the centre of the city. My window has a view of a busy street but the interior creates a nice and peaceful atmosphere. The walls are painted light green and the furniture is in warm

brown and creamy colours. There's a plasma TV and a portable audio centre. I like drawing and there are several of my pictures on the walls. I think they look nice there.

Speaker D

Everybody wants their home to be a safe, nice and comfortable place but their ideas of comfort and beauty are very different. In hot climates people sometimes make their homes underground. Living underground, however, doesn't mean living in dark, dirty and damp caves. Modern underground homes are light. They are beautifully designed, nicely furnished and very comfortable to live in.

Speaker E

When we were walking along the main street, the guide pointed to an ordinary looking house and said that the place had a history. During the war a famous doctor lived there. He arranged a hospital in his own home and saved lots of people. Now nobody lives in the house, there's a museum of science and medicine there. The museum has very interesting exhibits on the history of medical science.

Заполните пропуски словами подходящими по смыслу.

Task I

Fill in the words:

an apprenticeship	courses	range	a university	contribute
GCSE	secondary	vocational	two	prefer
opportunities	continue	A-level exams	get back	option
particular	a student loan			

Finishing _____ school is an important time in the life of each teenager. You should think over your _____ after the exams. British teenagers take _____ at the age of 16. Then they have several options. They can go to a school sixth form and _____ their education. It is comfortable because you learn in familiar place with teachers that you know and have a lot of friends. But some teenagers _____ going to a sixth form college because it offers a wider _____ of subjects and options for students. School sixth form and sixth form college take _____ years. They prepare students for _____. You need them to enter _____. Some teenagers can't afford to continue their education because their families need them to _____ to the family income. They can go to _____ courses that teaches skills you need to do a _____ job. Another way is to go to a company that offers _____. Some companies give an opportunity to do flexible or evening _____. So you can develop and get a promotion. Time off from education may make you think what you really want to study. If you want to _____ to studying, you can get _____ that you pay back later. There are a lot of ways and _____ after finishing school. But it is up for you to decide and to choose.

Task II

Прочитайте текст об экстремальных видах спорта. Установите соответствие между вопросами А-Д и пронумерованными абзацами текста 1-3. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний вопрос.

A. Extreme sports become increasingly popular because of punk culture and fashion.

B. Many sports demonstrate daring tricks and are connected with special culture.

C. Snowboarding was introduced into Olympics due to X Games.

D. A winter extreme sport requires a specially designed board.

1. Developed in the 1960s, snowboarding is believed to have originated in the US, where several inventors explored the idea of surfing on the snow. The sport quickly developed, and the early boards were replaced by designs that are specialized to meet the demands of different competitions. The basic design is a board to which the rider's feet are attached with bindings. The size and shape of a board varies according to its use and the size of the snowboarder.

2. The term extreme sports is generally attributed to the X Games, a made-for-television sports festival created by the cable network ESPN in 1995. The success of the X Games raised the profile of these sports. The extreme sports of mountain biking and snowboarding debuted at the Summer and Winter Olympic Games in 1996 and 1998, respectively.

3. The primary extreme sports - skateboarding, in-line roller-skating, and BMX, for example - often use half-pipes and urban landscapes to perform a wide range of tricks. The sports also share a unique subculture that separates them from traditional team sports. This youth-oriented culture embraces punk music and fashion and emphasizes individual creativity.

Task III

Заполните пропуски в тексте словами в нужной форме.

Fill in the gaps in the text with the correct form of the words.

Self-care

We live in the era of 1 _____ advances in "self-care". IMPORTANCE

What you need is new information. There is so much you can learn to have a 2 _____ life. Then you can fulfill your _____ needs in health easily and routinely as part of your normal way of life. HEALTH

It is more and more obvious that 3 _____ kinds of treatment and cures in the world cannot bring lasting health if you _____ are not willing to live an existence without diseases. DIFFER

Years of physical damage – smoking, drinking, overeating, the wrong food, lack of rest or exercise – can only interfere with good health. Emotional instability is also incompatible with good health. ADDITION

And when the result is ill health, drugs are only 4 _____ aids.

To repair the damage of disease, or more to the point, to prevent it, _____ you must live more 5 _____ CARE

It is possible that you know this already. But you must also know **KNOW**
how to use that instinctive 6 _____

Task IV

Отвeтьте на вопросы.

1. Have you ever thought about your future career? What are you going to be?
2. What opportunities are there for a Russian teenager after finishing the 9th Form?
3. Do you go in for sport? How can sport help a person? What negative points are there?
4. What is your attitude to extreme sport?

Контрольная работа

Вариант 1

1. Вставьте артикль *a/an* или *the* там, где необходимо.

Who is ...best player in your team?

I don't watch ...television very often.

Jane is ...interesting person. You must meet her.

Peter and Mary have...two children, ...boy and...girl. ... boy is six years old,...girl is three.

Who was ...first President of ...United States?

2. Употребите верно личные местоимения в косвенном падеже (*me/us/him/her/ them/it*).

I don't eat tomatoes. I don't like

George is a very nice man. I like

This jacket isn't very nice. I don't like

This is my new car. Do you like....?

I'm talking to you. Please, listen to

3. Употребите верно притяжательные местоимения (*my/ our/ your/ his/ her/ their/ its*).

I know Mr. Watson but I don't know ...wife.

Mr and Mrs Baker live in London.....son lives in Australia.

We're going to have a party. We're going to invite all... friends.

Ann is going out with... friends this evening.

This is a beautiful tree. ...leaves are of beautiful color.

4. Употребите глагол *have got /has got* в нужной форме (утверждение, отрицание, вопрос).

Sarah... a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.

They like animals. They ... two dogs and three cats.

Charles isn't happy. He... a lot of problems.

...your father ...a car?

...you ... an umbrella?

**5. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в Present Indefinite в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме.
*speak open read use watch like enjoy drink talk go***

Margaret ...four languages.
In Britain the banks usually ...at 9.30 in the morning.
I buy a newspaper everyday but sometimes I ...it.
Paul has a car but he ...it very often.
...you ...TV a lot?
...your brother ...football?
Julia always ...parties.
I never ...coffee.
Sue is a very quiet person. She ...much.
How often ...you ...to the theatre?

6. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в Past Indefinite в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме.
be clean start finish want do

We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room ...very small and it ... very clean.
I ...my teeth three times yesterday.
The concertat 7.30 and ...at 10 o'clock.
When I was a child, I ...to be a teacher.
'I cut my hand this morning.' 'How ...you ...that?'

7. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в Future Indefinite в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме.
sleep be win open stay

Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You
'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I... ready in five minutes.'
I think we... the game.
'It's very warm in the room.' '...I... the window?'
...you ... at home tomorrow evening?

8. Употребите местоимения *some/ any, no* там, где необходимо.

Would you like ... tea? -- Yes, please.
When we were on holiday, we visited.....very interesting places.
I'm afraid there is ...coffee. Would you like... tea?
I went out to buy ... milk but they didn't have.....in the shop.
I can do this job alone. I don't need.....help .

9. Употребите местоимения *something/somebody/anything/anybody/ nothing/nobody* там, где это необходимо.

She said.....to me but I didn't understand it.
..... has broken the window. I don't know whom.
There is in the bag. It's empty.
I'm looking for my keys. Has seen them?
Would you like to drink?

10. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст на русский язык. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите из текста существительные, употребленные с неопределенным артиклем, переведите их. 2) Выпишите предложения с глаголом 'to be' в роли сказуемого во временах группы Indefinite. 3) Подчеркните предложения, где используются местоимения *some, any, no* и их производные.

Somebody special

My grandfather's name is Salvador. He was a farmer but he has retired. He's eighty-six, and he's the oldest of my relatives. Last year my grandmother died, so he came to live with us.

He's very tall and quite fat and he's got grey hair and a beard. He's got blue eyes, and he wears glasses. He usually wears a jacket and trousers, and at weekends when he goes out he always wears a tie.

I think he's wonderful. He's very strong and he's never ill. He's really active, and although he's retired he works hard in our garden and in his fields. He's young at heart and friendly to everyone. People who meet him always love him.

He loves walking in the country and reading. He spends most of his time reading novels and newspapers, and now he's studying French too. When he was young he learnt French in prison during the Civil War and now he wants to remember it again.

When I'm old, I'd like to be like my grandfather. He's a very special person.

Контрольная работа

Вариант 2

1. Вставьте артикль *a/an* или *the* там, где необходимо.

'Is there ... bank near here?' 'Yes, at ...end of ...street.'

... sky is very clear tonight. I can see all ...stars.

'Where are ... children?' 'They're in ...garden.'

After ... dinner we watched ... television.

Julia is ...doctor. Her husband is ...art teacher.

2. Употребите верно личные местоимения в косвенном падеже (*me/us/him/her/ them/it*).

I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know ...?

Where is Ann? I want to talk to

I want that book. Please, give it to

We're going to the conference. Are you going with....?

Steve is gloomy today. What is the matter with....?

3. Употребите верно притяжательные местоимения (*my/ our/ your/ his/ her/ their/ its*).

'Is that... car?' 'No, I haven't got a car.'

I'm going to wash ...hair before I go to the concert.

'What are the children doing?' 'They are doing... homework.'

It's very cold today. Put on... coat when you go out.

Oxford is famous for ...University.

4. Употребите глагол *have got /has got* в нужной форме (утверждение, отрицание, вопрос).

Julia wants to go to the concert, but she....a ticket.

He can't open the door. He ...a key.

Most cars ...six wheels.

...you ... a passport?

What kind of car...Julia ...?

5. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в форме Present Indefinite.

boil cost see know mean go like wash use believe

Water ...at 100 degrees Celsius.

Shoes are expensive. They ...a lot of money.

Brian lives near us but we ...him very often.

I ...much about politics. I'm not interested in it.

What ...this word ...?

How often ...you ...to the library?

The children usually ...chocolate.

Peter ...his hair twice a week.

My car ...much petrol.

It is not true! I ...it.

6. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в форме Past Indefinite. Обратите внимание на форму глагола.

be enjoy buy rain stay

Where ...you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?

We went to the cinema but the film wasn't very good. We ...it.

Tim ...some new clothes yesterday - two shirts, a jacket and a pullover.

'...yesterday?' 'No, it was a nice day.'

The party wasn't very good, so we ...long.

7. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме Future Indefinite.

find open like arrive die

Helen ...the book you need.

The shops ...at noon today.

I think you ...the film. You don't like the films like this.

The train ...at three o'clock tomorrow.

The plant ...because of lack of sunshine.

8. Употребите местоимения *some/ any, no* там, где это необходимо.

Ann didn't take any photographs, but I took

'Where is your luggage?' 'I don't have....'.

The weather was cold but there was....wind.

The tomatoes in the shop didn't look very good, so I didn't buy

He's always alone. He has ...friends.

9. Употребите местоимения *something/somebody /anything/ anybody/ nothing/ nobody* там, где это необходимо.

That house is empty. There is ...in it.

Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember

Helen I heard a knock at the door but when I opened it there was there.

The museum is free. It doesn't cost ... to go there.

Would you like ... to eat?

10. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст на русский язык. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите из

текста существительные, употребленные с неопределенным артиклем, переведите их. 2) Выпишите предложения с глаголом 'to be' в роли сказуемого во временах группы Indefinite. 3) Подчеркните предложения, где используются местоимения *some, any, no* и их производные.

At home with SUPERMAN

Dean Cain, the 28-year-old actor who plays reporter Clark Kent and Superman in the TV series 'The new adventures of Superman', told us about his typical day.

I wake up at 5.00 a.m. and ten minutes later I have breakfast, which is usually five or six eggs (for protein) with onions. I leave home at about 5.30 a.m. and drive to the studio - it's an hour's drive. When I get there, at 6.30 I have a shave. Then they do my hair and make-up and I learn my lines for that day - there's never any time to read them before that.

When I'm filming I always eat rice, chicken, and vegetables two or three times a day. I finish work at about 7.30 p.m., and get home an hour later. Then I look at my mail and check my answerphone for messages. I usually have meat and pasta for dinner. I go to the gym for half an hour before I go to bed at 10.00 p.m. It isn't easy - I work hard, play hard, and sleep hard - you need discipline in my job.'

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 1

1. Дополните предложения, используя прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени. Запишите и письменно переведите предложения.

My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is

Your plan isn't very good. My plan is....

It was a very bad mistake. It was ...I've ever made.

It was a very happy day. It was ... of my life.

He's a very boring person. He's ... I've ever met.

2. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Present Indefinite/ Present Continuous).

Excuse me,.....(you/speak) English?

'Where's Tom?' `.. (he/have) a shower.'

..... (I/not/watch) television very often.

Listen! Somebody . (sing).

Sandra is tired.... (she/want) to go home now.

3. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Future Indefinite/ Present Continuous).

We ...(to go) to the theatre tonight. We've got tickets.

'What... you (to do) tomorrow evening?' 'Nothing. I'm free.'

They ...(to go) away tomorrow morning. Their train is at 8.40.

I'm sure she... (to lend) us some money. She's very rich.

Why are you putting on your coat?' `I... (to go) out.'

4. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Past Continuous/Past Indefinite).

A: What you ...(do) when the phone. (ring)?

B: I ... (watch) television.

A: ...Jane (be busy) when you ...(come) to see her?

B: Yes, she ...(study).

A: What time ...the post ...(arrive) this morning?

B: It ...(come) while I ...(have) breakfast.

A: Was Margaret at work today?

B: No, she ...(not/go) to work. She was ill.

A: How fast ...you...(drive) when the police ...(stop) you?

B: I don't know exactly but I ...(not/drive) very fast.

5. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка в форме Present Perfect.

finish buy go see break

'Can I have this newspaper?' 'Yes, I ...with it.'

I ... some new shoes. Do you want to see them?

'Where is Liz?' 'She ...out.'

I'm looking for Paula. ...you... her?

Look! Somebody ...that window.

Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Present Perfect/Past Indefinite).

My friend is a writer. He (write) many books.

We(not/have) a holiday last year.

I..... (play) tennis yesterday afternoon.

What time ...(you/go) to bed last night?

..... (you/ever/meet) a famous person?

Rose works in a factory. She...(work) there for six months. Before that she...(be) a waitress in a restaurant. She...(work) there for two years but she...(not/ enjoy) it very much.

6. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в форме Past Perfect.

begin do read see fly

The meeting... before we got to the place.

...you ... your homework yet?

They... two English books by the end of the month.

I couldn't recognize him because I... him since we went to school together.

The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He ...never ...before.

7. Употребите модальные глаголы *can, may, must, need* там, где это необходимо.

You ...write the letter now. You... do it tomorrow.

Paula ...speak Italian but she ... not speak French.

He ...forget to come to the conference. He is so absent-minded!

It's a fantastic film. You ...see it.

Be happy! You ...not be sad.

8. Употребите местоимения *much, many, a lot of* там, где это необходимо.

Jim loves films. He goes to the cinema

Linda thinks TV is boring. She doesn't watch TV

This road is very dangerous. There are ... accidents.

Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got ...time.

Do you drink ...coffee?

9. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени, переведите их на русский язык. 2) Подчеркните предложения, где употребляются модальные глаголы *can, may, must, have to*.

Changing places

Julie Willis is an artist from San Francisco who moved to London in 1988. We asked her to compare life in San Francisco and London. Here's what she told us.

The cities

San Francisco is a lovely city in a beautiful bay. It's got lots of great buildings and places. It's smaller and much more modern than London, but it's less interesting. London has a lot more theatres and museums. The Americans are usually more interested in money than culture! The architecture in London is incredible and very stimulating, and the parks and markets are wonderful. London isn't as dangerous as San Francisco, and it's less violent. I feel much safer living here - nobody carries a gun, not even the police!

The cost of living

People have a higher standard of living in the States because generally, it's much less expensive than Finland. For example, petrol is less than half the price and things like food, clothes, and cameras are much cheaper. It's a shopper's paradise and I always spend a fortune when I go back! It's a bit more expensive to rent a flat in London and my bills are much bigger than they were in San Francisco. So, although my salary in London is about the same as it was in the States, I have to work harder to get the same quality of life as I had before.

Public transport

In San Francisco you can walk everywhere because it's a small city. There's less traffic than in London, and public transport is great. There are cable-cars to go up all the hills and electric buses which make the city much cleaner. Public transport in London is terrible and really expensive. It takes me an hour to get to work and the journey is usually stressful. London's dirtier too and much more polluted. The traffic is awful, because there are too many cars and the streets are narrow. But English drivers aren't as aggressive as American drivers!

The food

Food in the States is generally much better. It's fresher, cheaper, and there's much more choice. Restaurants aren't as expensive as in London and the service is much better. In some restaurants they put a clock on the table when you arrive, and if they haven't served your meal in five minutes, they'll give you the food free! I'm usually disappointed when I eat out in London, although the Indian restaurants are excellent.

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 2

1. Дополните предложения, используя прилагательные в скобках в сравнительной или превосходной степени. Запишите и письменно переведите предложения.

I have no one (near) than you.

In the (far) end of the exhibition hall there is a group of young people.

What is the (late) news?

David is (talented) than his brother.

The first edition of the book is (good), the new one is still (good).

2. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Present Indefinite/ Present Continuous).

It's late (I/go) home now. (You/come) with me?

What time (your father / finish) work in the evenings?

You can turn off the radio (I/not/listen) to it.

'Where's Paul?' 'In the kitchen. (He/cook) something.'

Martin (not/usually/drive) to work. He (usually / walk).

3. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Future Indefinite/ Present Continuous).

The weather is nice now but I think it ...(to rain) later.

'What you ...(to do) next weekend?' 'Nothing special.'

'When you see Ann, can you ask her to phone me?' 'OK, I ...(to ask) her.'

'What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?' 'I ...(to have) tea, please.'

Rachel is ill, so she ...(not to come) to the party tomorrow night.

4. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Past Continuous/Past Indefinite).

A: ...your team (win) the football match yesterday?

B: No, the weather was very bad, so we ...(not/play).

A: How ...you ...(break) the window?

B: We...(play) football. I...(kick) the ball and it...(hit) the window.

A: ...(you/see) Jenny last night?

B: Yes, she ...(wear) a very nice jacket.

A: What ...you...(do) at 2 o'clock this morning?

B: I was asleep.

A: I ...(lose) my key last night.

B: How ...you ...(get) into your room?

A: I ...(climb) in through a window.

5. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка в форме Present Perfect. *invite decide see know read*

Sue is having a party tonight. She...a lot of people.

What are you going to do? ...(not) you ...yet ?

'Where are my glasses?' 'I don't know. I ...them.

'Jane is a good friend of mine. I ...her for a long time.

Linda is reading the newspaper. She ...it for two hours.

6. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Present Perfect/Past Indefinite).

The weather (not/be) very good yesterday.

My hair is wet. I(just/wash) it.
I..... (wash) my hair before breakfast this morning.
Kathy travels a lot. She.....(visit) many countries.
'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she (not/come) yet.'
A (you/ever/be) to Florida?
B: Yes, we(go) there on holiday two years ago.
A (you/have) a good time?
B: Yes, it... (be) great.

7. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в Past Perfect.

go begin arrange have be

'Was Tom at the party when you arrived?' 'No, he ...alreadyhome.'
We arrived to the cinema late. The film ...already
Rachel couldn't come to the party? She ...something else.
Sue wasn't hungry, she ...just ...breakfast.
Last year we went to Denmark. We ...never ... there before.

8. Употребите модальные глаголы *can, may, must, need* там, где необходимо.

I like this hotel room. You ...see the mountains from the window.
...I open the door to his room?
We've got enough food so we ...go shopping.
The game tomorrow is very important for us. We ... win.
You ...not forget to turn of the light before you leave.

9. Употребите местоимения *much, many, a lot of* там, где это необходимо.

Jim loves films. He goes to the cinema

Linda thinks TV is boring. She doesn't watch TV

This road is very dangerous. There are ... accidents.
Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got....time.
Do you drink... coffee?

10. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени, переведите их на русский язык. 2) Подчеркните предложения, где употребляются модальные глаголы *can, may, must, have to*.

An unusual community

The Amish live in Pennsylvania, USA. They came from Switzerland and Germany in the eighteenth century and live together on farms. Although they live just 240 kilometres from New York City, their lifestyle hasn't really changed in the last 250 years. They've turned their backs on modern materialism: cars, high technology, videos, fax machines, etc. and they have very strict rules which they all have to follow.

They can't use electricity, so they have to use oil lamps to light their houses. They're allowed to use banks and go to the doctor's but they can't have phones in their houses. They use horses for transport because they aren't allowed to fly or drive cars or tractors. They can play baseball and eat hot dogs but they can't have

TVs, radios, carpets, flowers, or photos in their houses. Although the Amish don't have churches they're very religious.

Amish women have to cover their heads all day. They can't curl or cut their hair. They can't wear buttons or jewellery, wedding rings or watches, but they can wear glasses. The men can't have pockets on their shirts, or belts or zips on their trousers. Single men can't have beards. If an Amish marries somebody from outside the community, he or she has to leave. Children leave school at thirteen or fourteen because the Amish don't believe in higher education.

For the Amish the family is very important, and everybody helps their neighbour. They live in an old-fashioned way because they think that modern technology and habits have destroyed community life. There are now more than 100,000 Amish, and the number is growing every year.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Система образования в России»

Задание № 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык (устно, по цепочке).

Задание № 2. Выпишите в словарь незнакомые слова.

Задание № 3. Задайте к тексту вопросы разного типа (минимум 10 вопросов).

Education in Russia

Education is an important part of modern life. Originally Russian education starts from the early age. Children can start going to kindergarten from the age of two, but this is not a compulsory education. It depends on parents' decision and child's wish to attend this institution. In the Russian Federation the school education is compulsory. Pupils start going to school from the age of seven and till 16. Mandatory education in Russia is presented by three types of schools: primary, secondary and high. The primary school teaches its pupils elementary skills, such as reading, writing, counting. Many schools also offer foreign languages or some other special disciplines at this age.

The most important period is the secondary school, which starts from the 4th or 5th grade, depending on school. This is the time when children start learning Biology, Geography, Chemistry, Physics, Computing, and many other new subjects.

At the 9th grade children face a very important period in their life. They have to choose whether to continue school education, or to leave for other types of educational institutions, such as college, specialized schools and else. If the pupil decides to continue studying in high school, which lasts for two years, he can enter the university after school graduation. Of course, it's only the general pattern of education in Russia, but there can also be some exceptions nowadays. For example, there are lots of special schools, where they pay attention only to particular subjects. Also, apart from state schools, there are a number of private schools, where education is not free of charge.

When they complete high grades they can either continue to study at school for more 2 years, or go to a professional school where they study not only main subjects, but are able to learn some profession. When school pupils leave school they can try to continue their education in institutes or universities.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Система образования в Великобритании»

Задание № 1. Ознакомьтесь с текстом.

Задание № 2. Выполнить перевод текста на русский язык: 1 вариант – 1,2,3 абзацы; 2 вариант – 4,5 абзацы.

Задание № 3. Задать к тексту 10 вопросов разного типа.

Education in Great Britain

Education in Britain is compulsory and free for all children. Primary education begins at the age of 5 in England, Wales and Scotland, and 4 in Northern Ireland. It includes three age ranges: nursery for children under 5 years, infants from 5 to 7, and juniors from 7 to 11 years old. In nursery schools babies don't have real

classes, they learn some elementary things such as numbers, colours and letters. Besides, they play, have lunch and sleep there. Children usually start their school education in an infant school and move to a junior school at the age of 7.

Compulsory secondary education begins when children are 11 or 12 and lasts for 5 years: one form to each year. Secondary schools are generally much larger than primary ones. Pupils in England and Wales begin studying a range of subjects stipulated under the National Curriculum. Religious education is available in all schools, although parents have the right to withdraw their children from such classes.

About 5 per cent of schoolchildren attend fee-paying private or public schools. Most of these schools are boarding ones, where children live as well as study. The most famous British public schools are Eton, Harrow and Winchester.

The large majority of British schools teach both boys and girls together. But grammar schools, which give state secondary education of a very high standard, teach boys and girls separately. The school year in England and Wales starts in September and ends in July. In Scotland it runs from August to June and in Northern Ireland from September to June and has three terms. At 7 and 11 years old, and then at 14 and 16 at secondary school, pupils take examinations in the core subjects (English, Mathematics and Science).

The main school examination, the General Certificate of secondary education (GCSE) examination is taken at the age of 16. If pupils are successful, they can make their choice: they may either go to a Further Education College or a Polytechnic or they may continue their education in the sixth form. Those who stay at school after GCSE, study for 2 more years for 'A' (Advanced) Level Exams in two or three subjects which is necessary to enter one of British universities. Universities usually select students basing on their A-level results and an interview. After three years of study a university graduate gets the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering. Many students then continue their studies for a Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Система образования в США»

Задание № 1. Ознакомьтесь с текстом.

Задание № 2. Выполните полный письменный перевод текста на русский язык.

Задание № 3. Напишите, что есть общего и какие различия в системах образования России, США, Великобритании.

Education in the USA

The system of education in the USA varies greatly from state to state. School education in so called state public schools is free. Parents are free to choose any public school for their children. Although there are a lot of private schools, mainly religious, and parents have to pay for them. A school year starts in September and ends in June. It is divided into three terms or four quarters.

American children start attending elementary schools at the age of 6. They continue their studies for eight years there (8 grades). Their basic subjects in the

curriculum at this stage are English, Arithmetic, Natural Science, History, Geography, Foreign Language and some others. After that pupils may enter a Senior high school or if they go to a 5- or 6-year elementary school, they then attend a 3- or 4-year Junior high school, and then enter a Senior high school. Pupils graduate from high schools at the age of 18. The high schools (also known as secondary schools) are generally larger and accommodate teenagers from four or five elementary schools. During the school year the students study four or five selective subjects according to their professional interests. They must complete a certain number of courses to receive a high school diploma or a certificate of school graduation.

In order to develop social skills and encourage students' participation in extracurricular activities every high school has an orchestra, a music band, a choir, drama groups, football, basketball and baseball teams. School becomes the centre of social life for students.

At American colleges and universities young people get higher education. They study for 4 years and get a Bachelor's degree in arts or science. If a student wants to get a Master's degree he must study for two more years and do a research work. Students who want to advance their education even further in a specific field can pursue a Doctor degree. The most famous American universities are Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, Yale, Columbia Universities.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Крупнейшие университеты. Существительное»

1. Поставьте существительные в форму множественного числа, перевести слова (устно).

Computer, lady, bus, knife, desk, child, boy, tooth, flower, foot, person, tomato, wolf, deer, monkey, fox, family, goose, butterfly, man.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык (устно).

2. Задайте к тексту вопросы.

3. Перескажите текст.

There are several types of universities in Great Britain. The first type is the ancient ones. All of them were founded between the 16th and the 19th centuries and are very reputable. The top place of them is divided between two well-known universities: Oxford and Cambridge, both known as Oxbridge. Though they have rivalry, there is also a great cooperation between them. A lot of elite people are the graduates of these universities, though they have differences in educational process. Each of them is divided into more than thirty colleges. Colleges at Oxford suggest only those subjects for the students that depend on the field of their study, but Cambridge colleges give a chance to choose the subjects from the list according to your preferences. Oxford University was founded in 1096 and now more than 20,000 students attend it. It offers a broad array of courses, cooperates with numerous organizations, but a degree there will cost you a pretty penny. Cambridge University is also known as the biggest public research center and was founded in 1209 by scholars, who had escaped to Cambridge from Oxford. There are more than 18,000 students there and some of the colleges admit only women.

Students attend not only group teaching sessions, but also have supervisions. Each of the graduates remains a member of the college forever.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Мой колледж. Притяжательный падеж существительных»

1. Прочитай и переведи текст, на основе данного текста составь устный рассказ о своем колледже.

I would like to tell you about my college. This is the College of Information Technology and Economics. First, I would like to note that our educational institution is not new, and has its own traditions. Our college was built more than seventy years ago, and among its graduates there are outstanding people who are well known in our scientific field. You can see their photos in the lobby, on the board of honor. The classrooms at our college are bright, spacious and comfortable. They are all equipped with everything you need in our time: computers, video and interactive whiteboards. There are laboratories for the study of physics, chemistry and biology. Our college has six computer classes, where students use the Internet, create their first computer programs and projects in various subjects. There is also an excellent library that contains a variety of encyclopedias and dictionaries, books by classic and modern writers. Behind the library there is a large assembly hall for concerts and theatrical performances. There are several circles that students can attend after classes: a theater studio, a literary club, a dance studio.

2. Перефразируйте приведенные ниже словосочетания, используя притяжательный падеж существительных.

1. The flat of my sister is large.
2. The children of my brother are at home.
3. The room of the boy is light.
4. The name of this girl is Jane.
5. The work of these students is interesting.
6. The computer of my son is modern.
7. He was a friend of my cousins.
8. These are the books of my children.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Музыка. Мой любимый исполнитель (группа)»

Задание. Написать письмо другу о любимом певце (группе), используя пример.

There are so many kinds of music in our life. For example, rap and pop music, rock and alternative music, industrial and disco music, drum & bass and techno music, and, of course, classic music. Different people like different music. The scientists say that they can define your character if they know what music you like. For example, they suppose that people who listen rock music are very clever and reasonable. British scientists confirm that the most of young people listen to the aggressive music as metal and rock. Scientists say that these people are good

students, because of their character and assiduousness. I agree with this statement, because I think that music shows your soul and nature.

As for me, my favorite group is "Linkin Park". They sing in different styles, such as: alternative, new metal, heavy metal and rock. I like this group because of good texts and unusual musical decisions. This group was formed in 1996. They released 9 albums. I like all their songs without distinction. My favorite song is "In The End". There are six men in this group: Chester Bennington, Mike Shinoda, Rob Burdon, David Farrell, Brad Delson and Joe Hahn. The most prominent person of the group is Chester Bennington. He is very talented. Also I like him because he overcame his drug addiction and made his musical career. Nowadays he is taken the 27th place in the hit parade list of "100 of all times top heavy metal vocalists". He writes poems and composes music.

I guess that we can't live without music. My motto is: "Silence is killing!" As for me, I always listen to the music, when I'm happy or when I'm unhappy. It helps me in my everyday life. I listen to the music everywhere: at home, in the bus, in the street.

Nowadays we have relaxing music, which we use in medicine. More helpful than all kinds of music is classic music by such famous composers as Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Vivaldy. Music is everywhere! It's on television, over radio, in all movies! Can you imagine any movie without music?! Of course not. What if you watch television without sound, what if you see ballet without music, what if you hear voices without melody at the opera? Our life will be boring without music.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Изобразительное искусство. Моя любимая картина»

Задание. Найти репродукцию своей любимой картины и описать ее (устно). Рассказ должен составить ~15-20 предложений.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Театр. Степени сравнения прилагательных»

1. Выберите правильную форму прилагательного:

1. This student is the ... in the school. (bright, brighter, brightest)

2. Our teacher is the ... (good, better, best).

3. For me Literature is ... than Maths. (interesting, more interesting, most interesting)

1. Переведите на английский язык:

Самый длинный, короче, счастливый, самый счастливый, самый лучший, длиннее, хуже, лучше, теплее, мой лучший друг.

1. Напишите мини-сочинение о походе в театр (~15-20 предложений).

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Мое хобби. Сравнительные обороты».

Задание 1. Поставьте "so", "such" или "such a/an". Переведите предложения.

1. It was ... hard nut that I couldn't crack it.

2. The wine was ... cold that we couldn't drink it.
3. She was ... nervous that she phoned her doctor.
4. Susan cooked ... delicious food.
5. We arrived ... late that we missed the train.
6. His son is ... clever boy.
7. Monkeys are ... funny animals.
8. Alice danced ... beautifully!
9. "Harry Potter" is ... interesting book.
10. Our teacher always wears ... pretty dresses.

Задание 2. Перефразируйте предложения, используя конструкции «as ... as» или «so ... as».

1. He is very tall and she is very tall too. (Он очень высокий, и она тоже очень высокая.) – He is.....her.
2. Jane and Tim are both good swimmers. (Джейн и Тим – оба хорошие пловцы.) – Jane swims
3. Sara is stronger than me. (Сара сильнее меня.) – I'm not
4. Our hotel is more expensive than yours. (Наш отель дороже, чем ваш.) – Your hotel isn't.....ours.
5. His blue suit is very smart and his black suit is also very smart. (Его синий костюм классный, и черный костюм тоже классный.) – His blue suit is his black suit.
6. My cat is younger than my dog. (Моя кошка младше собаки.) – My dog isn't my cat.

Задание 3. Опиши свое хобби (~15 предложений).

Практическое занятие

Тема: Степени сравнения прилагательных. Сравнительные обороты.

Систематизация.

Задание 1. Выберите правильную форму прилагательного, переведите предложение:

1. Russia is the ... country in the world. (large, larger, largest)
2. My cat is ... than my dog. (lazy, lazier, laziest)

Задание 2. Соедините части предложений:

Ann works a lot	more slowly please?
More expensive hotels are	harder than most of her friends.
Could you speak	serious than we at first thought.
The examination was	usually more comfortable than cheaper ones.
Her illness was more	easier than we expected.

Задание 3. Выберите нужную степень сравнения прилагательного:

1. Mark is than Sue.
a) tall b) the tallest c) taller.

2. Peter is student in the class.

a) the best b) better c) good.

3. This is day in my life.

a) happy b) the happiest c) happier.

4. I am than he.

a) strong b) the strongest c) stronger.

5. Tom is ... boy.

a) the noisiest b) a noisy c) noisier.

Задание 4. Найдите и исправьте ошибки при образовании степени сравнения:

1. Your work is best! 2. Mary is interestinger than Jane. 3. Spain is dryer than Britain.

4. I am more clever than my brother. 5. It is not colder today.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Здоровый образ жизни»

1. Translate word phrases. Make up sentences in English with the phrases.

1. food with additives/fast food
2. food rich in calories = fatty food
3. healthy way of life
4. unhealthy way of life
5. bad/ unhealthy habit
6. take care of your health
7. be overweight
8. lose weight
9. keep to a diet / be on diet / follow a diet
10. take regular exercises

2. Answer the questions:

Why do people care about healthy way of life nowadays? What can people do to stay healthy? Is sport a hobby or a part of your everyday life? Is sport popular in your family? What bad habits do you know?

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Правильное питание»

Задание: Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выскажите свое мнение по данному вопросу и расскажите, придерживаетесь ли вы здорового питания. Рассказ должен составлять 10-20 предложений.

Our health depends on our eating. Food provides us with the energy that we spend with physical exertion. Update and development of the organism at the cellular level directly depends on the products that we use. The body needs to receive a sufficient number of nutrients every day: proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals, trace elements. Proper nutrition is a mandatory point of a healthy lifestyle and a guarantee of stable functioning of the body as a whole. Everyday diet should be diverse and full. Freshness of products is very important. It is

necessary to monitor the volume of food intake. Each person's portion varies, depending on age, health status, gender, and equipment. Cereals, fruits and vegetables, fish, meat, eggs, dairy products, nuts, salt, sugar, fat, should be present in the diet. A balanced diet should become a way of life. You should refuse to give up snacks and fast food. Thoroughly chew food, do not swallow large chunks. It is strictly forbidden to drink food with water. You can eat everything, but in moderation. Overeating and incompatibility of products leads to a disruption of metabolism, diabetes and obesity. It is very appropriate to say Socrates: "We do not live in order to eat, but eat in order to live."

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Спорт в жизни человека. Разряды числительных»

Упражнение 1. Выберите из списка количественные числительные и переведите их.

1.first; 2.eleven; 3.forty; 4.second; 5.two hundred; 6.twenty-first; 7.nineteen; 8.seven; 9.twelfth; 10.third; 11.fourth; 12.eight; 13.seventeen; 14.fifth; 15.nine; 16.one; 17.sixteen; 18.tenth; 19.fifty; 20.one hundred and first

Упражнение 2. Выберите из списка порядковые числительные и переведите их.

1.one hundred; 2.fourteen; 3.thirteenth; 4.two 5.ninth; 6.twenty-three; 7.thirty; 8.hundredth; 9.thirty-fifth; 10.seventeenth; 11.forty; 12.twentieth; 13.one million; 14.thousand and hundredth; 15.sixth; 16.ninety; 17.forty-five; 18.third; 19.three; 20.eleven

- **3.** Напишите словами количественные числительные и образуйте от них порядковые числительные. 3, 4, 5, 11, 21, 28, 30

Упражнение 4. Исправьте ошибки.

1. therty, thirten, siks, nain, tu, for, fife, eig, tventy, sevente, three hundreds, thosand, milion, ziro
2. nineth, sith, twoth, treeth, ileventh, fiftyth, seventh, four hundreth eightyth oneth

Упражнение 5. Расскажи одноклассникам о своем любимом виде спорта (~10-15 предложений).

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Виды спорта. Обозначение времени. Дат.

Задание 1. Напишите указанное время цифрами.

It's half past three. 2 It's ten to six. 3 It's a quarter past two. 4 It's a quarter to twelve. 5. It's twenty to one. 6. It's half past eight. 7. It's five past eleven. 8. It's twenty-five to four. 9. It's nine o'clock. 9. It's ten past ten.

Задание 2. Выберите в скобках правильное время.

1. It's twenty past eight. (7:40 – 8:20 – 8:40)
2. It's half past seven. (6:30 – 7:30 – 8:30)
3. It's a quarter past five. (4:45 - 5:15 – 6:15)
4. It's a quarter to ten. (10:15 – 10:45 – 9:45)
5. It's ten to twelve. (12:10 – 12:50 – 11:50)

Задание 3. Запишите по-английски следующие предложения:

1. Мой день рождения в июне.2. Мы поженились в 2007-м году.3. Пушкин умер в 19-м веке.4. Мы собираемся зимой в отпуск.5. Я встречаю сестру в 3 часа дня.6. Моя новая машинка прибудет к понедельнику.7. Что ты обычно делаешь ночью? 8. Что ты будешь делать в Сентябре? 9. Только сегодня мне удалось записаться на МРТ на 16-е Октября. 10. Какое сегодня число?

Задание 4. Опиши свои любимые виды спорта (~10 предложений).

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Олимпийские игры. Числительные (систематизация)»

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно (1 вариант – 1 –й абзац, 2 вариант – 2-й абзац).

Many people all over the world are interested in sport. Sport helps people to stay healthy and makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. They have always paid great attention to sport in our schools, colleges and universities. You can hardly find a school without a gym or a sportsground. Every city and town has a few stadiums or swimming pools, where local or even international competitions are usually held. Traditionally, sport could be divided into professional and amateur sport. Former Soviet Union and later Ukrainian and Russian sportsmen have set a great number of world records in gymnastics, weightlifting, tennis, swimming, running, high jumping, etc. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win gold, silver and bronze medals. The Olympic Games have long history. They started in 776 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports.

All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. When the Games took place, all the wars stopped. So, the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship. Now, there are Summer and Winter Olympic Games. They are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host the Games. The International Committee of Olympic Games selects the most suitable. After that, the host city starts its preparations for the competitions, constructs new sport facilities, or reconstructs them, reconstructs stadiums, hotels, press centres, etc. Thousand of athletes, journalists and guests arrive to the Games, and it takes great efforts to arrange everything. Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. In 1980, Moscow hosted the twenty-second Olympic Games. The latest. Olympic Games were held in Sydney, Australia. Our sportsmen won medals in many sports. Next Olympic Games take place in Greece, the Motherland of these games.

2. Write in letters following sums:

Вариант 1

1. $345 + 186 = 531$
2. $18 / 6 = 3$
3. $25 + 25 = 50$
4. $56 * 10 = 560$
5. $100 + 127 = 227$
6. $789 - 789 = 0$

Вариант 2

1. $4 \cdot 9 = 36$
2. $43 - 3 = 40$
3. $97 - 23 = 74$
4. $125 + 345 = 470$
5. $230 / 5 = 46$
6. $765 - 321 = 444$

3. Write in numbers:

Вариант 1

- 1) one hundred and twenty-seven,
- 2) the third, the first,
- 3) the second,
- 4) the forty-third

Вариант 2

- 1) nineteen,
- 2) fifty-eight,
- 3) the ninety-ninth,
- 4) two hundred and sixty-eight,

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Виды путешествий. Местоимения»

Задание 1. Устно опиши свое путешествие на машине (корабле, самолете, поезде и т.п.) ~15-20 предложений.

Задание 2. Выберите правильное личное местоимение, переведите:

1. (He, she, it) is a flower.
2. My granny lives in a country. I go to (her, she, them) on holidays.
3. My parents are doctors. (He, they, them) work in a hospital.
4. (She, I, he) love my mom.
5. I have a brother. Sometimes I ask (her, he, him) to help me.
6. (Them, they, it) are going to school at the moment.
7. (He, she, you) study very well.

Задание 3. Выберите правильное притяжательное местоимение, переведите:

1. My dad has a car. (Her, he, his) car is red.
2. (Their, them, they) house is quite big.
3. I have a boat. The boat is (my, mine, their).
4. I like (your, him, it) answer more than (me, its, theirs).
5. (My, mine, your) dog wails (his, her, its) tail when I come from school.
6. We live in a small town. (Our, his, ours) town is very nice.
7. She wears (their, her, his) dress to school every day.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «В аэропорту: регистрация, досмотр, сдача багажа. Личные местоимения»

1. Прочтите текст, переведите и ответьте на вопросы:

At the airport

Please make sure you are at the airport in time and remember to carry proof of identity and your e-ticket with you as security may wish to see them.

Baggage

If travelling without bags then be at the gate 20 minutes before the flight departs. If you've got bag(s) to check, be at a bag tag counter no later than 30 minutes before departure. The first two bags are free. On board you're allowed one bag per person (maximum 7 kg).

Changes/restrictions

Changes permitted at any time. You may have to pay the difference between the original fare and the new fare if higher. Service fee applies unless changed online.

Cancellation

Up to the day of departure, fully refundable. After the day of departure refunds will incur a refund fee per person per one-way journey.

Questions:

1. Can a passenger change a ticket?
2. What one should carry with him when arriving at the airport?
3. How many bags can a passenger take on board?
4. How many minutes before one should be at the gate?
5. If I change my ticket on the internet do I have to pay an extra charge?

2. Вставьте в пропуски необходимое слово.

customs officer; departure lounge; carry-on bag; check in; immigration officer; baggage; collection baggage; allowance queue; travel documents; immigration visa.

1. When you arrive in a country from overseas the (1)..... checks your passport. In some countries you must have a (2) before you can enter. Then you proceed to the (3) area to pick-up your bags and then to the (4) who may, (but not always) check your baggage. When you leave a country you must first (5)..... with the airline to get your boarding pass. If there are a lot of people you must (6)..... . Then you go through (7) , where they check your travel documents and then to the (8) to wait for your flight.
3. On most international flights you have a (9)..... of 20 kilograms per person. Many airlines allow you to take one bag on to the aircraft usually a maximum weight of 7 kg. This is called a (10)..... .

3. Вставьте личные местоимения и переведите предложения:

1. Molly is very nice. _____'s my best friend.
2. Molly and I aren't English. _____'re from Sydney.
3. Greg is my brother. _____'s 25 years old.
4. Greg and Alison are married. _____'ve got two children.
5. Emily is 22 years old. _____'s a nurse.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Услуги в отеле. Притяжательные местоимения»

1) Вставьте в пропуски подходящее слово выделенное курсивом, переведите предложения (устно): *facilities; tour; serviced; guests; fill in; self-contained; customers; apartment; luxury.*

1. All our apartments are They have a fridge, a stove, cutlery and crockery.
They are also once a week.
2. Welcome to our five star hotel.
3. Every morning our hotel bus takes guests on a guided.....of the city.
4. Our hotel has good, including a swimming pool, gym and coffee shop.
5. In a shop, clients are called In a hotel they are called
6. If you are staying in Dili for a long time it is cheaper to rent an than to stay in a hotel.
7. Welcome to our hotel. Could you please his registration form?

2) Прочтите диалог и переведите его (устно).

- Room service. Can I help you?
- Good morning. This is room 365. Could you send breakfast to my room, please?
- Certainly, madam. What would you like to have?
- A glass of orange juice, one serving of bacon and eggs, a toast with some butter and marmalade and a cup of black coffee, please. How long will it take?
- Well, about 15 minutes.
- That would be fine. I'm going to take a nap after breakfast. So is it possible to get a wake-up call at noon, please?
- Sure. I'll call you at 12 o'clock. Would you like anything else?
- Yes. I'd like to know which floor the swimming-pool is here.
- The swimming-pool, the sauna and the gym are on the first floor.
- Great. Thanks. And do you have laundry service? Could you send someone to pick up the laundry from my room?
- Sure. I'll ask the housekeeping staff to pick it up right now.
- Sounds good. And another thing is - my room is quite messy. Could you, please, clean it and change the bed sheets?
- OK. We shall do it after lunch then.
- Thank you very much. Is it possible to have an extra blanket, please? It was quite cold at night.
- No problem, madam. I'll send it to your room right now.
- Thanks a lot. I appreciate your help.
- You are welcome.

3) Выпишите в словарь незнакомые слова.

4) Вставьте притяжательное местоимение. Переведите предложения.

This is my mum. _____ name's Jess. These are my sisters. _____ names are Mary and Dina. These are my parents. _____ names are Tanya and Bob. This is my cousin. _____ name's Helen. This is my cousin. _____ name's Fred. These are my sisters. _____ names are Tina and Nina. This is my aunt. _____ name's Pam.

5) Вставьте притяжательное местоимение. Переведите предложения.

_____ first name is Molly. _____ family name is Adamauer. What about you? What's _____ first name? And what's _____ family name? I'm married. You can see _____ husband in the picture. _____ name is Aisek. We've got one son and one daughter. _____ son is 21. _____ name is Nickolas. _____ daughter is 24. _____ name is Emy. Emy is married. _____ husband's name is Bred. Emy and Bred have got two children. _____ names are Kevin and Evi.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Поездка за границу. Указательные местоимения»

1. Поставьте следующие словосочетания во множественное число (устно).

This magazine, that sticker, this stamp, that sandwich, this poster, this teacup, this egg, that wall, that picture, this foot, that mountain, this lady, that window, this man, that match, this knife, this book, this family, this pie, that answer, that apartment, that teacher, that comedy.

2. Поставьте this или these. Переведите предложения (устно).

1. ... cream isn't good.
2. ... is my air-plane ticket.
3. ... books belong to his children.
4. ... river is the longest in the region.
5. ... trainers were made in Italy.

3. Поставьте that или those. Переведите предложения.

1. ... tomatoes are not fresh.
2. ... bag is mine.
3. ... letters are for Mike.
4. ... is our bus.
5. ... dogs bark every night.

4. Поставьте this, that, these или those. Переведите предложения.

1. Could you pass me ... dictionary beside you?
2. ... jeans over there are quite cheap.
3. ... apples are much sweeter than those ones.
4. Look here! Do you like ... ring?
5. Do you know ... woman in black over there?
6. ... shoes are very tight. I must take them off.
7. How much are ... teddy-bears in the shop-window?
8. ... tower looks so small because it's far away.
9. ... dolphins we saw in the sea were so funny.
10. ... ice-cream I am eating is my favourite.

5. Подготовить устный рассказ о своей будущей поездке за границу (~15-20 предложений).

Практическое занятие

Тема «Путешествие по России. Возвратные местоимения»

Задание 1. Прочитать текст, перевести его (устно).

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It **occupies** about 1/6 of the Earth **surface**. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia. Its **total area** is over 17 million square km.

Our land is washed by 12 seas, most of which are the seas of three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the south and in the west the country **borders on** fourteen countries. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our land. Our country has **numerous** forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. The highest mountains in our land are the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus. There are over two thousand rivers in the Russian Federation. The longest of them are the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur. Our land is also rich in various lakes with the deepest lake in the world, the Baikal, included.

On the Russian territory there are 11 time zones. The **climate conditions** are rather different: from arctic and **moderate** to continental and subtropical. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world: oil, natural gas, coal, different ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

The Russian Federation is a multinational **state**. It **comprises** many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions. The population of the country is about 140 million people.

Moscow is the capital of our Homeland. It is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center of the country and one of the most beautiful cities on the globe. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red **banner** and a double-headed eagle.

The Russian Federation is a constitutional republic headed by the President. The country government consists of three branches: **legislative, executive** and **judicial**. The President controls only the executive branch — the government, but not the Supreme Court and Federal Assembly.

The legislative power belongs to the **Federal Assembly** comprising two chambers: **the Council of Federation** (upper Chamber) and the **State Duma** (lower Chamber). Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. The executive power belongs to the government (the Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising the Constitutional Court, the **Supreme Court** and federal courts.

Our country has a multiparty system. The largest and most **influential** political parties are the «Unity», the Communist party, the «Fatherland-All Russia», «The Union of the Right Forces», «The Apple», Liberal-Democratic and some others.

The **foreign policy** of the Russian Federation is that of international cooperation, peace and friendship with all nations irrespective of their political and social systems.

Задание 2. Выделенные слова записать в словарь.

Задание 3. Ответить на вопросы по тексту:

1. Is Russia the largest country in the world? 2. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Federation? 3. How many countries have borders with Russia? 4. Are Russian flora and fauna various? 5. What are the highest mountains in Russia? 6. What is Baikal famous for? 7. What is the climate in Russia like? 8. What is the national symbol of Russia? 9. What does the Federal Assembly consist of? 10. Who is the head of each Chamber of the Federal Assembly?

Задание 4. Ответить на вопросы “How well do you know your Homeland?”

What is (are):

1. the biggest Russian lake?
2. the longest Russian river (in European and Asian parts of the Russian Federation)?
3. a city with subtropical climate?
4. cities with arctic climate?
5. agricultural regions?
6. old historical cities?
7. places of recreation and tourism?

Практическое занятие

Тема «Путешествие по Великобритании. Вопросительные местоимения»

Задание 1. Прочитать текст, перевести его (устно).

“Great Britain” has several different names. Some people say “Britain”, or “the United Kingdom”, or just “UK”. The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The UK is situated to the north-west off Europe on the British Isles. They consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and many smaller ones. Great Britain is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea and from the Continent of Europe by the English Channel. There are four different countries in the UK: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Everyone from Britain is British, but only people from England are English. People from Scotland are Scottish, people from Wales are Welsh, and people from Northern Ireland are Irish.

The climate of Britain is mild and warm because of the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. The winter is not very cold and the summer is not very hot. Most of the mountains are in the north, in Scotland, but they are not very high. The highest mountain in the UK is Ben Nevis in Scotland. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river. It is in the south-west of England. The Thames is not so long as the Severn, it is shorter. Over 57 million people live in the UK. Most of them live in big towns and cities. London is the capital of the country. It stands on the river Thames. The most important industrial cities are Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham and others. Cambridge and Oxford are famous university cities.

Задание 2. Найдите русские эквиваленты в тексте:

1. 1)The UK consists of
2. 2)It is separated from the Continent by
3. 3)Most of the mountains are
4. 4)The longest river is
5. 5)Cambridge and Oxford are
6. 6)London is situated on

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. 1)Where is the United Kingdom situated?
2. 2)What parts does the country consist of?
3. 3)What is the official name of the State?
4. 4)What is the climate of Great Britain like?
5. 5)Are there many rivers in Britain?
6. 6)What is the population of the country?
7. 7)Where do most people live?
8. 8)What are the industrial centres of Great Britain?

Задание 4. Вставить одно вопросительное местоимение по смыслу.

Перевести предложения.

1. How ___ students are in the class right now?
2. ___ is that person next to you?
3. ___ do you do for living?
4. ___ this book belong to?
5. ___ do you expect to be in five years?
6. ___ did you meet at the conference?
7. ___ pattern do you like? Both dresses look great.
8. ___ is your brother going to do with his job?
9. ___ did you go for the holiday? — We went to Spain.
10. ___ is responsible for guest accommodation in your hotel?
11. ___ are you planning to leave?
12. ___ are you writing a letter to?
13. ___ is the reason for your visit? We haven't seen each other for a while.
14. ___ are you going after graduation?
15. ___ color do you prefer most?

Практическое занятие

Тема «Достопримечательности США. Вашингтон. Неопределенные местоимения»

Задание 1. Дать ответы на вопросы:

Questions:

1. What is the highest peak in North America? 2. What's the longest river in the USA?
3. What are the biggest falls in the world? 4. Where does the Statue of Liberty stand? 5. Why is the nickname of New York "the Big Apple"? 6. What two world-famous streets in New York do you know?

Задание 2. Прочтите текст, переведите его и ответьте на вопросы (устно).

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. It is situated in the District of Columbia and is like no other city of the USA. It's the world's largest one -industry city. And that industry is government. The White house, where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress, and the Supreme Court, are all in Washington. Washington was named after the first US President George Washington. He selected the place for the capital and Pierre L'Enfant, a French engineer, designed the city. Washington was first settled in 1790 and since 1800 it has been the Federal capital. Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. In the very center of it rises the huge dome of the Capitol – a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. The 535 members of the Congress meet here to discuss the nation's affairs. It's easy to get lost in this huge building, full of paintings and statues.

Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress, the largest library in the States. It contains more than 13 million books, more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the US presidents. The White House is the official residence of the US President. He works in the Oval Office. One can hardly find a park, a square or an open area in Washington without a monument or a memorial. The most impressive and the best-known ones are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. There are some important museums in Washington where you can see kinds of things: famous paintings and sculptures, the dresses of Presidents' wives, the original of the Declaration of Independence, the largest blue diamond in the world, etc. There are 5 universities in Washington. There are no skyscrapers in Washington, because they would hide city's many monuments from view. No building in the city may be more than 40 metres tall. Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. People from all parts of the United States come to see their capital.

Questions:

1. Where is Washington situated?
2. What important government buildings are situated in Washington?
3. Where does the US president live and work?
4. Who selected the place for the capital of the USA?
5. Is there a monument to George Washington in the city?
6. Who designed the capital of the USA?
7. When was Washington first settled?
8. What places of interest in Washington do you know?
9. How many universities are there in Washington?
10. Why aren't there any skyscrapers in Washington?

Задание 3. Найдите в тексте неопределенные местоимения.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Традиции англоговорящих стран. Неопределенные местоимения»

Задание 1. Прочитать текст.

Задание 2. Перевести 1 - ый абзац текста письменно (1 вариант); 4- й абзац –2 вариант.

Every nation becomes special by means of its own traditions and customs. There is no other nation that clings to the past with the tenacity of the British. They are really proud of their traditions, they cherish them. When we think of Britain we often think of people drinking white tea, eating fish and chips, sitting by the fireplace or wearing bowler hats, but there is much more in Britain than just those things. Some British traditions are royal, such as the Changing of the Guard which takes place every day at Buckingham Palace. The Trooping of the Colour happens on the Queen's official birthday. It's a big colourful parade with hundreds of soldiers and brass bands.

British holidays (Christmas, Easter, Guy Fawkes Night, Remembrance Day) are especially rich in old traditions and customs. A traditional Christmas dinner consists of roast turkey and potatoes, cranberry sauce, sweet mince pies and Christmas pudding. On Christmas Eve children hang up their stockings around the fireplace for Father Christmas to fill with presents. At Easter chocolate eggs are given as presents symbolizing new life. Guy Fawkes Night is also known as Bonfire Night because English people burn stuffed figures on bonfires. On Remembrance Day red poppies are traditionally worn in memory of servicemen who lost their lives in wars. National Morris Dancing can be seen throughout the month of May in most of English villages. Groups of men and women wear coloured costumes, carry white handkerchiefs and perform their lively folkdance.

One of Englishmen's traditions is their tender love for animals. Pets are members of English families and are protected by law. There are even special cemeteries for animals in Great Britain. Most English people love their gardens too. They enjoy gardening and decorating their houses with beautiful flowers and plants.

Sports play an essential part in the life of Britain and it is a popular leisure activity. Rugby, golf, cricket, polo and horse-racing are British national sports and they are played on village greens and in towns on Sundays. Politeness and punctuality are typical features of all British people. They often say "Sorry", "Please" and "Thank you" with a smiling face and they always try to arrive on time. The British are also traditional about their breakfast. They usually eat bacon and eggs, a toast with orange jam, a bowl of cereals or porridge in the morning. There are over 60 thousand pubs in the United Kingdom. Pubs are an important part of British life too. People talk, eat, drink, meet their friends and relax.

2. Ответить на вопросы:

1. How many pubs are there in the UK? 2. What are typical features of all British people? 3. Do English people love animals? 4. What British and American holidays do you know?

3. Вставьте some, any, no, переведите предложения.

1. I was terrified that _____ disaster was waiting for me.
2. They didn't make _____ mistakes.
3. I don't think _____ of us ought to wish the result to be different.
4. There were _____ people in the room. It was empty.
5. Now that he lived in the country he seldom had _____ visitors.
6. I have _____ money left. I've bought a very expensive book.
7. When we were on holiday, we visited _____ very interesting places.

8. I went out to buy _____ milk but they didn't have _____ in the shop.
9. He is _____ good as a pianist.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Деловая поездка. Грамматика (систематизация).

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Выберите правильный вариант, переведите предложение:

1. I usually... my Granny on Saturday.
 - a. visits
 - b. b) visited
 - c. c) visit
 - d. d) will visit
2. There ... 30 pupils in our class last year.
 - a. were
 - b. b) was
 - c. c) are
 - d. d) is
3. I can... English very well.
 - a. spoke
 - b. b) speaks
 - c. c) speak
 - d. d) will speak
4. The children ... to the opera at noon tomorrow.
 - a. will have listened
 - b. b) will be listening
 - c. c) shall listen
5. The boy's brother ... him to play chess now.
 - a. are teaching
 - b. b) is teaching
 - c. c) teaches
6. I ... the sentences from 5 till 6.
 - a. translated
 - b. b) was translating
 - c. c) had translated
7. He ... on his knees.
 - a. is jumping;
 - b. b) have jumped;
 - c. c) has jumped
8. We ... into the room.
 - a. is rushed;
 - b. b) have rushed;
 - c. c) has rushed
9. The girl ... at last.
 - a. am speaking;
 - b. b) is speaking;

- c. c) has spoken
10. It's later than I thought. I ... go.
- a. would;
 - b. b) can;
 - c. c) would;
 - d. d) must

Задание 2. Соотнесите английские слова и фразы с русскими эквивалентами:

1. to occupy		многочисленные
2. surface	b.	Уральские горы
3. total area		поверхность
4. to border on	d.	тайга
5. numerous		занимать
6. steppes		горные возвышенности
7. taiga	g.	границить с
8. highlands	h.	общая площадь
9. the Urals		Кавказ
10. the Caucasus		Степи

Задание 3. Написать мини-сочинение «Моя деловая поездка».

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Выберите правильный вариант, переведите предложение:

1. ...they go to the Zoo with us next week?
 - a. shall
 - b. b) will
 - c. c) do
 - d. d) did
2. I... to my friend's place yesterday.
 - a. goed
 - b. b) went
 - c. c) goes
 - d. d) will go
3. He will not... his holidays in America.
 - a. spent
 - b. b) spended
 - c. c) spends
 - d. d) spend
4. We ... funny stories from 4 till 5 tomorrow.
 - a. shall read
 - b. b) shall be reading
 - c. c) shall have read
5. Where were you at three o'clock yesterday? –I ... in the library.
 - a. worked
 - b. b) was working
 - c. c) were working

6. He wasn't convinced that she ... the crime.
 - a. had committed;
 - b. b) had been committed;
 - c. c) had commit
7. By the time the plane had been arrived, we ... at the airport for half an hour.
 - a. had been;
 - b. b) was been;
 - c. c) were
8. When dad got back the babysitter
 - a. had left;
 - b. b) had been left;
 - c. c) would had left
9. You've been travelling all day. You ... betired.
 - a. can;
 - b. b) must;
 - c. c) need to;
 - d. d) will
10. There is nobody at home. They ... out.
 - a) may go;
 - b) will go;
 - c) must have gone;
 - d) can have gone.**

Задание 2. Соотнесите английские слова и фразы с русскими эквивалентами:

1. include		единая
2. constituent	b.	широта геогр.
3. administratively		составляющий
4. entities	d.	изрезанная
5. single		циклоны
6. indented		административно
7. latitude	g.	включать
8. prevailing	h.	преобладающий
9. moderate		субъекты
10. depressions		умеренный

Задание 3. Написать мини-сочинение «Моя деловая поездка».

Практическое занятие

Тема « Выбор профессии. обороты there is/ there are»

Задание 1. Вставьте is или are. Перевести (устно).

There _____ two cups of tea on the table. There _____ some milk in the cup. There _____ an orange in the salad. There _____ six balls in the box. There _____ some cheese on the plate. There _____ a blue chair at the door. There _____ five chicks and a hen on the farm. There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom. There

_____ a big window to the left of the door. There _____ three rooms in our country house. _____ there three cups on the coffee-table? _____ there a carpet on the floor? There _____ no cats in the sitting room. There _____ a cat on the table. There _____ 3 dogs in the box. There _____ 4 hens in the house. There _____ a pot on the table. _____ there a bathroom near the kitchen? _____ there four rooms in the house? _____ there a kitchen under your bedroom?

Задание 2. Напишите in There's / There're.

1. _____ some sandwiches in the fridge.
2. _____ a biscuit on the plate.
3. _____ some jam on the table.
4. _____ some cornflakes in the cupboard.
5. _____ some sugar in the glass.
6. _____ two cups of tea on the table.

Задание 3. Расскажи о своей будущей профессии (10-15 предложений).

Практическое занятие

Тема «Карьерный рост. Глагол. Формы глагола»

Задание 1. Прочитайте диалог по ролям. Переведите его. На его основе составьте свои диалоги (работа по парам).

Mr. Richards: Good morning, Michael. I'm Phil Richards from the personnel department.
Michael: Good morning, Mr. Richards. Nice to meet you.
Mr. Richards: How are you doing?
Michael: I'm fine, thank you.
Mr. Richards: Was the traffic heavy?
Michael: No, it wasn't. The traffic was light this morning. I'm so glad that I came on time.
Mr. Richards: That's good. Now, if you don't mind, let's start our interview.
Michael: Yes, of course.
Mr. Richards: We've got your CV last week and we thought you are the right person for this position. However, I need to clarify some areas. First of all, can you tell me a bit more about your previous experience of work?
Michael: I've been working as a head manager of the department for two years. The company which hired me went bankrupt last month and many branches were closed. So, now I'm looking for a similar job.
Mr. Richards: I see. What did you like in your job?
Michael: Well, there are many things I liked about my job. Firstly, it's the chance to be a part of the corporate company. Secondly, I liked communicating with my colleagues and being a part of the professional team. Thirdly, it's the chance to get promoted, I mean career development.
Mr. Richards: Have you ever been promoted, Michael?
Michael: Yes, twice during my work at the previous place.
Mr. Richards: I see. What didn't you like about your job?

Michael: Perhaps, it's the fixed hours of work. Every day I had to work from 9 am to 5 pm. However, I'm ready to be flexible and work at other times too.
Mr. Richards: The position which we want to offer involves work in shifts.
Michael: It suits me perfectly.
Mr. Richards: I have a few more questions for you, Michael. What are your strengths? And, why should we hire you?
Michael: Well, I'm a hard-working person with sufficient experience in the field of management. I'm a good team player and I get on well with my colleagues. I'm eager to grow and develop and I should say, I'm a fast learner.
Mr. Richards: How do you usually react to stressful situations?
Michael: I try to stay calm and level-headed.
Mr. Richards: That's good to know. We sometimes work in hectic conditions. When are you ready to start the job?
Michael: Any moment, Mr. Richards. I can start from Monday if you wish.
Mr. Richards: Yes, you can start from the next week. My secretary will send you the employment contract. The first three months are going to be probationary for you, but I'm sure you'll be fine.
Michael: Thank you, Mr. Richards. I'm happy to become a part of your company now.

Задание 2. Ответить устно на вопросы:

- 1) Что такое глагол? 2) Что такое инфинитив (привести примеры)? 3) Сколько форм глагола существует, приведите примеры.**

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Лидерство и мотивация. Времена группы Indefinite»

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple, переведите предложения.

1. We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?
6. British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.
7. Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
8. Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?
9. ... you (have) a big family?
10. Newton ... (invent) the telescope in 1668.
11. When ... this accident (happen)?
12. I always ... (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.
13. Nina and Nick ... (get married) in two weeks.
14. How many books they ... (bring) tomorrow?
15. Stanley ... (have) two sons and a daughter.

Задание 2. Написать тезисы по теме практического занятия.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Я хочу быть профессионалом. Времена группы Indefinite»

Задание 1. Вставить слова из таблицы в пробелы в тексте. Перевести его устно.

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Tim: Hey! What are you looking at, Barbara?

Barbara: I am taking a class called 21st Century Advertising. The teacher wants us to study different web sites to learn about web page 1)_____.

Tim: That sounds like a great class for people who are studying business.

Barbara: It is. The 2)_____ is the future of business. And the 3)_____ is going to be the storefront of the next century. To be competitive, businesses have to adapt their current advertising techniques. However, creating a good web site is much more difficult than most people think.

Tim: Have you discovered anything interesting which you consider to be well designed?

Barbara: Yeah, this site is fantastic. Take a look. It's very artistic and the technical 4)_____ is convenient and very logical. It also looks good in different 5)_____. I have already viewed it in Microsoft Explorer and Firefox. The 6)_____ is also fantastic; the size and shape of the text are perfect. I am going to borrow some of their techniques when I make my own web page for class.

Tim: Borrowing ideas is OK, but you have to remember that the 7)_____ of all web pages is legally protected.

Barbara: I know. Our professor taught us about intellectual rights. He told us that 8)_____ infringement is a real concern for people who publish on the Web.

Tim: That's right. Hey, that picture says "continue on". Why don't you 9)_____ there so we can see the next page.

Barbara: OK.

Задание 2. Make up the affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences.

1. I / to play / computer games / every day
2. My friend / to swim / in the pool / every Saturday
3. Water / to boil / at 100 C
4. Men / to like / cars
5. That woman / to look / sad
6. I / to like / vegetables
7. We / to eat / junk food
8. You / to cook / in the kitchen
9. She / to work / every day
10. You / to enjoy / reading

Задание 3. Make up the interrogative and negative sentences.

1. The children listened to their mother very attentively.
2. Peter went home at once.
3. She did her homework quite correctly.
4. The children ran to the river to bathe.
5. The postman knocked at the door.

Задание 4. Put the word in brackets into the correct form of Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Next Thursday Charlie ... to London. (go)
2. My brother usually ... early. (get up)
3. They ... very tired yesterday. (be)
4. I ... coffee every morning. (drink)
5. I ... to him a week ago. (speak)

Задание 5. Rewrite the sentences as in the example.

1. Every day the shop closes at 7 p.m. (yesterday)
2. I will help you tomorrow. (yesterday)
3. Scientists published their report last month. (every month)
4. My sister went on holiday a week ago. (next month)
5. We will have a meeting in two weeks. (two weeks ago)

Практическое занятие

Тема «Моя профессия – программист. Времена группы Continuous»

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

When you leave school you understand that the time to choose your future occupation has come. It's not an easy task to decide what profession to choose. I have known for a long time that leaving school is the beginning of my independent life, the beginning of more serious examinations of my abilities and character.

I am interested in computer science and want to be a computer programmer. I have a computer at home and can spend hours working at it. It is a completely new world. Computers greatly simplify day-to-day life. It is much easier to do some things on the computer. It solves in seconds the problems generations of mathematicians would need months or years to solve.

I think that the profession of a programmer will give me many opportunities. Computing is the most rapidly changing sphere of a modern technology. We are living in the age of information. Today it's even hard to tell all the uses the computer may have in the future. In our country they have been used just for a short time. But in England or in the US people can work, go shopping or communicate sitting at their computers. So after finishing school I'm going to study computer science.

Questions:

1. Is it difficult to choose your future occupation?
2. What is your choice?
3. Why do you think your job will give you many opportunities?
4. Do we know all the abilities of the computers?
5. Computing is the most rapidly changing sphere of a modern technology, isn't it?

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски словами и словосочетаниями из таблицы.

software engineer;	computer security specialist;	blog administrator;	help desk technician;
DTP operator;	hardware engineer;	network administrator;	

webmaster.

1. A _____ designs and develops IT devices.
2. A _____ writes computer programs.
3. A _____ edits and deletes posts made by contributors to a blog.
4. A _____ uses page layout software to prepare electronic files for publication.
5. A _____ manages the hardware and software that comprise a network.
6. A _____ designs and maintains websites.
7. A _____ works with companies to build secure computer systems.
8. A _____ helps end-users with their computer problems in person, by email or over the phone.

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

1. I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.
2. Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?
3. She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.
4. They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.
5. I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.
6. What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?
7. Bob ... (feel) much better today.
8. The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.
9. I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Времена группы Continuous: Present, Past, Future»

1. Поставьте правильную форму глагола to be в Present, Past, Future Continuous:

1. Sue ... writing another book next year.
2. John and Mary ... talking on the phone.
3. I need an umbrella because it ... raining now
4. We ... walking down the street when it began to rain.
5. It was beautiful yesterday evening when we went out for a walk, it ... not raining, the sun ... shining.

2. Put the verbs into the correct form (present progressive):

1. Mr Jones (not to clean) his yard now.
2. Timothy (to feed) his dog at the moment.
3. Our neighbours (to wash) their car?
4. I (to wash) my hair.
5. The children (not to brush) their boots now.
6. What he (to do) at the moment? – He (to fix) his bicycle.
7. John and his friend (to work) in the library.
8. The dog (to lie) on the rug near the door?
9. What they (to talk) about?

3. Put the verbs into the correct form (past progressive).

1. When I phoned my friends, they (to play) monopoly.
2. Yesterday at six I (to prepare) dinner.

3. The kids (to play) in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
4. I (to practice) the guitar when he came home.
5. We (not/to cycle) all day.
6. While Aaron (to work) in his room, his friends (to swim) in the pool.
7. I tried to tell them the truth but they (not/to listen).
8. What (you /to do) yesterday?
9. Most of the time we (to sit) in the park.

4. Put the verbs into the correct form (future progressive).

1. At midnight we (to sleep).
2. This time next week we (to sit) at the beach.
3. They (to dance) all night.
4. He (not/to play) all afternoon.
5. I (not/to work) all day.
6. (to drive /she) to London tomorrow morning?
7. (cook / they) that delicious meal again?

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Времена группы Perfect»

Задание 1. Проверка знания правил образования и употребления Present Perfect (устно):

1. Назовите вспомогательные глаголы, которые используются в Present Perfect.
2. Какое окончание прибавляется к **правильным** глаголам во времени Present Perfect?
3. Каким временем переводятся на русский язык предложения во времени Present Perfect (прошедшим, настоящим или будущим)?
4. Назовите **не менее трех** обстоятельств времени, которые обычно употребляются в предложениях во времени Present Perfect.
5. Какая колонка таблицы неправильных глаголов соответствует Participle II?

Задание 2. Измените предложение на время Present Perfect.

1. Are you putting the dishes on the table?
2. She is taking the dirty plates from the table.
3. Are the pupils writing a dictation?
4. She is telling them an interesting story.
5. Kate is not sweeping the floor.

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки употребляя глагол в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk.
2. He just (to come) home.
3. Nick (to play) football yesterday.
4. You ever (to be) to New York?
5. He (not yet to eat) today.

Задание 4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. I _____ (never / go) to Vienna.

2. My great-great-grandfather _____ (have) five sisters.
3. He _____ (live) in Manila for a year when he was a student.
4. Oh no! I _____ (lose) my wallet!
5. At the last weekend, they _____ (play) football, then they _____ (go) to a restaurant.

Практическое занятие

Тема: «Времена группы Perfect»

Задание 1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. My sister ... (to practise) for two months before that concert.
2. The boys ... (to fish) for three hours before Tom caught the first fish.
3. We ... (to discuss) that problem for more than an hour before we found the right solution.
4. Henry ... (to wait) for half an hour before he saw his girlfriend getting off the tram.
5. Driving to the hospital was difficult as it ... (to snow) all night.
6. Polly ... (to study) economy since she entered university.
7. Ron's collection of coins was valuable as he ... (to collect) them since he was a schoolboy.
8. When Sam returned home we ... (to watch) that TV programme for a quarter of an hour already.
9. Bill's coat and mittens were wet because he ... (to play) snowballs with his friends in the yard.
10. David was irritated because the police inspector ... (to ask) him questions for more than an hour.

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Perfect Tense или Past Perfect Continuous Tense. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Julia wanted to sit down as she ... (stand) at work all day long.
2. She ... (learn) "Eugene Onegin" by the winter.
3. The rain stopped but there were a lot of puddles because it ... (rain) heavily.
4. Olivia and Victor ... (chat) via Skype for two hours when the connection broke.
5. They ... (decorate) the New Year tree before the children arrived.
6. Bob ... (eat up) all the muffins by lunchtime.
7. My sister ... (do) her homework since early morning.
8. I knew that our parents ... (grow) watermelons in their greenhouse since they bought the house.
9. He ... (lose) much weight by the end of the year.
10. Brown understood the problems of his agency because he ... (work) for it since 2000.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Времена и формы английского языка»

Задание 1. Составьте вопросительные предложения, запишите перевод:

1. birthday / is / when / your?
2. many / How / cards / did / get / you?
3. do / What / like / you / presents?
4. mum / What / make / did / cake / your?
5. at the party / you / did / what / do?
6. like / you / parties / do / Why?
7. summer / are / this / where / you / going?
8. there / going / How / you / are?
9. take / going / to / what / you / are?
10. with / are / you / Who / going?
11. do / going / to / you / there / What / are?
12. you / stay / going / to / are / Where?
13. what / playing / dad / sports / your / games / is / of / fond?
14. roller-skate / when / learn / you / to / did?
15. of / afraid / are / swimming / you?

Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Simple. Запишите перевод:

1. Aren't you about to finish with the dishes? You _____ (wash) the dishes for thirty minutes or more. How long can it take you to wash the dishes?
2. We _____ (go) to the Steak House restaurant many times. The food is excellent.
3. A: What is that sound? B: A car alarm _____ (ring) somewhere down the street. It _____ (drive) me crazy —I wish it would stop! It _____ (ring) for more than twenty minutes.
1. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? I understood Swedish when I _____ (be) a child, but I _____ (forget) it all.
2. What's that dent in the side of the car? You _____ (have) an accident?
3. I'm sorry, John's not here; he _____ (go) to the dentist. He _____ (have) trouble with a tooth for some time.
4. This cassette recorder is broken. You _____ (play) about with it?
5. Your Italian is very good. You _____ (study) it long?
6. Do you mind if I clear the table? You _____ (have) enough to eat?
7. Ann never _____ (go) camping. She _____ (not sleep) in a tent.
8. Frank, where have you been? We _____ (wait) for you since 1 p.m.
9. I'm not surprised he _____ (fail) that exam. He _____ (not / work) hard recently.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Будущее технологий. The Present Continuous Tense»

Задание 1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужное время (Present Simple or Present Continuous), переведите:

1. —What you (do) here? —I (wait) for a friend. 2. —He (speak) French? —Yes, he (speak) French well. 3. Someone (knock) at the door. 4. Don't go into the classroom. The students (write) a dictation there. 5. The man who (read) a book is

our English teacher. 6. Let's go for a walk. It (not/rain). 7. — Where is Joe? — He (look for) his key. 8. Don't disturb Ed. He (do) his homework. 9. We usually (watch) TV One but tonight we (watch) TV Two for a change. 10.—What's that noise? —Sam (play) ball.

Задание 2. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

Я сейчас читаю книгу. Не мешай мне. Что делаешь? — Я рисую. Мой брат ждет меня внизу. Кто плачет? — Моя сестра плачет. Джейн хорошо поет. Слышишь? Она поет сейчас. Кто-то идет сюда. Я слышу шаги.

Задание 3. Прочтите текст, устно переведите и сделайте задание True/False.

Professor Stephen Hawking, one of the world's most renowned scientists, has warned that robots and machines with artificial intelligence could one day mean the end of us all. Professor Hawking recently told the BBC in an interview that: "The development of full artificial intelligence (AI) could spell the end of the human race." The famous cosmologist made his warning in response to a question about an update to the app he uses to allow him to communicate. Hawking suffers from motor neuron disease (also known as ALS) and needs a special voice synthesizer to talk. The update will be able to predict words he might want to use based on his previous communication.

Hawking said that AI has given many benefits to many people. He said it is still in its early stages of development, but when it becomes more sophisticated, it could prove a threat to our existence. He said: "It would take off on its own, and re-design itself at an ever increasing rate. Humans, who are limited by slow biological evolution, couldn't compete, and would be superseded." This is not the first time he has issued such a warning. He gave a more chilling warning in April 2014, saying: "One can imagine such technology outsmarting financial markets, out-inventing human researchers, out-manipulating human leaders, and developing weapons we cannot even understand."

1.	The article says Stephen Hawking is a renewed scientist.	T / F
2.	Stephen Hawking spoke about artificial intelligence to the BBC.	T / F
3.	Professor Hawking's job is a cosmologist.	T / F
4.	A special app will predict the words Stephen Hawking might need.	T / F
5.	Hawking said AI could be a threat if it becomes more sophisticated.	T / F
6.	Hawking said AI would evolve at a slower rate than human evolution.	T / F
7.	This is the first time Hawking has warned of the threat from A.I.	T / F
8.	Hawking said A.I would not be better than humans at inventing things.	T / F

Практическое занятие

Тема «Компьютеры и их функции. The Present Continuous Tense»

Задание 1. Прочтите текст, устно переведите и ответьте на вопросы:

Computers quickly entered into our life. They have changed our lives for the better. The modern computing machines present one of the most achievements of human thought, that is why it's difficult to imagine our life without this clever machine.

Today we almost use PCs in every office, in every house, in every school, on airplanes, etc. The user of the computer can be a writer and an artist, a doctor and an engineer, a musician and a teacher. It is the universal tool which is capable to help everyone.

Computers in manufacturing

Numerous factories use computers to control machines that make products. A computer turns on and off and adjusts their operations when necessary. Without computers, it would be impossible for engineers to perform the enormous number of calculations needed to solve many technological problems.

Architectural and civil engineers use the computers in designing complicated bridges, official institutions, shopping centers and other structures.

The robot

The Robot is also controlled by the computer. The Robot is a mechanical device. It can carry out the work, which for people proves to be too heavy or even impossible, for instance, in conditions of strong fierce frost. Quite often one robot can change two workers at the plant.

Computers in research

Computers help in the building of spacecraft, and they assist flight engineers in launching, controlling and tracking the vehicles. Computers also are used to develop equipment for exploring the moon and planets. Computers have been of tremendous help to researchers in the biological, physical and social sciences. Astronomers use computers to guide telescopes and to process photographic images of planets and other objects in space.

Computers in art

Computers can be used to compose music, write poems and produce drawings and paintings. A work generated by a computer may resemble that a certain artist in birth style and form, or it may appear abstract or random. Computers are also used in the study of the fine arts, particularly, literature. They have also been programmed to help scholars identify paintings and sculptures from ancient civilizations.

Questions for general understanding:

1. What has changed our lives for the better?
2. Where do we use PCs?
3. Name a mechanical device?
4. Do computers help in the building of spacecraft?
5. Why do our students like computer lessons?
6. Where can computers store huge amount of information?

Задание 2. Определите верное(True) и неверное(False) высказывание.

1. Without computers it would be impossible for engineers to perform the enormous number of calculations.
2. Architectural and civil engineers can't design complicated bridges and other structures with the help of computers.
3. Computers have not been of tremendous help to researchers in the biological, physical and social sciences.
4. Computer is the universal tool which isn't capable to help everyone.

5. One robot can change two workers at the plant.
6. Computers can be used to compose music, write poems and produce drawings and paintings.
7. Today, computers are big, slow and can store little information on magnetic media.

Задание 3. Сделайте предложения отрицательными, переведите их.

Molly is translating an article. Jack and Sam are gathering pears in the garden. It is getting warm. We are climbing a mountain. You are playing basketball now. The children are washing hands in the bathroom. My grandfather is reading a newspaper now. My family is having supper now. Angela is ironing her dress now. I'm looking for my kitten now.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Части компьютера. The Past Continuous Tense»

Задание 1. Прочтите текст, устно переведите его и составьте 10 вопросов разного типа к нему, выписать выделенные слова в словарь:

A computer is an electronic machine which can accept data in a certain form, process the data, and give the results of the processing in a specified format as information.

First, data is fed into the computer's memory. Then, when the program is run, the computer performs a set of instructions and processes the data. Finally, we can see the results(the output) on the screen or in printed form.

A computer system consists of two parts: hardware and software. **Hardware** is any electronic or mechanical part you can see or touch. **Software** is a set of instructions, called a program, which tells the computer what to do.

There are three basic hardware sections: the **central processing unit (CPU)**, **main memory** and **peripherals**.

Perhaps the most influential components is the central processing unit. Its function is to execute program instructions and coordinate the activities of all the other units. In a way, it is the "brain" of the computer. The main memory (a collection of RAM chips) holds the instructions and data which are being processed by the CPU. Peripherals are the physical units attached to the computer. They include storage devices and input/output devices.

Storage devices (hard drives, DVD drives or flash drives) provide a permanent storage of both data and programs. **Disk drives** are used to read and write data on disks. **Input devices** enable data to go into the computer's memory. The most common input devices are the **mouse** and the **keyboard**. **Output devices** enable us to extract the finished product from the system. For example, the computer shows the output on the **monitor** or prints the results onto paper by means of a **printer**.

On the rear panel of the computer there are several **ports** into which we can plug a wide range of peripherals – a modem, a digital camera, a scanner, etc. They allow communication between the computer and the devices. Modern desktop PC's have USB ports and memory card readers on the front panel.

Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форму Past Continuous.

1. While I _____ (to copy) the exercise, my friends _____ (to describe) a picture.
2. When we came in, the children _____ (to clean) their desks.
3. We met her at the bus stop. She _____ (to wait) for the bus.
4. Some of the children _____ (to ski) while other children _____ (to skate). Everybody _____ (to have) a lot of fun.
5. When we came the family _____ (to get) everything ready for Christmas. Bob and Helen _____ (to decorate) the Christmas tree.
6. The girls _____ (to feed) the birds in the garden while the boys _____ (to make) a bird-house.

Задание 3. Задайте вопросы к предложениям, используя слова и фразы в скобках. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When I went into the yard, the boys were playing, (football)
2. When we were playing, Bob was shouting. (loudly)
3. I met Victor in the street. He was running quickly, (where)
4. The weather was fine, the sun was shining, (all day)
5. Nick was watching his little sister in the garden. (why)
6. His sister was helping him to pack his things when I came, (what things)
7. They were cooking dinner at that time, (with whom)
8. I was waiting for him at 3 o'clock yesterday. (where)
9. He was looking for something when I came in. (what)
10. They were laughing when I entered the classroom. (why)

Практическое занятие

Тема «Компьютерное оборудование. The Past Continuous Tense»

Задание 1. Вставьте в пропуски слова из рамки. Прочтите диалог по ролям, переведите его на русский язык.

help; models; operating; fast; expanded; suitable; practical; DVD; operating system; music.

Assistant: Do you need any (1)..... ?

Paul: Um, yes, we're looking for a Mac computer. Have you got any fairly basic ones?

Assistant: Yes, sure. If you'd like to come over here.

Paul: What different models are there?

Assistant: At the moment we've got these two (2)..... : the iMac, which is a desktop computer with an Intel Core 2 Duo processor (3)..... at 2.33 gigahertz, and the portable MacBook, which has a processor running at 2.0 gigahertz. Core Duo technology actually means two cores, or processors, built into a single chip, offering up to twice the speed of a traditional chip.

Paul: So they're both very (4)..... , then. And which one has more memory? I mean, which has more RAM?

Assistant: Well, the iMac has two gigabytes of RAM, which can be (5)..... up to three gigabytes, and the MacBook has one gigabyte, expandable to two gigabytes. It all depends on your needs. The iMac is (6)..... for home users and small offices. The MacBook is more (7)..... if you travel a lot.

Paul: And what' the storage capacity of the hard drive?

Assistant: The iMac has a storage capacity of 500 gigabytes, and the MacBook has a hard drive of 160 gigabytes.

Paul: Do they have a (8)..... drive?

Assistant: Yes, they each come with a DVD SuperDrive that lets you burn all types of DVDs and CDs. And they feature a camera built right into a display so you can start a video chat instantly.

Paul: And how much do they cost?

Assistant: The iMac is £819 and the MacBook is £1,029. They both come with wireless networking and Bluetooth.

Paul: What about the (9)..... ?

Assistant: Well, every Mac comes with the latest version of Mac OS pre-installed; that includes internet software and some programs to organize and edit your photos, (10)..... and movies.

Paul: OK, well, thanks very much. I think I need to go away and think about it for a bit.

Задание 2. Дополните вопросы и ответы глаголами в Past Continuous.

— Mr. Rambler , what _____ you _____ (do) at 6.30 ?

— Oh, I _____ (read) at that time in my room.

— Were you? _____ you really _____ (read)?

What _____ you _____ (read) at that time? — A book.

— Did your friends see you then? — No, they didn't. They _____ (watch TV).

— What _____ they _____ (watch)? — Some film. But why?

— Some people saw a man who _____ (try) to kill an elephant at that time. We think it was you.

Задание 3. Составьте вопросы в Past Continuous. Используйте вопросительные слова в скобках.

1. Were you watching TV at 11 o'clock last night? (when)

2. We were speaking about books at the lesson. (what, where)

3. After school they were practising a new game. (alternative)

4. When I came, Nick was cleaning his room, (what)

5. He was returning to his camp with a pail of water. (where?)

Практическое занятие

Тема «Компьютерная грамотность. The Future Continuous Tense»

Задание 1. Match the words with their definitions

1	a browser	A	to artistically arrange the shape or layout of something
2	to click	B	a series of interconnected computers and databases around the world
3	content	C	1) to press the button on a computer mouse 2) to make a small, sharp sound
4	to design	D	to determine the size, shape and form of a written document
5	to format	E	the size, shape and form of a written document
6	a format	F	a program used to view the Internet
7	Internet (Net)	G	a series of commercial, educational and governmental web pages on the Internet

8	to lay out	H	to design the technical arrangement of a web page, building, garden, etc.
9	World Wide Web	I	subject matter; the main idea of a book, a paper or a web page

Задание 2. Fill in all the gaps using the words from the Exercise 1 and translate the sentences.

1. I don't like the _____ of that building. The entrance is too small, and there are no windows in the lounge. 2. They cannot simply reproduce that book without his permission. The _____ legally protects it from unauthorized reproduction. 3. When you _____ a document in a word processing program, you change the size, shape and font of the words. 4. The book which Richard wrote is fascinating. The _____ is both thought-provoking and educational. 5. When I pressed that button, I heard a loud _____. I hope I didn't break the computer. 6. Internet Explorer and Firefox are _____. 7. She attended a school for fashion _____. 8. The Web is an international collection of commercial and educational sites on the _____. 9. The "www" in an Internet address stands for _____.

Задание 3. Составьте предложения, используя the Future Continuous Tense.

1. Sue/to do/homework/at 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
2. We/to sunbathe/from 9 to 12 o'clock/tomorrow morning.
3. Nick and Jack/to drive/to Berlin/at this time/next Monday.
4. You/to have/a conference/from 3 to 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
5. My cousin/ to practise/in the gym/at 7 o'clock/tomorrow evening.
6. Nelly and Diana/to rest/in Hawaii/at this time/next week.
7. We/to dance/at the party/all the evening/tomorrow.
8. Kate/to visit/ her grandparents/all day/next Saturday.
9. They/to prepare/ to the wedding party/all next week.
10. I/to travel/around Canada/for two weeks/next month.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Компьютерное оборудование в моем колледже. The Future Continuous Tense»

Задание 1. Переведите текст (письменно).

There are many computer classes at our technical school. We can get basic computer skills for our future specialty there. We study some applications: Word 7.0, Excel 7.0, NetWare and others. At our computer lessons we print texts, draw graphs and electronic tables, create databases, translate texts, create new files and prepare projects. Our students like computer lessons very much because computers can do many lessons more interesting and convincing.

Today computers can store huge amount of information on magnetic media and any item of this information can be obtained in a few milliseconds and displayed or printed for the user. We all use PCs to make our life easier.

Задание 2. Напишите мини-сочинение «Компьютерное оборудование в моем колледже» (8-10 предложений).

Задание 3. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. At this time tomorrow we will be watching a new play in the theatre. 2. I will be having lunch with our business partners from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow. 3. Mike will be interviewing a famous showman at 6 o'clock next Thursday. 4. We will be discussing this project at our morning meeting next Wednesday. 5. My lawyer will be waiting for us in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. 6. The workers will be repairing the road in the city centre for two days next week. 7. The students will be writing a test from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. next Tuesday. 8. My friends will be playing cricket from 5 till 7 o'clock next evening. 9. I will be flying to Cairo at this time next Sunday. 10. Alice will be walking in the park with her daughter at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Практическое занятие

Тема: Аудирование «Компьютерная мышь»

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст.

History of the development of the mouse

The computer mouse emerged during the work of a group of scientists at Stanford University, led by Douglas Engelbart, on a project of new light feathers for radar systems. The goal of the development team was to create the most convenient way to enter information and human-computer interaction.

On December 9, 1968, engineer Douglas Engelbart, speaking at a computer exhibition in California, presented a wooden box with two wheels, one button and a cord that connected it to a computer. By moving this device over the table surface, Engelbart controlled the cursor on the screen in real time. This is how the first computer mouse was introduced. The wire of the first mouse was not in front, but behind, which made the manipulator look like a known rodent. This is where the name of the device comes from. One of Engelbart's team members, engineer Bill English, recalls that after the demonstration of the first mouse, a deathly silence reigned in the hall. Then everyone started to applaud. Then Engelbart's team realized that they had created something special.

The computer mouse was further developed in the laboratory of the Xerox company. Here she was upgraded and equipped with a ball drive, which has been a constant attribute of this device for two decades. A computer mouse ball drive was developed in 1972. Instead of wheels, the rotation of which determined the position of the cursor on the crane, a ball and two rollers were installed in the mouse. When the manipulator was moving, the ball rotated, setting in motion the rollers pressed against it. One of these rollers is responsible for moving the cursor vertically, the second horizontally. The first commercial computer to ship with a mouse was the Xerox 8010 Star Information System, introduced in 1981. Then the mouse had three buttons, and it cost \$ 400. In 2009 prices, adjusted for inflation, this equates to more than \$ 900.

In 1984, Apple acquired the patent for the use of the mouse. This, as well as the choice of the mouse as the main manipulator of the Windows operating system, made it as much an integral part of the computer as the keyboard.

Along with the device, the mice changed their appearance. From an angular and uncomfortable box, they have evolved to highly ergonomic devices, where every

little thing is thought out. In addition, over time, the mouse "fell off" the tail, and the abundance of buttons allows it to sometimes replace the keyboard. How many of these popular manipulators have been released over 40 years, one can only guess. It is known for certain that Logitech Corporation has produced a billion mice since 1982. For the invention of the computer mouse, which became a huge impetus in the development of useful little things for comfortable working at a computer, in 1997 Engelbart received the Lemelson-MIT prize of five hundred thousand dollars, which is the highest monetary award in any field of invention, in 1998 by Douglas Engelbart entered the National Inventors Hall of Fame, and in 2000 received the National Medal for Technology and Innovation from the hands of the President of the United States.

Задание 2. Запишите тезисно (на английском языке) историю создания компьютерной мышки.

Задание 3. Задайте к тексту 10 вопросов разного типа.

Задание 4. Запишите пропущенное слово.

1) The computer mouse emerged during the work of a group of scientists at _____ University.

2) On December 9, 1968, engineer _____ Engelbart, speaking at a computer exhibition in California, presented a wooden box with two wheels, one button and a cord that connected it to a computer.

3) The computer mouse was further developed in the laboratory of the _____ company.

4) In 1984, _____ acquired the patent for the use of the mouse.

5) In 2000 Engelbart received the National Medal for Technology and Innovation from the hands of the _____ of the United States.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Недостатки компьютеров в системе образования. Повторение времен группы Continuous»

Задание 1. Напишите сочинение «Недостатки компьютеров в системе образования», используя активную лексику (10 -12 предложений).

Задание 2. Упражнение раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Simple.

Aren't you about to finish with the dishes? You _____ (wash) the dishes for thirty minutes or more. How long can it take you to wash the dishes? We _____ (go) to the Steak House restaurant many times. The food is excellent. A: What is that sound? B: A car alarm _____ (ring) somewhere down the street. It _____ (drive) me crazy —I wish it would stop! It _____ (ring) for more than twenty minutes. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? I understood Swedish when I _____ (be) a child, but I _____ (forget) it all. What's that dent in the side of the car? You _____ (have) an accident? I'm sorry, John's not here; he _____ (go) to the dentist. He _____ (have) trouble with a tooth for some time. This cassette recorder is broken. You _____ (play) about with it? Your Italian is very good. You _____ (study) it long? Do you mind if I clear the table? You _____ (have) enough to eat? Ann never _____ (go) camping. She _____ (not sleep)

in a tent. Frank, where have you been? We _____(wait) for you since 1 p.m. I'm not surprised he _____(fail) that exam. He _____(not / work) hard recently.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Времена группы Continuous: Present, Past, Future»

Задание 1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

Alice and Ron ... (to sit) in a cafe now. It ... (not to snow) outdoors now. We ... (to wait) for our teacher in the classroom. I ... (to watch) the children playing in the yard. The girls ... (to argue) about what present to buy for Lewis. Andrew ... (not to have) a rest at the moment. Look! All the people ... (to come) into the hall. Unfortunately our experiment... (not to go) according to the plan. Pam ... (to stand) too close to the road. The students ... (not to have) a lecture now. Her health ... (to improve) day after day. The rainforests ... (to disappear) from our planet nowadays. The baby-sitter ... (not to look) after the child because the child ... (to sleep) now. Look! The guide ... (to point) at some ancient building. I... (not to discuss) this question now.

Задание 2. Use Past Indefinite or Past Continuous .

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 3. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place ? 4. What you (to do) when I rang you up ? 5. What he (to do) yesterday ? - He (to read) a book. 6. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday ? - He (to play) the piano. 7. When I came into the kitchen mother (to cook). 8. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 9. I (not to write) a letter to my friend the day before yesterday. 10. Last summer we (to be) in the country.

Задание 3. Use the verbs in Future Continuous

1. At this time tomorrow we (to have) an English class. 2. Don't worry ! I (to write) letters to you regularly. 3. When you come they (to train) in the gym. 4. Don't wait for me. I (to work) for some time. 5. While you are away we (to look after) your children. 6. Don't leave. We (to have) tea in a few minutes.

Задание 4. Use the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets.

1. The engineer (to explain) the operation of this device now. 2. Each scientist usually (to run) his test under different conditions. 3. The talk (to bring about) a discussion at the last conference. 4. If the atom (to have) a shortage of electrons, it will have a positive charge. 5. Our laboratory (to develop) a new semiconductor device this month. 6. Last night he (to speak) in favour of our suggestion. 7. The test (to come) to an end by the time they came. 8. The authors (to observe) the phenomenon in studies of a different kind all the year round.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Интернет»

Задание 1. Выполнить полный письменный перевод текста.

We can't imagine our lives without the internet, computers and other gadgets, which unite all the users of World Wide Web. The internet is a very important source of information for people. Nowadays, you can find there any necessary

information not only for education, or work but also for entertainment. Nowadays people communicate with each other, using the internet, social networks are very popular and people can't imagine their lives without online communication.

But we must say, that using the internet has both advantages and disadvantages. The internet influences us very much, especially young people. There exist dozens of diseases that are the result of playing computer games, and spending too much time in networks. We do sport and walk less and less and spend time, sitting at a computer. Also, using a computer, there exist a possibility to become a victim of online fraudsters, which can try to steal your money.

Internet became so popular nowadays because people can use it not only at home, in the personal computer, but also they can go online, using their mobile web. So we can get any information we want, no matter, whether we are at home or not. And in addition, the price of such mobile web is not so expensive.

Задание 2. Выписать из текста 10 новых слов и составить с ними 10 предложений.

Задание 3. Сопоставить и перевести:

1. virus	a. collects and sends private information from the infected computer to a third party;
2. spyware	b. an undesirable program which can replicate itself across a network;
3. Trojan horse	c. allows a hacker to access private information when he/she wishes.
4. keystroke logger or keylogger	d. a program which adds itself to an executable file, and can cause considerable damage to the data on the infected computer;
5. worm	e. records characters that are typed into a computer.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Происхождение интернета»

Задание 1. Соединить слова с их описанием, переведите.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | the brain of the computer; |
| 1. software | b. Sockets into which an external device may be connected. |
| 2. peripherals | magnetic device used to store information; |
| 3. main memory | d. section that holds programs and data while they are |
| 4. hard drive/hard disk | executed or processed. |
| 5. hardware | input devices attached to the CPU; |
| 6. input ports | results produced by the computer; |
| 7. output | g. the information which is presented to the computer. |
| 8. central processing unit (CPU) | h. programs which can be used on a particular computer system; |
| | physical parts that make up a computer system; |

Задание 2. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово, переведите предложение:

- A person who illegally accesses somebody else's computer over the internet is called a _____.
a. pirate; b. hack; c. hacker.
- A website which (in theory) cannot be accessed by a hacker is _____.
a. strong; b. secure; c. clean.

3. A website which can only be viewed by authorized people has _____ access.
a. reduced; b. small; c. restricted.
4. Unwanted advertising emails are popularly known as _____.
a. meatloaf; b. spam; c. sausages.
5. Software which blocks attempts by others to access your computer over the internet is called a _____.
a. firewall; b. fire blanket; c. fire engine.
6. It's essential to _____ your anti-virus protection regularly.
a. up-to-date; b. date; c. update.
7. Anti-virus software can _____ your computer for viruses.
a. detect; b. review; c. scan.
8. Anti-virus software can also _____ viruses on removable media, such as floppy disks.
a. detect; b. control; c. see.
9. When your anti-virus software subscription _____ ...
a. ends; b. stops; c. expires.
10. ... it's a good idea to _____ it immediately.
a. renew; b. renovate; c. replace.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Аудирование «Использование интернета»»

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст.

The Internet is for sure one of the greatest inventions of last century. The point is that the invention and implementation of it to different spheres of our life has completely changed the way we live it. It has transformed the process of communication, study, search of information and even the way of thinking. But are all these changes positive?

First of all, the existence of the Internet doubtlessly had enormous effect on our lives. Furthermore, it brought more opportunities that had been unachievable before. As for the process of communication, it's obvious that the appearance of the Internet has given us a chance to keep in touch with people from all over the world. We are able to hear and see our faraway relatives and friends as well as make a deal with clients and business partners from different continents. Moreover, we have unlimited access to any kind of information, which makes it easier to study and develop ourselves.

On the other hand, it's disputable if we use all these advantages or not. The unlimited access to information can be treated as drawback, because people are not motivated to get knowledge. In addition, the information that is available for everyone is not so desirable any more. The vast majority of teenagers waste their free time surfing useless websites and chatting with each other. They stopped communicating face to face and don't spend enough time outside. The problem is also that the Internet is like a drug for many people. More and more often we talk about the Internet addiction and how it ruins our lives. As for me, I can see a lot of advantages and new opportunities that the Internet allows us to use. Nevertheless, we have to be vigilant and do not become addicted.

Задание 2. Тезисно напишите основную идею текста.

Задание 3. Выписать 10 незнакомых слов из теста, найти в словаре их значение, составить 10 предложений с этими словами.

Задание 4. Задайте к тексту 10 вопросов разного типа.

Задание 5. Запишите пропущенное слово.

- 1) The Internet is for sure one of the greatest inventions of last _____.
- 2) It has transformed the process of _____, study, search of information and even the way of thinking.
- 3) As for the process of communication, it's obvious that the appearance of the Internet has given us a chance to keep in touch with people from all over the _____.
- 4) We have unlimited access to any kind of _____, which makes it easier to study and develop ourselves.
- 5) More and more often we talk about the _____ addiction and how it ruins our lives.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Виртуальная реальность»

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на вопросы к нему:

Not long ago computers were considered an amazing invention. Today they form part of our everyday life. The latest thing today is Virtual Reality. A Virtual Reality system can transport the user to exotic locations such as a beach in Hawaii or the inside of the human body.

The Virtual Reality system is still in the early stages of its development. At the moment it is necessary to put a large helmet on your head to see the simulated world and you have to wear a special glove on your hand in order to manipulate the objects you see there. Lenses and two miniature display screens inside the helmet create the illusion that the screen surrounds you on every side. You can «look behind» computer— generated objects, pick them up and examine them, walk around and see things from a different angle.

Already today Virtual Reality is used in medicine. In hospitals, surgeons could plan operations by first «travelling» through the brain, heart or lungs without damaging the body. It is also used in police training schools. In schools pupils could explore the Great Pyramid or study molecules from the inside. Developers of Virtual Reality say its potential is powerful.

The word which comes closest to describing Virtual Reality is «simulator». Virtual Reality technology resembles the flight simulators that are used to train pilots. But of course there are dangers as well as benefits. In the wrong hands Virtual Reality can be used for power fantasies and pornography.

Questions:

1. What is Virtual Reality
2. Why do you need to wear helmet and special glove?
3. What are the possible uses of Virtual Reality?
4. What are some of the disadvantages of Virtual Reality?
5. Do you think Virtual Reality is an important invention or not?

Задание 2. Переведите письменно 1,2- й абзацы (1 вариант), 3,4-й (2 вариант).

Практическое занятие

Тема «Эссе «Компьютерная зависимость»»

Задание: Напиши эссе по теме: «Компьютерная зависимость» (~20 предложений), используя пример:

The Internet is for sure one of the greatest inventions of last century. The point is that the invention and implementation of it to different spheres of our life has completely changed the way we live it. It has transformed the process of communication, study, search of information and even the way of thinking. But are all these changes positive?

First of all, the existence of the Internet doubtlessly had enormous effect on our lives. Furthermore, it brought more opportunities that had been unachievable before. As for the process of communication, it's obvious that the appearance of the Internet has given us a chance to keep in touch with people from all over the world. We are able to hear and see our faraway relatives and friends as well as make a deal with clients and business partners from different continents. Moreover, we have unlimited access to any kind of information, which makes it easier to study and develop ourselves.

On the other hand, it's disputable if we use all these advantages or not. The unlimited access to information can be treated as drawback, because people are not motivated to get knowledge. In addition, the information that is available for everyone is not so desirable any more. The vast majority of teenagers waste their free time surfing useless websites and chatting with each other. They stopped communicating face to face and don't spend enough time outside. The problem is also that the Internet is like a drug for many people. More and more often we talk about the Internet addiction and how it ruins our lives. As for me, I can see a lot of advantages and new opportunities that the Internet allows us to use. Nevertheless, we have to be vigilant and do not become addicted.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Социальные сети»

Задание 1. Прочтите и переведите текст (устно).

A network is a group of computers linked together. It consists of at least two computers joined by cables on the same desk or same office, but it can also mean thousands of computers across the world. The users of a network can share hardware (scanner, printer, fax machine, etc.), access data in other people's computers and run other programs stored in the network although not installed on their own computer.

A network consists of:

- nodes, that is to say different computers and devices;
- a connecting medium, such as cables or a wireless connection;
- routers, which are special computers enabled to send messages;
- switches, that is to say devices which help to select a specific path to follow.

Networks can be connected in different ways according to the area they cover.

Задание 2. Используя слова, составить устный рассказ о своем отношении к социальным сетям (или диалог).

Laptop – ноутбук

PC (Personal Computer) – персональный компьютер

Keyboard – клавиатура

Monitor – монитор

Hard drive – жесткий диск

Flash card (drive) – флешка

Floppy disc – дискета

Floppy disc drive – дисковод

Motherboard – материнская плата

Video card – видеокарта

Power supply – блок питания

Internal modem – встроенный модем

Power strip – сетевой фильтр

Software – программное обеспечение

Router – роутер

System unit – системный блок

Provider – провайдер

Memory – память

Display – экран

Sound card – звуковая карта

Case – компьютерный корпус

Computer mouse – компьютерная мышь

Mouse mat – коврик для мыши

Power indicator – индикатор питания

Data cable – кабель данных

Copier – ксерокс

Fax – факс

Computer desk – компьютерный стол

Operating system – операционная система

Overload – перезагрузка

Query – запрос

Security – безопасность

Практическое занятие

Тема «Подготовка к трудоустройству: составление и заполнение документации»

Задание. Составить устный рассказ о себе для трудоустройства на работу, используя пример.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Sergey Morozov. I'm 34 years old. I'm an experienced safety manager. I graduated from Moscow State University of Civil Engineering in 2003. I worked as a safety manager assistant for "Kearns International". My specific responsibilities included providing the work

environment safety. Currently I'm working as a safety manager for "Sea Transportation group". I'm responsible for providing and managing operational support in safety. I have extensive knowledge of laws concerning safety. I can describe myself as a hard-working, responsible and highly organized person. I often have to deal with difficult situations and take quick decisions. One of my main strength is the ability to work under pressure. The job you are offering me would allow me to broaden my knowledge and experience with safety, which is my professional goal. I believe I am the right candidate for this position because I have a solid background for it. My knowledge, experience and my desire to learn new methods would allow me to contribute to your company. In my free time I enjoy playing chess and doing active sports.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Профессиональные качества. Сложное подлежащее»

Задание 1. Составить устный рассказ о своих профессиональных качествах, используя активную лексику:

Лексика по теме

Hard—working — трудолюбивый

Well—organized – организованный

Creative – креативный, творческий

Patient — терпеливый

Initiative — инициативный

Focused —сосредоточенный

Responsible — ответственный

Flexible – гибкий, уступчивый

Dynamic – активный, энергичный

Full of new ideas – полон новых идей

Experienced — опытный

Work well under pressure – хорошо работать под давлением

Adapt to new requirements – адаптироваться к новым требованиям

Work in a team (group) – работать в команде (группе)

Solve a problem – решать проблему

Have organizational skills – иметь организационные способности

Work experience – опыт работы

Higher education – высшее образование

Extensive knowledge – обширные знания

New challenge – новая сложная задача (вызов)

Exceed expectations – превышать ожидания

Qualification — квалификация

Contribution to a company – вклад в компанию

Achieve a goal – достигать цели

Preference – предпочтение

Задание 2. Перевести с английского на русский язык:

1. This scientist is supposed to deal with this project.

2. These people are believed to have survived.

3. She is certain to have prepared a report.

Задание 3. Перевести с русского на английский язык:

1. Вероятно, они купят новый компьютер для работы.

2. Предполагают, что он уже прошёл собеседование.

3. Сообщают, что его резюме было лучше всех.

Задание 4. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. He is said to know all about it.

2. He was said to have known the whole truth about it.

3. Yuri Gagarin is known to be the first man in the world to travel into space on the 12th of April, 1961.

4. The American astronaut Neil Armstrong is known to be the first man to walk on the moon.

5. He is believed to be innocent of the crime.

6. Innocent people were announced to have been murdered by terrorists.

7. The terrorist was announced to have been killed by his own bomb.

8. The exhibition of 19th century French painting is expected to open by the end of next week.

9. The number of the unemployed is reported to be increasing with every year.

10. The President of Russia was reported to speak to the nation on television tonight.

11. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists.

12. She was known to be an honest and hard-working girl.

13. He was expected to arrive at the weekend.

14. The Moscow Underground is said to be the finest in the world.

15. My close friend is known to have learned «Eugene Onegin» by heart.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Правила оформления резюме. Сложное дополнение»

Задание 1. Перевести резюме на русский язык, записать в конспект его основные пункты:

Ivan Ivanov

Personal information

Address:

201 Lenina Street, apt. 25,

Moscow, 215315, Russia

Email: your.name@gmail.com

Date of birth: 25th July 1985

Nationality: Russian

Marital status: single

Objective I am seeking a position with a company where I can use my ability to analyze data sets and prepare financial forecasts.

Education Lomonosov Moscow State University, department of Economics, Master's degree in Marketing (2001–2006).

Qualifications Marketing Specialist courses in Moscow Marketing College, started in 2014 up to present

Work experience Company Name 1, 2012–present

Moscow, Russia

Financial analyst

-Preparing business plans

- Planning investment activities and budget

-Analyzing data sets collected through all the departments

Personal qualities: Articulate, Broad-minded, Initiative

Задание 2. Перевести с русского на английский язык:

Я хочу, чтобы ты сходил в магазин. Я хотел бы, чтобы ты поиграл с ребенком.

Я видел, что он перешел дорогу

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки используя Complex Object.

Do you want (they / stay) at the hotel? I would like (the professor / look through) my report. We considered (he /be) an honest person. I would like (the dress / buy) by Sunday. He doesn't want (they / be late) for dinner.

Задание 4. Дополните предложения используя Complex Object.

They didn't notice us. We passed by. Mike heard Sam. She was playing the violin. I felt her hand. It was shaking. I heard them. They were arguing. We many times heard him. He told this story.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Составление резюме»

Задание. На основе предложенного резюме составить собственное письменно.

James McMinn

271 Green St

Ithaca, NY 14850

Home (817) 555-1301

Cell (817) 555-9261

OBJECTIVE

Accounting position with a CPA firm.

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Strong accounting knowledge and background.

Detail oriented and efficient

Strong analytical ability

Proficient in Word, WordPerfect, Excel, Microsoft Office, Lotus, Class, and

Peachtree Accounting,

EXPERIENCE

Accountant, 1999 to Present

Ocker & Associates, Indianapolis, Indiana

the Director of Accounting with accounts receivable. Prepared bi-weekly payroll journal entries, reconciled general ledger of accounts with Director of Accounts on a monthly basis, and annually assisted with year-end budget preparation.

Accounting Intern, 1994 - 1998

John Merrill & Associates, Taylor, Indiana

with accounts payable procedures, direct billing, control accounting, etc. Analyzed employee sales, prepared W-2's.

EDUCATION

B.S., Accounting, 1994

Indiana University, Bloomington, IA

Undergraduate Accolades & Involvements

Graduated *summa cum laude*.

Dean's List

Vice-President, IU Economics Society

Практическое занятие

Тема «Устройство на работу. Заполнение анкеты»

Задание 1. Вставьте пропущенные слова. Прочитайте диалог по ролям.

Устно переведите диалог на русский язык.

resume, company, candidate, duties, position, president, colleagues, representative, employer, career.

A JOB INTERVIEW

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: Please take a seat. We received your _____ last week. Your credentials are excellent.

SUSAN: Thank you.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: After you finished school you went to work for an insurance _____. What were your _____ there?

SUSAN: At first, I assisted the vice _____ of corporate sales. I did most of his legwork for him and took care of all the administrative duties.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: I see you were promoted twice.

SUSAN: Yes, currently I'm the regional sales _____.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: May I ask why you want to leave your present _____ after all this time?

SUSAN: The _____ you advertised offers me the opportunity to move into a managerial position. I believe this is the right step at this point in my _____.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: I see. You're a very interesting _____. I have to discuss your application with my _____. We'll get back to you next week.

SUSAN: Thank you very much.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: You're welcome.

Задание 2. Переведите анкету по трудоустройству на русский язык, на ее основе составить собственную анкету.

Application Form

Name, Surname Petrov

Age 45

Address 4 Moscovskaya Street, ap. 2 Phone 65797

Do you have a valid driver's licence? YES NO

Marital Status not married Dependents -

Education specialized secondary

Name of educational establishment Year graduated Course taken or degree

Kerch lyceum of services 2009 a turner

Languages

Russian/Ukrainian Excellent Good Fair

English Excellent Good Fair

Experience (give present or last position first)

Company - Vojkov's plant Address 1 Vojkova street

of business (industry) Employed (month and year)

metallurgical industry From 3 of May 2010 To 5 of June 2013

Position(s) held Supervisor's name

the book-keeper Popov Leonid

Describe your duties

working with balance sheets, negotiations with tax-services

Why did you leave

I was fired according to my wish

Personal references

Name, Surname Popov Leonid

Address 4 Gagarina street, ap.48 Phone (home)67823

Практическое занятие

Тема «Собеседование»

Задание. Перевести вопросы, которые обычно задаются на собеседовании, дать на них развернутые ответы на английском языке.

1. What type of position are you interested in? 2. Why do you think you would like this particular type of job? 3. What type of training have you had? 4. What type of work experience have you had? 5. Why do you want to work for this company? 6.

Why did you leave your last job? 7. Are you a sociable person? 8. What were your favourite courses at school? 9. Do you prefer working for yourself? 10. Do you need close supervision when you work? 11. What are your main strengths and weaknesses? 12. Are you willing to go anywhere the company needs you? 13. How do you spend your free time? 14. Why do you think we should hire you?

Практическое занятие

Тема «Правила телефонных переговоров»

Задание 1. Прочитайте по ролям диалог, переведите его.

Задание 2. Составь подобный диалог с соседом по парте (устно).

Tom is a student who wants to speak to Mr. Lau to arrange a visit to his company. Notice how Tom makes all the arrangements in one call.

Tom: calls
Secretary: Good morning, Asia Pacific Enterprises.
Tom: Hello, could I speak to Mr. Lau, please?
Secretary: Yes, I'll put you through. May I know who is calling?
Tom: Yes, my name is Tom Wu. I am a student at Hong Kong University. I am calling about a project we are doing.
Secretary: OK. Could you hold the line, please?
Mr. Lau: Hello, how can I help you?
Tom: My name is Tom Wu. I am a student at Hong Kong University. I am calling about a project we are doing on work experience. Mr. Chan from Eurasia Products said you might be able to help me. He is a friend of my uncle.
Mr. Lau: Yes, I know Mr. Chan... So?
Tom: Well, one of our assignments is to find out more about a particular company and the kind of work that it does.
Mr. Lau: Yes?
Tom: I wonder if you would mind if I visited your company one day next week and talk to some of your staff.
Mr. Lau: Hmmm, we are rather busy. What would you like to do exactly?
Tom: I would like to spend a day in your company and sit with one of your staff while they are working. I'd like to find out more about what the work involves.
Mr. Lau: Yes, well, as I said, we are very busy next week but you might be able to arrange a visit for you the week after.
Tom: Oh, that would be fine. Thank you. I don't want to cause you any trouble.
Mr. Lau: I will try to arrange something. Which day would you like to come?
Tom: Let me see... Wednesday is the best day for me.
Mr. Lau: No, sorry! We have an office meeting in the morning. How about Thursday?
Tom: Thursday, Thursday would be fine for me. What time is convenient for you?
Mr. Lau: 10 a.m. O.K.?
Tom: Yes, 10 am. Could you tell me where your office is?
Mr. Lau: On the 7th floor, Room 723. Please ask for my secretary.
Tom: Room 723... OK, then I'll come to your office in Room 723 at 10 am on Thursday the 25th.
Mr. Lau: O.K.
Tom: Thank you so much for your help. I look forward to meeting you.
Mr. Lau: Me too! Good luck with your project.

Tom: Thank you. Goodbye.

Mr. Lau: Bye.

Tom: hangs up

Практическое занятие

Тема «Лексика телефонных переговоров»

Задание. Составить диалог на английском используя эти фразы.
Записать его.

Приглашаем к телефону:

Could/Can/May I speak to..., please? – Могу я поговорить с..., пожалуйста?

May I speak to Harry? – Будьте добры Гарри!

Is Jane in? – Джейн на месте?

Отвечаем, что человека нет на месте:

He is not here. – Его нет.

Mr Peterson is out at the moment. – Мистер Питерсон вышел.

I'm afraid he's out at the moment. – Боюсь, что его нет сейчас.

Jane isn't here right now. – Джейн сейчас нет.

I am afraid he's in a meeting now. – Боюсь, он сейчас на совещании.

He is talking on another phone now. – Он сейчас говорит по другому телефону.

She is not in the office at the moment. – Ее сейчас нет в офисе.

Спрашиваем и отвечаем, когда человек вернется:

When will he be in? – Когда он будет?

In about 3 hours. – Часа через 3.

He'll be back in 20 minutes. – Он вернется через 20 минут.

She'll be back in an hour. – Она будет через час.

Спрашиваем о возможности перезвонить:

Can you call me back, please? – Не могли бы Вы мне перезвонить, пожалуйста?

Could you call again a bit later, please? – Вы могли бы перезвонить немного позже?

Try calling again later. – Попробуйте перезвонить позже.

Спрашиваем и называем номер телефона:

What is your telephone number? – Какой Ваш номер телефона?

Can you leave your phone number, please? – Не могли бы Вы оставить свой номер?

Could I get your phone number, please? – Могу я узнать Ваш номер?

My telephone number is... – Мой номер телефона...

You can reach me at... – Вы можете связаться со мной по номеру...

Call me at... – Позвоните мне по номеру...

Просим и предлагаем что-то сообщить:

Can you please tell me... – Скажите, пожалуйста...

Can I get your name? – Могу я узнать Ваше имя?

What message would you like to leave? – Что бы Вы хотели передать?

Could/Can/May I take a message? – Я могу ему что-то передать?

Would you like to leave a message? – Вы хотели бы оставить сообщение?

Is there any message? – Что-нибудь передать?

Tell him I will call in the evening, please. – Скажи ему, что я позвоню вечером, пожалуйста.

Tell him Mary phoned and I'll call again at half past two. – Передайте, что звонила Мэри, и я перезвоню в 14:30.

Ответ на просьбу:

Yes, certainly, I'll pass on your message. – Да, конечно, я передам Ваше сообщение.

I'll make sure he gets the message. – Я прослежу, чтобы он получил Ваше сообщение.

Обращаемся с просьбой повторить:

Could you repeat that, please? – Повторите еще раз, пожалуйста.

I'm sorry, I didn't get that. Could you say it again, please? – Извините, я не совсем понял(а). Не могли бы Вы повторить сказанное?

I'm sorry, I can't hear you very well. – Извините, я плохо Вас слышу.

Предлагаем перезвонить:

Please call again... – Перезвоните, пожалуйста...

Практическое занятие

Тема «Деловой телефонный разговор»

Задание 1. Переведите диалог на русский язык письменно, обращая внимание на использование делового стиля.

A: And now I'd like to discuss with you the year results of our new contract with the "TechArt Group".

B: So the contract was signed 10 months ago and in the beginning the outcome was under a big question. We provided them with high quality raw materials for their production chain but one supply was with a big percentage of waste.

A: So how did you solve the problem?

B: We changed the delivery and suggested them a discount on the following dispatch. Now our total turnover is over 2 billion dollars. It is 5% higher than what we expected.

A: That is a good outcome. Are they going to sign a contract for the next year deliveries?

B: Yes, they certainly will. They are happy with our delivery terms and payments. And what is more, we are discussing their new project now.

A: It is great. Keep working this way.

Задание 2. Выпишите 10 незнакомых слов в словарь, составьте с ними предложения.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Переговоры с партнером»

Задание 1. Прочтите и переведите диалог на русский язык:

–Hello, Mr. Collins.

-Good morning, Mr. Evans.

-So we've met to discuss our future mutual development.

-Yes. Our businesses can produce much more together rather than by themselves. You specialize in marketing and we specialize in producing high-quality goods. That is going to give an amazing synergy.

-I hope it will. Have you seen the contract yet?

-Yes. My lawyers looked it through and I am ready to sign and start working.

-That's great. So I suggest celebrating such a move in our development. In our company we have a tradition to meet outside the office on a yearly basis. So why don't we commit this year gathering to our agreement?

-That is a very good idea.

Задание 2. Составить деловой диалог с одноклассником, представить его аудитории.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Неофициальный телефонный разговор»

Задание. Составить телефонный разговор в письменной форме (не менее 20 фраз).

Практическое занятие

Тема «Сложносочиненное предложение»

Задание 1. Переведите предложения на русский язык (устно).

1) Batman is a hero, and he is successful in catching the criminals in his city. 2) His dog has won many prizes, but she doesn't know many tricks. 3) You could cry like a baby, or you can clean your room like an adult. 4) He turned, and Lena thought he was really going, but he stopped and came back. 5) Take this, please, or I shall give it to somebody else. 6) Either you write the letter or I have to do it — but the letter must be written. 7) We were willing to wait, for George was not often late. 8) Neither did they go to New York, nor did she come to them. 9) He was very tired; his face was pale and worn. 10) The wind was fresh and strong; clouds were flying fast.

Задание 2. Вставьте союзы там, где необходимо, переведите предложения (устно).

1. Nowadays he was busy ... he saw few of his old friends.
2. He ... spoke better, ... also he spoke more correctly.
3. I have not much news to convey ... there are some things to add.
4. Honey is sweet, ... the bee stings.
5. ... you must improve your work, ... I shall dismiss you.
6. You can take a bus, ... we can walk together.

Задание 3. Составить 10 сложносочиненных предложений (устно).

Практическое занятие

Тема «Образование сложносочинённых предложений с помощью союзов and, or, but, either ... or, neither ... nor, yet, still, for»

Задание 1. Объедините 2 предложения, используя either ... or или neither ... nor. Переведите предложения письменно.

1. She can put on a dress. She can put on a suit. 2. He hasn't got any pens. He hasn't got any pencils. 3. Ann has no sons. Ann has no daughters. 4. I'd like chocolate. I'd like ice cream.

Задание 2. Вставьте either ... or или neither ... nor. переведите предложения.

1. - Did anybody come to see you last week? Nobody did ... Julia ... John was there.

2. – Have they arrived yet? No, they haven't. But I expect them ... today ... tomorrow. 3. Borrow some money from your friends. ...Ann ... Mary will help you. 4. ... my words ... Dad's arguments had any effect on him. 5. It's getting dark. You must ... go at once ... wait till tomorrow. 6. What's happened to Jim? He has ... written ... phoned. 7. Inside the examination room we could ... smoke ... talk. 8. The room was ... comfortable ... clean, was it? 9. Haven't you heard that Sally lives not far from us? She has ... bought a new flat ... rented it. 10. I'd like to help you a little. I can ... walk the dog ... go shopping.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Бессоюзные сложноподчиненные предложения»

Задание 1. Translate into English using «I wish»:

I wish you had told me about it last week. I wish you were interested in history. We wish you mentioned this news. I wish I had never started this course. I wish I were coming with you tomorrow. I wish you were not ill. I wish it were summer now. I wish my sister had accepted my offer. I wish you hadn't given me a lift.

Задание 2. Переведите предложения на английский.

Ты можешь плакать как ребенок или ты можешь прибрать комнату как взрослый. Я знаю, почему он убежал. Я копил деньги, чтобы купить iPad. Не смотря на то, что на вечеринку меня пригласил мой друг, я не хочу идти. Моя собака ждала нас у дверей, пока мы не пришли домой. Птица, которую мы увидели, внезапно улетела. Мы выиграли игру, потому что работали друг с другом как команда.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Сложноподчиненное предложение»

Задание 1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:

1) This juice is not what we used to taste in America. 2) Who will become the new administrator is still unknown. 3) Today their doctor told them how one renews his health. 4) Diamonds are natural fossil which attracts millions of people. 5) After he returned from the village, he looks unhappy. 6) I never thought I should meet you once more. 7) I listen to the music my friend suggested me to listen to. 8) I visited the exhibition you wanted me to go to.

Задание 2. Переведи предложения на русский.

He writes that he is coming to Moscow. I know that they are at home. When I was in Kiev, I met Petrov. We know (that) they're doing well. I know they are here. When I was a student, I lived in Kiev. Please stay here until I return. Please wait

for him , here till he comes back. As soon as he saw us, he came towards us. Please give me this book to read after you have finished it. You should see the doctor before you go back to work. While I'm writing this, you can read a newspaper. Can I have this book to read if it's interesting? I couldn't go to the Institute yesterday because I was ill. As my lessons begin at half past eight, I have to get up at seven in the morning. My friend works hard at his English, as he wants to speak the language well.

Задание 3. Составить 5 сложноподчиненных предложений.

Практическое занятие

Тема « Структура английского письма»

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести письма на русский язык (устно):

Письмо-приглашение (Letter of Invitation)

Dear Charles Milton,
I would like to invite you to a seminar that I'm confident will interest you. The 3D Technologies Seminar held at the Moscow Crocus Congress Centre on June 13 will feature lectures by several key programmers and designers in the field of 3D modeling, with topics including trilinear filtering, anti-aliasing and mipmapping.

I am enclosing 3 tickets for you. I hope that you decide to attend and I am looking forward to seeing you there.

Best regards,

Igor Petrov,

Managing Director Ltd. The company "Center"

Tel: +7 912 XXXXXXXX

Письмо о приеме на работу (Letter of Acceptance)

Mrs Jane Tumin	HR Manager
Sommertim 7834	Irving Street
Denver, Colorado	Lean Street
Mrs 9034	Cody Street
Denver, Colorado	90345
USA, February 15,	2016
Dear Mrs Lean	
With reference to our telephone conversation yesterday I am glad to tell you that we offer you the position of Senior Lawyer in our company. You will be provided with company car according to the corporate policy and full medical insurance. Your salary will be \$100 000 per year according to your request. You may learn about job conditions in job offer attached to this letter.	
With Jane HR Manager	respect, Tumin,

Задание 2. Выписать незнакомые слова в словарь.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Основные принципы неофициальной переписки. Наречия *some, any* и их производные»

Задание 1. Вспомнить основные принципы неофициальной переписки.

Задание 2. Выбрать *a, an, some or any*. Устно перевести.

1. Is there _____ milk in the crystal glass?

— No, there isn't _____ milk in the crystal glass

There's _____ juice in the crystal glass.

2. — Are there _____ sausages on the round plate?

-There aren't _____ sausages on the round plate.

There are _____ sandwiches on the round plate.

3. -Is there _____ glass on the wooden table?

— No, there isn't _____ glass on the wooden table.

There's _____ cup on the wooden table.

Задание 3. Выбрать *a, an, some, any*. Устно перевести.

1. There's _____ angel on the top.

2. There are _____ ornaments on the tree.

3. Are there _____ lights on the tree?

4. There isn't _____ Christmas tree in the house.

5. There's _____ jam on the wooden table.

6. Is there _____ bread in the basket?

7. There aren't _____ vegetables in the fridge.

Задание 4. Выбрать *some/any/no*. Устно перевести.

1. There is _____ tea in the crystal glass, but it is very hot.

2. There is _____ fresh milk in the fridge. I can't make porridge.

3. Are there _____ tasty apples in the bag?

4. There isn't _____ jam on the round plate.

5. There are _____ bananas on the wooden table. They are yellow.

6. There is _____ butter on the plate.

7. There is _____ cheese on the table, but there're _____ cheese sandwiches.

8. There isn't _____ sausage on the table.

9. There are _____ potatoes in the bag.

10. There aren't _____ bananas on the table, but there are _____ cucumbers there.

Задание 5. Выбрать *some/any/no*. Устно перевести.

1. There is _____ milk in the cup, but it is very cold.

2. There is _____ bread on the table. I can't make sandwiches.

3. Are there _____ oranges in the bag?

4. There isn't _____ cheese in the fridge.

5. There are _____ flowers in the vase. They are red.

6. There are _____ carrots in the fridge. I can't make soup.

7. There is _____ coffee in the cup, but it is very hot.

8. Is there _____ cheese in the fridge?
9. There isn't _____ juice in the glass.
10. There are _____ grapes on the plate. They are green.
11. They've got _____ buns in this shop.
12. I'd like _____ potatoes, please.
13. Have you got _____ ice-cream?
14. There aren't _____ boys in the team!
15. There are _____ video shops in the town!
16. This is a terrible party. There isn't _____ good music!
17. I've got _____ posters of Ricky Martin.
18. Have you got _____ posters of Britney Spears?
19. 'Sit down, please.' 'But there aren't _____ chairs!'
20. There is _____ milk in the fridge. Go to the shop and buy _____.
21. I can see _____ tomatoes in the bag. Let's make _____ salad.
22. There aren't _____ cucumbers in the fridge.
23. Would you like _____ tea?
24. Is there _____ cheese on the shelf?

Практическое занятие

Тема «Письмо другу. Наречия no, every и их производные»

Упражнение 1. Используйте some, any, no, every и их производные.

1. I wonder if they found _____.
2. Can you get me _____ to eat, please?
3. He doesn't live anywhere/ nowhere.
4. I can do the job alone. I don't need _____ to help me.
5. Give me _____ book you like.
6. I've hardly been _____ since last holiday.
7. Would you like _____ more coffee?
8. I have _____ to read this night.
9. Why are you looking under the table? Have you lost _____?
10. I can't find cards _____. Perhaps they are in the drawer.

Упражнение 2. Используйте some, any, no, every и их производные.

1. At the party you'll see _____ you haven't met yet.
2. He left without saying _____ to _____.
3. Charlie had never seen _____ like that place except in films.
4. I think there is _____ wrong with my watch.
5. There is «No parking» area. _____ who parks their car here will be fined.
6. The door-bell rang but there was _____ there.
7. With special tourist bus ticket you can go _____ you like.
8. If _____ delays you, you must let me know.
9. Where did you go for your holiday? _____. I stayed at home.
10. The town was still the same when I returned. _____ has changed.

Упражнение 3. Используйте some, any, no, every и их производные.

1. Where can I find a good job with plenty of money and no work? - _____.
2. People cannot close their eyes to the facts _____ longer.

3. Let me know if you have _____ trouble.
4. I can't find my shoes. I've looked _____.
5. Don't worry about your mistake. _____ is all right.
6. _____ children don't like reading.
7. Do they live _____ near Fleet Street?
8. We don't go _____.
9. Invite _____, I don't mind.
10. If _____ call you, tell me.
11. Does he live _____ near Chicago?
12. Have you found _____? What is it?
13. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost _____?
14. Help yourself, eat _____ you like.

Упражнение 4. Напиши письмо другу, используя правила неофициальной переписки (~15 предложений).

Практическое занятие

Тема «Основные принципы официальной переписки»

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести сопроводительное письмо на русский язык

Dayswater Road, 4
Apt.L8
City of Westminster
London W2 3BH

Sensai UK ltd
237 Walmer Rd
London W11 4PQ
September 21, 2022

Dear Mr.Hills,

I am looking for a position in your programming department where I may use my training in Internet Technology area to help and decide a few problems with it. I would like to be a part of your company and cowork with it. I hope your vacancy is currently open.

I expect to receive a Bachelor of Programming degree from University of Salford in May next year, where by that period I will pass my exams.

If in Sensai UK ltd the vacancy is still open, please let me know whom I need to contact for take a further information. I look forward to keep in touch with you soon.

Please, call me or mail me.

With best regards,
John Watkinson

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести письмо на русский язык

John Donaldson
8 Sue Circle
Smithtown, CA 08067
909-555-5555
john.donaldson@emailexample.com
12.12.2022

George Gilhale
XYZ Company
87 Delaware Road
Hatfield, CA 08065

Dear Mr. Gilhale,

I am writing to apply for the programmer position advertised in the *Times Union*. As requested, I am enclosing a completed job application, my certification, my resume, and three references. The opportunity presented in this listing is very interesting, and I believe that my strong technical experience and education will make me a very competitive candidate for this position.

Please see my resume for additional information on my experience.

I can be reached anytime via email at john.donaldson@emailexample.com or my cell phone, 909-555-5555.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to speaking with you about this employment opportunity.

Sincerely,
John Donaldson

Задание 3. Выписать в словарь незнакомые слова.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Деловой этикет. Написание делового письма»

Задание. Пользуясь основными принципами официальной переписки, написать деловое письмо, перевести его на русский язык.

Практическое занятие

Тема: Деловая переписка. Основные сокращения, аббревиатуры.

Задание 1. Read the text and make written translation of 2 first paragraphs.

WHY ARE COMPANIES REFERRED TO AS LTD., INC., GMBH, OR S.A.?

The heart of capitalism is private ownership, and a limited liability company allows people to own almost anything – from skyscrapers to television stations - without risking their professional assets should the company go bankrupt.

An individual, like Henry Ford, might want to begin a small enterprise and personally retain total responsibility and liability, but once it starts to grow, a

partnership or a "company"—such as Ford Motor Company—would need to be formed. The key factor in owning any company is the guarantee called limited liability: the owners of a company never have to pay more than they have invested in the company. Their liabilities are limited.

The worst that can happen to investors in a limited liability company is losing their initial investment if the company rails..

The names of companies around the world reflect this guarantee or limited liability. The abbreviations "GmbH" in Germany, "Inc" in the United States, or "Ltd." in most other English-speaking countries indicate that the firm is a limited liability company and investors have nothing more to lose than the money invested in their shares.

Many countries make a clear distinction between public and private companies, with separate designations, such as AC and GmbH in Germany, or Plc and Ltd. in Britain. Generally, "public" companies are those large enough to have their shares traded on stock exchange, while smaller unquoted companies are said to be "private," even though their shares can be held by the public at large.

Задание 2. Say if the sentences are true(T) or false(F)?

1. The heart of capitalism is private ownership.
2. The owners of a company pay more than they have invested in it.
3. Companies prefer to a large amount of funds raise a large amount of through sale of shares.
4. The creditors of a bankrupt holders for the company's unpaid debts.
5. Many countries don't make a distinguish between public and private companies.

Задание 3. Replace the abbreviations with complete words (use the table).

1. When getting a job a person should have its own ITN (...).
2. A British firm's name may be followed by the abbreviation plc or PLC (short for ...), Ltd (...) or & Co. (...).
3. An American firm's name may be followed by Corp. (...) or Inc. (...).
4. CJSC (...), OJSC (...) and LLC (...) are popular forms of modern economic society.
5. Only an informal letter would have a P.S. (...) at the end.

Практическое занятие

Тема «Типы придаточных предложений»

Задание 1. Поставьте подходящее относительное местоимение who, which, when, why, where или whose, устно перевести предложение:

1. I don't watch films have a sad ending.
2. His sister,.....name is Lara, works at the library.
3. Her last film,I couldn't understand at all, was a great success.
4. I work in the town my son lives.
5. We'll show you the poem changed my life.
6. Doctors, claim money, are shameless.
7. Is there a shop near here.....sells milk?
8. That's the main reason I came to you.
9. I'll never forget my childhood I was so happy.

10. People..... live in flats shouldn't have animals.
11. The car.....he bought last month is fantastic.
12. This is the most beautiful waterfall.....we have ever seen!
13. She met a woman works on TV.
14. The thing I like about Nick is his punctuality.
15. It was the funniest book I have ever read.
16. What is the name of the perfume you are wearing today?

1. The hotelthey stayed was terrible.
2. I don't really know.....she is crying.
3. Amanda is my best friend I can always rely on.
4. My boss Ted,.....is Spanish, plays the guitar.
5. Who was that boy.....you were talking to?
6. The company.....I work for is based in Italy.
7. My sister pictures you have seen in the room is a very nice girl.
8. Ann and Lena never forgot the place..... they met.
9. She,.....always was very persistent, gave up.

Задание 2. Соедините предложения, используя придаточные предложения, устно перевести предложение:

1. We play tennis in a sports centre. It is very expensive.
2. There is a bakery near my house. It sells wonderful pies.
3. They lived in a cottage. It was struck by lightning.
4. Jane made a seafood salad. Nobody likes it.
5. Jack is an architect. He designed the Opera House.
6. The woman didn't apologize. Her cat bit me.
7. Madonna is a famous American singer. Her parents were born in Italy.
8. The apartment is the biggest in the house. The lawyer lives there.

Задание 3. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. I can't go I have no money.
a) what b) because c) where
1. Make a note of it you forget.
a) in case b) because c) where
1. I'mhungry that I can't go anywhere.
a) as b) such a c) so
1. The plane landed it was supposed to.
a) where b) why c) so that
1. Return here..... you can.
a) as b) as soon as c) as long as
1. I believe you..... I know you.
a) because b) how c) why
1. She stood I had left her.
a) which b) why c) where
1. I'll buy that novel..... it comes out.

- a) which b) when c) why
 1. He can't go to the party.....he caught cold.
- a) because b) why c) so
 1. The man.....car was damaged was angry.
- a) who b) which c) whose
 1..... you feel tired, you should rest.
- a) Where b) Since c) Because
 1. She returned to his room again, she was tired.
- a) why b) for c) so
 1. This ball was so large.....the child couldn't hold it.
- a) that b) because c) why
 1. I lost my mother I was two, so I really never knew her.
- a) in case b) because c) when
 1. The snow blew in our faces we could hardly see.
- a) so b) because c) when
 1. This is the reasonI didn't call you
- a) why b) since c) when
 1. They are suspicious..... that someone can betray them.
- a) because b) for fear c) as
 1. She,.....always was very persistent, gave up.
- a) who b) which c) whose
 1. I turned my headsee which gift he bought.
- a) for b) because c) to
 1. I have no idea he is talking about!
- a) what b) which c) why

Практическое занятие

Тема «Грамматика (систематизация)»

Задание 1. Выберите правильно слово и обведите его, переведите предложение:

1. Benny usually buys many toys (who/whose/that) are really big. 2. I know (where/whose/what) he lives. 3. We know (where/whose/ what) they moved in the evening. 4. The person (who/whose/that) brings presents to kids at Christmas is Santa. 5. I can't guess (who/whose/that) money it is. 6. (Why/What/Where) do you late today? 7. John can't say (what/whose/that) Helen is doing. 8. This is the man (who/whose/that) I told you about yesterday. 9. I know (why/where/whose) they went to London. 10. Ben is looking for the house (who/whose) rooms are big. 11. They don't know (who/whose/that) bag it is. 12. Sally doesn't like people (who/whose/that) talk too much. 13. Do you know the Russian holiday (who/whose/that) people celebrate in May? 14. Pam asks (where/what/why) he lives. 15. Molly can't understand (who/whose/that) told you this. 16. (Where/Why/What) does she hate him?

Задание 2. Составьте из слов предложения

- 1) Can't/whose/gift/it/I/is/say
- 2) Yesterday/remember/when/his mother/Dick/doesn't/ came/ home
- 3) Isn't sure/how old/Len/his cousins/ now/are
- 4) Fred/where/his sisters/say/ are/ can't
- 5) Who/Sally/ doesn't know/ her/money/sent/ last week

Задание 3. Соедините предложения с помощью придаточных предложений. Предложения перевести письменно .

- 1) That's the man. He installed my phone.
- 2) Greg's new digital camera doesn't work. It cost him a fortune.
- 3) Here's an ad for the laptop. I think I'll buy it.
- 4) This is the laptop. I bought it from a friend.
- 5) I'm reading The Time Machine. It was written by H.G. Wells.
- 6) My friend bought a new MP3 player. It stores up to 5GB of music.
- 7) This is Mr Key. He's my Physic teacher.
- 8) The CD-ROM was delivered today. I ordered it weeks ago.
- 9) This young girl is Julie. She lives next door.
- 10) Mike's digital camera can store up to 600 photographs. He just bought it.

Распределение баллов за выполнение заданий студентами

Номер и название раздела	Количество баллов	Всего баллов
Part 1. "Vocabulary"		
1.1.	1	3
1.2.	2	10
Part 2. "Grammar"	3	15
Part 3. "Reading Comprehension"		
3.1.	2	10
3.2	3	3
		41

Схема соответствия количества набранных баллов к оценке по 5 – балльной системе оценивания

Количество набранных баллов	Объем выполненной работы, %	Оценка по 5 балльной системе оценивания достижений студентов
41-35	100-91	5
34-27	90-70	4
26-20	69-50	3
≤19	≤49	2

1 вариант

Part 1

Task 1.1. Mark the odd word out. Отметьте лишнее слово:

1.
a. temperature
b. environment

- a. flood
b. capital

2.

- a. inventor
b. obligation

- a. law
b. right

3.

- a. to cultivate
b. to discover
c. to create
d. to investigate

Task 1.2. Fill in the missing words and word combinations:

Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова и словосочетания:

- a) branch
- b) Prime Minister
- c) the House of Commons
- d) decisions
- e) power
- f) approval
- g) the House of Lords
- h) constitutional monarchy
- i) Parliament
- j) head

Great Britain is a __1__ that means that the Queen is the official __2__ of state. That is although she gives the royal __3__ to the bills passed by the Parliament, she doesn't have any real __4__, so she can't make her own political __5__. The head of Government in GB is the __6__. The legislative __7__ of power is represented in GB by the __8__ which consists of two chambers: __9__ and __10__.

Part 2

Task 2. Choose the only correct answer. Выберите единственный верный ответ:

1. The conference _____ next April.
a) will held

- b) will be held
- c) will be hold
- d) is being held

2. Steve said he _____ a pencil sharpener.

- a) needed
- b) needs
- c) will need
- d) need

3. She would have sold the house, if she _____ the right buyer.

- a) would find
- b) finds
- c) found
- d) had found

4. When did you start _____ hockey?

- a) play
- b) playing
- c) having played
- d) being played

5. Mr. Brown wishes his students _____ better last term.

- a) had worked
- b) would work
- c) worked
- d) work

Part 3

Task 3.1. Choose the only correct answer according to the text:

Выберите единственный верный ответ в соответствии с текстом:

1. The most of Great Britain landscape consists of _____.

- a) plains and hills
- b) mountains
- c) hills
- d) valleys

2. The Englishmen are very patient, because _____.

- a) they don't get out of control
- b) of the steady climate
- c) of the history of the country
- d) of the four time zones

3. The USA is a _____ country.

- a) little

- b) narrow
- c) vast
- d) small

4. Americans are_____.

- a) stable
- b) polite
- c) hospitable
- d) risk-takers

5. _____can influence the national character.

- a) Time zones
- b) Landscape and climate
- c) The area
- d) The continent

Task 3.2. Choose the title to the text: Подберите название к тексту:

- 1.Famous traits of Englishmen and Americans
- 2.Geography and national character
- 3.Climate and its influence

The most of Great Britain landscape consists of flat plains and hills. Mountains can be found only in the northern and western areas of the country. Great Britain has mild climate so it is never very hot or very cold. Because of this steady climate the Englishmen are very patient, that means they don't get out of control easily. The other world-famous trait of the Englishmen is politeness.

As for the American national character its roots lay in the history of America conquering. The first settlers had to overcome many difficulties and it resulted in such traits as self-confidence and optimism. America is a vast country and you can find four time zones there. The landscape is also varied. A lot of people came to this new continent in search of a new life. So we can say that the whole nation is the nation of risk-takers.

2 вариант

Part 1

Task 1.1. Mark the odd word out. Отметьте лишнее слово:

1.

- a. stop
- b. reduce

- a. increase
- b. damage

2.

- a. safety
- b. agriculture

- a. industry
- b. economy
- 3.
- a. invention
- b. policy
- c. technology
- d. science

Task 1 2. Fill in the missing words and word combinations:

Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова и словосочетания:

- a) years
- b) federal republic
- c) President
- d) judicial
- e) branch
- f) voters
- g) elected
- h) approval
- i) state
- j) Congress

The USA is a __1__. That means that the __2__ is the head of __3__ there. The President is elected by __4__ of the USA every four __5__. Then there is __6__ which represents the legislative __7__ of power. Members of Congress are also __8__ by the USA citizens. The President can't make any important political decisions without the Congress __9__. The Supreme Court is the highest body of __10__ power.

Part 2

Task 2. Choose the only correct answer.

Выберите единственный верный ответ:

1. The patient _____ by the doctor at the moment. .

- a) examines
- b) is being examined
- c) is examining
- d) examine

2. If you are in Paris, _____ me.

- a) call
- b) will call
- c) shall call
- d) calls

3. I wish you _____ so lazy.

- a) were

- b) aren't
- c) weren't
- d) isn't

4. He would give you the money, if he _____ any.

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

5. _____ with lights, the house looked beautiful.

- a) having decorated
- b) being decorated
- c) decorated
- d) decorating

Part 3

Task 3.1. Choose the only correct answer according to the text:

Выберите единственный верный ответ в соответствии с текстом:

1. Australia is a _____.

- a) constitutional republic
- b) parliamentary democracy
- c) parliamentary monarchy
- d) constitutional monarchy

2. The party which usually has a majority of seats in _____, becomes the executive government.

- a) the Senate
- b) the House of Representatives
- c) the House of Lords
- d) the House of Commons

3. The _____ makes the laws.

- a) parliament
- b) President
- c) Supreme Court
- d) local government

4. Australia's federal parliament has _____ chambers.

- a) three
- b) some
- c) many
- d) two

5. The functions of the government are carried out _____.

- a) mutually

- b) separately
- c) by courts
- d) by the Parliament only

Task 3.2. Choose the title to the text: Подберите название к тексту:

- 1. The Parliament of Australia
- 2. System of government of Australia
- 3. The Constitution of Australia

Australia has a written constitution. The Australian Constitution defines the responsibilities of the federal government, which include foreign relations and trade, defence and immigration. Australia's system of government is based on parliamentary democracy.

Australia's federal parliament has two chambers, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The party which usually has a majority of seats in the Senate, becomes the executive government. The parliament makes the laws; the executive put the laws into operation; and the judiciary interprets the laws. The functions are carried out separately. This prevents powers from being concentrated in one arm of government.

3

вариант

Part 1

Task 1.1. Mark the odd word out. Отметьте лишнее слово:

- 1.
 - a. iron
 - b. ore

- a. court
 - b. coal

- 2.
 - a. condition
 - b. population

- a. nationality
 - b. demography

- 3.
 - a. federal
 - b. constitutional
 - c. parliamentary
 - d. continental

Task 1.2. Fill in the missing words. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова:

- a) President
- b) federal

- c) Duma
- d) constitutional republic
- e) Federal Assembly
- f) judicial
- g) Council
- h) makes laws
- i) representatives
- j) system

As for Russian political __1__ it is a __2__. The head of state is the __3__, elected by the people. The President's appointment must be approved by the __4__ of Federation and the Duma, the two parts of the __5__. The __6__ is the lower chamber of the Federal Assembly. Its members are elected every 4 years. The Council of Federation is the upper chamber of the Federal Assembly, and it consists of two __7__ from each __8__ subject. The Federal Assembly __9__ so it represents the legislative branch of power. The __10__ branch of power is represented by the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.

Part 2

Task 2. Choose the only correct answer. Выберите единственный верный ответ:

1. _____ for several hours, we came out of the office.

- a) having worked
- b) worked
- c) working
- d) being worked

2. Vivian remarked she never _____ semolina.

- a) liked
- b) had liked
- c) likes
- d) like

3. Kate wishes you _____ faster.

- a) would type
- b) will type
- c) type
- d) typed

4. If I heard from Jane, I _____ you.

- a) call
- b) would have called
- c) will call
- d) would call

5. This time yesterday the plan _____.

- a) will be discussed
- b) was discussed
- c) was being discussed
- d) is being discussed

Part 3

Task 3.1. Choose the only correct answer according to the text:

Выберите единственный верный ответ в соответствии с текстом:

1. Stonehenge is Britain's greatest_____.

- a) burial place
- b) astronomical observatory
- c) temple
- d) national icon

2. The question of who built Stonehenge is_____.

- a) unanswered
- b) clear
- c) interesting
- d) not easy

3. _____started building Stonehenge.

- a) Julius Caesar
- b) A Celtic priest
- c) Americans
- d) Neolithic people

4. Beaker Folk began to use_____.

- a) wood
- b) metal
- c) stone
- d) ceramics

5. Stonehenge symbolizes_____.

- a) Neolithic period
- b) "new" people
- c) stone
- d) mystery

Task 3.2. Choose the title to the text: Подберите название к тексту:

- 1. Beaker Folk
- 2. Who built Stonehenge
- 3. Stonehenge

Stonehenge is Britain's greatest national icon, symbolizing mystery. Its original purpose is unclear to us, but some have stated that it was a temple or an astronomical observatory. Others claim that it was a sacred site for the burial of high-ranking citizens.

The question of who built Stonehenge is largely unanswered. Julius Caesar told of a Celtic priesthood who flourished around the time of their first conquest (55 BC). By this time, though, the stones had stood there for 2,000 years. The best guess seems to be that the Stonehenge site was begun by the people of the late Neolithic period. These “new” people, called Beaker Folk because of their use of pottery drinking vessels, began to use metal implements.

4

вариант

Part 1

Task1.1. Mark the odd word out. Отметьте лишнее слово:

1.

a. mainland

b. coast

a. peninsula

b. island

2.

a. to vote

b. to conquer

a. to defeat

b. to annex

3.

a. aircraft

b. bus

c. railway

d. fuel

Task1. 2. Fill in the missing words and word combinations. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова и словосочетания:

a) country

b) important

c) centres

d) industrial

e) economy

f) mineral

g) vegetables

h) machinery

i) equipment

j) producers

The UK is a highly developed ___1___ country. It is known as one of the world's largest ___2___ and exporters of ___3___, electronics, textile, aircraft, and navigation ___4___. One of the chief industries of the ___5___ is shipbuilding. The United

Kingdom has some __6__ resources. Coal and oil are the most __7__ of them. The main industrial __8__ are Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester. Agriculture takes an important sector in __9__ of the country. The British people grow wheat, fruit, __10__, oats.

Part 2

Task 2. Choose the only correct answer.

Выберите единственный верный ответ:

1. It _____ a fine day, everybody was out on the roads.

- a) being
- b) were
- c) be
- d) is

2. The teacher said she _____ to see my parents.

- a) will want
- b) wanted
- c) has wanted
- d) wants

3. Now Dan wishes he _____ harder at school.

- a) was studying
- b) studies
- c) study
- d) had studied

4. If I _____ you, I would spend the week-end in London.

- a) had been
- b) am
- c) were
- d) was

5. The new president _____ by the end of the next year.

- a) will be elected
- b) will have been elected
- c) will elect
- d) was elected

Part 3

Task 3.1. Choose the only correct answer according to the text. Выберите единственный верный ответ в соответствии с текстом:

1. Russia has _____.

- a) plains and steppes
- b) variety of landscape
- c) mountains
- d) rivers and lakes

2. The highest mountains in our land are_____.
- the Urals
 - the Altai and the Caucasus
 - the Caucasus
 - the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus
3. There are_____time zones on the Russian territory.
- many
 - eight
 - eleven
 - ten
4. The climate conditions are rather different: from arctic to_____.
- mediterranean
 - subtropical
 - continental and subtropical
 - moderate
5. Our country is one of the richest in_____countries in the world.
- natural resources
 - minerals
 - metals
 - coal

Task 3.2. Choose the title to the text: Подбери название к тексту:

- Climate of the Russian Federation
- Geographical position of the Russian Federation
- Variety of landscape of the Russian Federation

There is hardly a country in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our land.

Our country has numerous forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. The highest mountains in our land are the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus. The longest of them are the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur.

Our land is also rich in various lakes with the deepest lake in the world, the Baikal, included. On the Russian territory there are 11 time zones. The climate conditions are rather different: from arctic and moderate to continental and subtropical. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world: oil, natural gas, coal, different ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

ЭТАЛОНЫ ОТВЕТОВ

Вариант 1

Part 1 Part 2 Part 3

1.1.

3.1.

1.d 2a 3.a 1. 2.a3.d4.b 5. 1.a 2.b3.c 4.d^{5.b}
 1.2. b b 3.2.
 1.h2.j 3.f 4.e 5.d
 6.b7.a 8.i 9.c 10.g 2

Вариант 2

Part 1 Part 2 Part 3

1.1. 3.1.
 1.d 2a 3.b 1.b 2.a 3.a 4.d^{5.b}
 1.b2.a3.c4.d5.c
 1.2. 3.2.
 1.b2.c 3.i 4.f 5.a
 6.j 7.e 8.g 9.h 10.d 2

Вариант 3

Part 1 Part 2 Part 3

1.1.					1.a	2.b	3.a	4.d	5.c	3.1.				
1.c	2a	3.d								1.d	2.a	3.d	4.b	5.d
1.2.										3.2.				
1.j	2.d	3.a	4.g	5.e						3				
6.c	7.i	8.b	9.h	10.f										

Вариант 4

Part 1 Part 2 Part 3

1.1.					1.a	2.b	3.d	4.c	5.b	3.1.				
1.b	2a	3.d								1.b	2.d	3.c	4.c	5.a
1.2.										3.2.				
1.d	2.j	3.h	4.i	5.a						2				
6.f	7.b	8.c	9.e	10.g										

Распределение баллов за выполнение заданий обучающимися

Номер заданий	Количество баллов	Всего баллов
1.	0,2	1
2.	0,5	1
3.	2	2
4.	1	1
Всего баллов		5

Критерии оценивания

Задание	Количество баллов	Критерии оценивания задания
I.	0,2	Обучающийся указал верный ответ в тестовом задании

	0	Был указан неверный ответ
II.	0,5	Обучающийся правильно подобрал перевод к предложению
	0	Был указан неверный ответ.
III.	2	Обучающийся в правильном порядке расставил реплики в диалоге и точно перевёл его на русский язык.
	1,5	Обучающийся в правильном порядке расставил реплики в диалоге, но не совсем точно перевёл его на русский язык либо перевод реплик на русский язык оказался точным, но последовательность не была соблюдена.
	1	Обучающийся в правильном порядке расставил реплики в диалоге, но не сделал перевод диалога на русский язык либо перевод был сделан, а верная последовательность в диалоге не указана.
	0,5	Обучающийся неточно указал как последовательность реплик диалога, так и не совсем верно перевёл диалог.
	0	Последовательность реплик диалога и перевод неверны.
IV.	1	Обучающийся расставил правильно все пропущенные слова в резюме.
	0,5	Обучающийся расставил правильно 50% пропущенных слов в резюме.
	0	Обучающийся не справился с заданием.

Схема соответствия количества набранных баллов к оценке по 5-балльной системе оценивания

Количество набранных баллов	Объем выполненной работы, %	Оценка по 5-балльной системе оценивания учебных достижений студентов
4.6 - 5	91 - 100	5
3.6 - 4.5	70 - 90	4
2.6 – 3.5	50 - 69	3
≤ 2.5	≤ 49	2

Вариант 1.

I. Choose the right variant:

1) Machine-tools are ... to shape metals and other materials.

- a) use; b) using; c) used; d) to be used
- 2) Other machining methods include drilling using ultrasound, and cutting by means of a laser
 - a) sound; b) beam; c) pen; d) board.
- 3) The ... of computer science is closely related to computer engineering.
 - a) system; b) quality; c) field; d) branch
- 4) Metals are materials most ... used in industry because of their properties.
 - a) successfully; b) widely; c) greatly; d) well
- 5) Tempering is a heat treatment ... to steel and certain alloys.
 - a) application; b) applying; c) to apply; d) applied

II. Which translation of the sentence is the right variant?

- 6) Из-за опасности перегрева необходимо, чтобы кабеля были нормальных размеров.
 - a) Because of the danger of the power absorbed by resistance in cables it is necessary for them to be of adequate size.
 - b) Besides the earth core, some trailing cables have a pilot core.
 - c) Because of the danger of heating it's necessary for the cables to be of normal size.
- 7) Станки с электроприводом быстрее и точнее, чем ручные станки.
 - a) Machine-tools with electrical drive are faster and more **accurate** than hand tools.
 - b) All machine-tools have facilities for holding both the workpiece and the tool.
 - c) Machine-tools usually work materials mechanically but other machining methods have been developed lately.

III. Write down the right order of the dialogue. Translate it:

- a) I am a representative of the Hot Ltd. My name is Nelly Fox.
- b) We want to offer new computers and printers to you.
- c) Wait a minute. I will connect you with our top manager.
- d) Ok. Thank you very much
- e) Good afternoon.
- f) What question do you want to discuss with us?
- g) Hello.
- h) Can I speak to the top manger of your firm?
- I) Can you introduce yourself?

IV. Choose the appropriate word from the list for the curriculum vitae:

Antony Bill

35 Regent a)... , Ap. 23

San Francisco, California. 234567

Tel. 2453-536-373

OBJECTIVE: A position as a builder.

SUMMARY: 10 years of experience in this field. Perfect knowledge of the features of building.

b) ...: Control the processes of building and rebuilding the **c)...**, plants; help to the unskilled workers; monitor the work of the **d)**

EXPERIENCE:

2005-2010 John e) ... , San Francisco, California

The foreman. Monitoring the work of the staff of building f) ..., socializing with the chief of the plant, coordinating the work of trainees.

EDUCATION:

1995-2000 New York g) ... of Building and Architecture.

PERSONAL: Arrived in California in March, 2001. Married, two h)....Active, i) ..., constructive.

- 1) children 2) responsibilities 3) equipment 4) street 5) group
- 6) College 7) disciplined 8) Corporation 9) sky-scrappers

Вариант 2.

I. Choose the right variant:

1) Metals are important in industry because they can be easily ... into useful shapes.

a) deformed; b) deform; c) deforming; d) to deform

2) Most machine-tools are now electrically

a) to drive; b) drove; c) driven; d) driving

3) Information is now generated, transmitted, received, and ... electronically

through computer networks on a scale unprecedented in history.

a) to store; b) stored; c) to be stored; d) storing

4) Major developments in the field of communications and control have been the replacement of analogue systems with ... systems.

a) digital; b) computer; c) important; d) informational

5) Compression is a pressure causing a ... in volume.

a) increase; b) decrease; c) decreased; d) increased

II. Which translation of the sentence is the right variant?

6) Растяжение материала выше предела его упругости дает постоянную деформацию или разрушение.

a) Creep is a slow, permanent deformation that results from a steady force acting on a material.

b) In many cases the slow deformation stops because deformation eliminates the force causing the creep.

c) Creep extended over a long time finally leads to the rupture of the material.

7) Самый простой пример высокоавтоматизированной системы - это сборочный завод для автомобилей и другой сложной продукции.

a) Automation is the system of manufacture performing certain tasks, previously done by people, by machines only. The sequences of operations are controlled automatically.

b) The most familiar example of a highly automated system is an assembly plant for automobiles or other complex products.

c) The term automation is also used to describe non-manufacturing systems in which automatic devices can operate independently of human control.

III. Write down the right order of the dialogue. Translate it:

a) I am a Sales Manager of the K Company. My name is Nick Page.

- b) We want to work with you, because your company is the best in the mechanical engineering branch in this city.
- c) Wait a minute. He is not at the work now. I can connect you with or top manager.
- d) Ok. Thank you very much.
- e) Good morning.
- f) What question do you want to discuss with us?
- g) Hello.
- h) Can I speak to Mr. Hill, the chief of your firm?
- I) Can you introduce yourself?

IV. Choose the appropriate word from the list for the curriculum vitae:

Copper Stanly

67 Bank **a)**..., Ap. 34

Los Angeles, California. 234567

Tel. 345-3536-363636

OBJECTIVE: A

b)... as a secretary.

SUMMARY: 3 years of

c) ... in this field. Perfect knowledge of computers and programs.

d) ...: Operate the computer, send faxes, type letters,

e) ... visitors, answer telephone.

EXPERIENCE:

2005-2010 Rugby & Co, New York, N.Y.

The secretary. Writing and typing business letters, reports; welcome business partners and clients, answer telephone, sending e-mails, operating the computer.

2009- 2007 Sonique Company, **f)**

The trainee. Contact with clients, answer telephone, improving the knowledge of the **g)** ... computer programs.

EDUCATION:

2006-2007 The American School of Business. Boston.

2004-2006 Boston **h)** ... of Economics.

2002-2004 Boston University.

PERSONAL: Arrived in California May, 2001. Not married. Initiative, active, **i)** ... , attentive, independent, methodical.

1) position 2) responsibilities 3) welcome 4) street 5) Boston

6) School 7) experience 8) creative 9) different

Вариант 3.

I. Choose the right variant:

1) Practically all forms of iron are readily

a) magnetic; b) magnet; c) magnetized; d) magnetism

2) Grinders ... metal by a rotating abrasive wheel.

a) removed; b) remove; c) removing; d) to remove

3) WWW people by different kinds of information.

a) boot; b) provides; c) load; d) connect

- 4) Who was the ... of this kind of software?
 a) inventor; b) discoverer; c) developer; d) scientists
- 5) Automated manufacturing had several steps in its ...
 a) develop; b) developer; c) development; d) to develop

II. Which translation of the sentence is the right variant?

- 6) Термин автоматизация также используется для описания непроизводственных систем, в которых автоматизированные приспособления могут работать независимо от контроля со стороны людей.
 a) Many industries are highly automated or use automation technology in some part of their operation.
 b) The most familiar example of a highly automated system is an assembly plant for automobiles or other complex products.
 c) The term automation is also used to describe non-manufacturing systems in which automatic devices can operate independently of human control.
- 7) Программное обеспечение - это термин, использующийся для инструкций, которые выдаются оборудованию для выполнения задания.
 a) Without software instructions, the hardware doesn't know what to do.
 b) Software is the term used to describe the instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task.
 c) They create the computer software instructions and respond to the procedures that those instructions present.

III. Write down the right order of the dialogue. Translate it:

- a) I want to speak about prices on your production.
 b) Good bye.
 c) Hello, sir.
 d) What kind of information do you want to hear?
 e) You welcome.
 f) We have our Web Site so you can find all information there.
 g) Could you give me some information?
 h) Thank you very much.
 I) Good morning.

IV. Choose the appropriate word from the list for the curriculum vitae:

Nancy Pong
 999 Wally Street, Ap. 11
 Dallas, Texas. 373787
 Tel. 4646-3737-93

- a) ... : A position as a manager in the shop.

SUMMARY: 8

- b)Of experience in this field.Perfect knowledge of selling goods and management.

RESPONSIBILITIES: The organization of staff,

- c) ... reports, solving the problems connecting

d) ... the redecoration of the shop.

EXPERIENCE

2009-2010 L.A. Group & Co, California.

The manager.

E) ... the preparing of daily reports and coordinating the work of all shop

f) ... , monitoring the selling, making perfect conditions for working of the staff.

EDUCATION 2000-2002 The Courses of Management, Dallas, Texas.

g)...

h) Married. High-skilled, like the team spirit, competitive, sociable,

i), energetic.

1) daily 2) years 3) departments 4) with 5) objective 6) Not 7)personal 8) polite 9) Control

Вариант 4.

I. Choose the right variant:

1) Can you ... some new information into the Internet?

a) retrieve; b) boot; c) provide; d) connect

2) Resistance ... upon length, sectional area, material, temperature, etc.

a) depend; b) depended; c) depending; d) depends

3) The basic job of the computer is the ... of information.

a) processing; b) processed; c) processes; d) to process

4) These machines are ... by their design to make only certain processing operations.

a) programming; b) programmed c) program; d) programs

5) In the 1920s the automobile ... for the first time used an integrated system of production.

a) industry; b) industrial; c) non-industrial; d) post-industrial

II. Which translation of the sentence is the right variant?

6) Данные - это необработанный материал, в то время как информация – организованный, обработанный, очищенный.

a) The basic job of the computer is the processing of information.

b) Computer is also used to store information in the digital form.

c) The data is raw material while information is organized, processed, refined.

7) Этот класс программ — самый многочисленный и перспективный с точки зрения маркетинга.

a) These class of programs is handled by system software.

b) These class of programs is the most numerous and perspective from the marketing point of view.

c) These class of programs is a collection of system programs that aid in the operation of a computer regardless of the application software being used.

III. Write down the right order of the dialogue. Translate it:

a) Is it written in your contract?

b) Yes, we have the limit of time.

c) Yes. Our firm must pay today by 4 o'clock.

- d) The conference will finish in a half an hour so you can connect with Mr. Morrison.
- e) Good afternoon. I am Mr. Morr. I must speak with your top manager?
- f) Oh, no. I want to speak about the terms of payment.
- g) Is it an urgent business? Because he is at the conference now.
- h) Thank you. Good bye.
- i) Did you agree your intensions with Mr.Morrison?

IV. Choose the appropriate word from the list for the curriculum vitae:

Mary Chesterton

37 School Street, Ap. 222

Sacramento,

a)... . 234567

Tel. 252-3838383-383

OBJECTIVE A position as a book-keeper

SUMMARY 13 years of experience in this field. Perfect

b) ... of

statistics, planning, making book-keeping.

RESPONSIBILITIES Drawing-up of

c)... documents. Prepare regular financial statements.

d)... Parker Incorporation, Texas.

2007-2011 The

e)... book-keeper. Working in the Commerce

f).... Writing financial reports, prepare accounts

g)... balance sheets, working with different kinds of documents, negotiations with the Tax Services.

EDUCATION Philadelphia

h)... of Economics.

1993-1998

PERSONAL Not married. Energetic,

i)... skilled, independent, competitive.

1) book-keeping 2) chief 3) California 4) University 5) high

6) Experience 7) and 8) department 9) knowledge

Эталоны ответов

Вариант 1.

I. I

	1	2	3	4	5
a)	+			+	
b)		+			
c)			+		
d)					+

	1	2
a)		+

b)	+	
c)		

III.

1e2g3h4i5a6f7b8c9d

IV.

a4b2c9d3e8f5g6h1i7

Вариант 2.

I. I

	1	2	3	4	5
a)				+	
b)	+	+	+		
c)					+
d)					

	1	2
a)		
b)		
c)	+	+

III.

1G2E3H4I5A6F7B8C9d

IV.

a4b1c7d2e3f5g9h6i8

Вариант 3.

I. I

	1	2	3	4	5
a)				+	
b)					
c)	+	+	+	+	
d)					+

	1	2
a)	+	
b)		+
c)		

III.

1I2C3G4D5A6F7H8e9b

IV.

a5b2c1d4e9f3g7h6i8

Вариант 4.

I. I

	1	2	3	4	5
a)	+				

b)			+	+	
c)		+			+
d)		+			

	1	2
a)		+
b)	+	
c)		

III.

1	E	2	G	3	F	4	A	5	C	6	I	7	B	8	D	9	H
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

IV.

a	3	b	9	c	1	d	6	e	2	f	8	g	7	h	4	i	5
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Вопросы зачету

1. Правила телефонных переговоров.
2. Официальная и неофициальная переписка.
3. Сложносочиненные предложения.
4. Сложноподчиненные предложения.
5. Типы придаточных предложений.
6. Наречия some, any, no, every и их производные.

Время выполнения -90 минут.

Распределение баллов за выполнение заданий обучающимися

Номер заданий	Количество баллов	Всего баллов
1.	0,7	1,4
2.	0,3	0,9
3.	2,7	2,7
Всего баллов		5

Критерии оценивания

Задание	Количество баллов	Критерии оценивания задания
I.	0,7	Обучающийся нашёл правильное определение термину и перевёл его
	0,2	Обучающийся не смог перевести предложение
II.	0,3	Обучающийся правильно подобрал перевод к предложению
	0	Был указан неверный ответ.
III.	2,7	Обучающийся правильно заполнил пропуски в тексте и верно перевел текст
	0,9	Обучающийся правильно заполнил пропуски в тексте, но не перевел его
	0	Обучающийся не справился с заданием.

Схема соответствия количества набранных баллов к оценке по 5-балльной системе оценивания

Количество набранных баллов	Объем выполненной работы, %	Оценка по 5-балльной системе оценивания учебных достижений студентов
4.6 - 5	91 - 100	5
3.6 - 4.5	70 - 90	4
2.6 - 3.5	50 - 69	3
≤ 2.5	≤ 49	2

1 вариант

I. Choose the right definition for the terms and translate them:

1) "a format":

- a) to press the button on a computer mouse
- b) to make a small, sharp sound
- c) a series of commercial, educational and governmental web pages on the Internet
- d) the size, shape and form of a written document

2) "content":

- a) subject matter; the main idea of a book, a paper or a web page
- b) to design the technical arrangement of a web page, building, garden, etc.
- c) a method of applying mechanics that assumes that objects are continuous.

II. Which translation of the sentence is the right variant?

1) Это изобретение было очень эффективно, поэтому вскоре оно широко распространилось почти по каждому большому предприятию.

- a) This invention was very efficient that is why soon it was widely used at nearly every large enterprise.
- b) This invention is very efficient that is why soon it was widely used at every large enterprise.
- c) This invention was very efficient and soon it was widely used at nearly every large plant.

2) Для использования перегруженных линий дополнительно доступны различные устройства.

- a) For use of busy lines different devices are additionally available.
- b) For use of busy lines different devices are available.
- c) For use of lines different devices are additionally available.

3) Стороны квадрата перпендикулярны друг другу и образуют прямые углы.

- a) A cylinder is a circular prism, the bases of which are equal circles that are parallel to each other.
- b) The axis of a right circular cylinder is the line between the centres of the bases.
- c) The sides of the square are perpendicular to each other and form the right angles.

III. Choose the appropriate word from the list for the gaps in the text.

Translate the text:

Mechanical a) _____ emerged as a field during the industrial b) _____ in Europe in the 18th century; however, its development can be traced back several c) _____ years around the world. Mechanical engineering science emerged in the 19th century as a result of developments in the field of d) _____. The field has continually evolved to incorporate advancements in e) _____, and mechanical engineers today are pursuing developments in such f) _____ as composites, mechatronics, and nanotechnology. Mechanical engineering overlaps with aerospace engineering, metallurgical engineering, g) _____ engineering, electrical engineering, manufacturing engineering, chemical engineering, and other engineering h) _____ to varying amounts. Mechanical engineers may also work in the field of biomedical engineering, specifically with biomechanics, transport phenomena, biomechatronics, bionanotechnology, and modeling of i) _____ systems.

- 1) fields 2) revolution 3) thousand 4) technology
5) physics 6) disciplines 7) engineering 8) biological 9) civil

2 вариант

I. Choose the right definition for the terms and translate them:

1) "Robotics":

- a) is the branch of mechanical engineering (and also civil engineering) devoted to examining why and how objects fail and to fix the objects and their performance.
b) is the application of mechatronics to create robots, which are often used in industry to perform tasks that are dangerous, unpleasant, or repetitive.
c) is the combination of mechanics and electronics.

2) "a browser":

- a) a program used to view the Internet
b) a series of commercial, educational and governmental web pages on the Internet
c) is the branch of engineering that involves the design, production, and operation of machinery.

II. Which translation of the sentence is the right variant?

- 1) Конус очень похож на пирамиду, но он имеет круглое основание.
a) The axis of a right circular cylinder is the line between the centres of the bases.
b) A cone is much like a pyramid but has a circle for a base.
c) A cone is a circular prism, the bases of which are equal circles that are parallel to each other.
- 2) Он устроился на должность инженера-электрика благодаря тому, что заполнил заявление и отправил его работодателю.
a) He applied for the position of an electrical engineer by completing an application form and sending it to the employer.
b) A company may recruit employees directly or use outside recruiters, recruitment agencies or employment agencies.
c) The company employs or hires them; they join the company.

3) Любому следует быть осторожным при работе с неизвестными инструментами.

- a) One should be careful when working with unknown tools.
- b) You must be careful when working with sharp tools.
- c) One must be attentive when working with unknown equipment.

III. Choose the appropriate word from the list for the gaps in the text. Translate the text:

Mechanical engineering is the a)_____ that applies the principles of b)_____, physics, and materials science for the design, analysis, manufacturing, and maintenance of c)_____ systems. It is the d)_____ of engineering that involves the design, production, and operation of e)_____. It is one of the oldest and f)_____ of the engineering disciplines. The engineering field requires an understanding of core concepts including mechanics, g) _____, thermodynamics, materials science, h) _____ analysis, and electricity. Mechanical engineers use these core principles along with tools like computer-aided design, and product lifecycle management to design and analyze manufacturing plants, industrial i)_____ and machinery, heating and cooling systems, transport systems, aircraft, watercraft, robotics, medical devices, weapons, and others.

- 1) mechanical 2) kinematics 3) structural 4) branch 5) machinery 6) discipline 7) broadest 8) equipment 9) engineering

3 вариант

I. Choose the right definition for the terms and translate them:

1) “Internet”:

- a) a series of interconnected computers and databases around the world
- b) a series of commercial, educational and governmental web pages on the Internet
- c) are robots of any shape and size, but all are preprogrammed and interact physically with the world.

2) “to click”:

- a) to artistically arrange the shape or layout of something
- b) to press the button on a computer mouse
- c) to determine the size, shape and form of a written document

II. Which translation of the sentence is the right variant?

1) Эта панель состоит из кнопки, зажигающейся для экстренных целей через интервал 50 минут.

- a. This panel consists of push-button switches at intervals of 50 minutes for different purposes.
- b) This panel consists of push-button switches at intervals of 50 minutes for emergency purposes.
- c) This panel consists of push-button switching off at intervals of 50 minutes for emergency purposes.

2) Он установил свой двигатель на станок, который использовался на большой угольной шахте для выкачки воды.

a) He installed his engine in a machine which was used at a large coal mine for pumping out the water.

b) He installed his engine in a device which is used at a large coal mine for pumping out the water.

c) He installed his engine in a machine which was used at a coal mine for pumping in the water.

3) Инженер-механик, работающий в этой сфере, должен иметь очень хорошие знания физических явлений.

a) Mechanical engineering deals with the design and microfabrication of very small circuit components for use in an integrated circuit.

b) The mechanical engineer is said to work in the field has to have a very good knowledge of physical phenomena.

c) The mechanical engineer working in this field has to have a very good knowledge of physical phenomena.

III. Choose the appropriate word from the list for the gaps in the text.

Translate the text:

Mechanical engineers are also expected to understand and be able to apply a) _____ concepts from b) _____, physics, chemical engineering, civil engineering, and c) _____ engineering. Mechanical engineering d) _____ in different countries include multiple semesters of mathematical classes e) _____ calculus, and advanced mathematical concepts including differential equations, partial differential equations, linear algebra, abstract algebra, and differential geometry, among others. In f) _____ to the core mechanical g) _____ curriculum, many mechanical engineering programs offer more h) _____ programs and classes, such as i) _____ systems, robotics, transport and logistics, cryogenics, fuel technology, automotive engineering, biomechanics, vibration, optics and others, if a separate department does not exist for these subjects.

1) addition 2) specialized 3) engineering 4) basic 5) programs

6) electrical 7) control 8) including 9) chemistry

4 вариант

I. Choose the right definition for the terms and translate them:

1) "to format"

a) to determine the size, shape and form of a written document

b) to make a small, sharp sound

c) is a method of applying mechanics that assumes that objects are continuous.

2) "Technical drawing":

a) is the study of energy, its use and transformation through a system.

b) is the study of forces and their effect upon matter.

c) is the means by which mechanical engineers design products and create instructions for manufacturing parts.

II. Which translation of the sentence is the right variant?

1) В зависимости от результатов твоего исследования, предполагается, что ты подготовишь доклад про этот станок.

a) Depended on the results of your work, you are supposed to finish the report about this machine-tool.

b) Depending on the results of your research, you are supposed to prepare the report about this machine-tool.

c) Depending on the results of our research, we are supposed to learn the report about this machine-tool.

2) Революция в промышленности, вызванная изобретением этого станка была действительно огромна.

a) The revolution in industry made by this cutting- tool was extremely great.

b) The revolution in industry made by invention of this machine- tool was extremely great.

c) The revolution in industry made by this machine - tool is extremely great.

3) Практическое применение в таких областях вызвало растущую потребность в стандартных единицах измерения.

a) Practical advances in these fields created need for standardized units of measure.

b) Practical applications in such fields created an increasing need for standardized units of measure.

c) Practical applications and advances in such famous fields created a great need for standardized units of measure.

III. Choose the appropriate word from the list for the gaps in the text.

Translate the text:

Mechanics is the a)_____of forces and their effect upon matter. Typically, engineering mechanics is used to b)_____and predict the acceleration and deformation of c)_____under known forces (also called loads) or stresses.

Mechanical engineers typically d)_____mechanics in the design or analysis phases of engineering. If the engineering project were the design of a vehicle, statics might be employed to design the frame of the vehicle, in order to evaluate where the stresses will be e)_____intense. f)_____might be used when designing the car's g)_____, to evaluate the forces in the pistons and cams as the engine cycles. Mechanics of materials might be used to choose h)_____materials for the frame and engine. Fluid mechanics might be used to design a ventilation i)_____for the vehicle or to design the intake system for the engine.

1) engine 2) appropriate 3) most 4) analyze 5) use

6) study 7) dynamics 8) system 9) objects

Эталоны ответов

Вариант 1.

I. I

	1	2
a)	+	

b)			+
c)			
	1	2	3
a)	+	+	
b)			
c)			+

III.

a 7 b 2 c 3 d 5 e 4 f 1 g 9 h 6 i 8

Вариант 2.

I. II.

	1	2	
a)			
b)			
c)	+	+	
	1	2	3
a)			+
b)	+		
c)		+	

III.

a 6 b 9 c 1 d 4 e 5 f 7 g 2 h 3 i 8

Вариант 3.

I. II.

	1	2	
a)	+	+	
b)			
c)			
	1	2	3
a)			
b)	+		
c)		+	+

III.

a 4 b 9 c 6 d 5 e 8 f 1 g 3 h 2 i 7

Вариант 4.

I. II.

	1	2	
a)		+	
b)	+		
c)			
	1	2	3
a)			
b)	+	+	+
c)			

III.

a	6	b	4	c	9	d	5	e	3	f	7	g	1	h	2	i	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Тест 1

Выберите правильный вариант.

- I hope they _____ this road by the time we come back next summer.
a) will have repaired c) will repair
b) would repair d) would have repaired
- The essay is good _____ for the spelling mistakes.
a) apart c) unless
b) besides d) except
- Jim suggested that I _____ a car.
a) should buy c) would buy
b) buying d) have bought
- Will he arrive _____ time for dinner?
a) at c) to
b) with d) in
- When oil and water mix, oil _____ to the top.
a) rise c) rises
b) rose d) is risen
- _____ him all novelists are insignificant.
a) besides c) beside
b) near d) after
- This blouse does not go _____ a pink skirt.
a) with c) up
b) to d) for
- Are these lettuces home _____ or did you buy them in the market?
a) growing c) grow
b) grown d) grew
- I don't suppose I could leave now, _____?
a) do I c) could I
b) can I d) couldn't I
- Persons swimming beyond this point do so _____ their

own risk.

- a) under
- b) in
- c) on
- d) at

11. The cyclist was run_____by a motorist.

- a) off
- b) through
- c) away
- d) down

12. After missing a term through illness he had to work very hard to_____.

- a) catch up
- b) catch after
- c) catch on
- d) catch in

13. There has been a sharp rise_____the cost of living in the past few years.

- a) at
- b) of
- c) on
- d) in

14. I will not come to London until the bus strike_____over.

- a) will be
- b) would be
- c) is
- d) would have been

15. I don't want anyone to overhear us, but I_____you what happened when we_____alone.

- a) will tell, will be
- b) will tell, are
- c) tell, will be
- d) would tell, are

16. If I had a typewriter I_____it myself.

- a) would type
- b) would have typed
- c) will have typed
- d) will type

17. The old dog just_____on the grass, watching the children at play.

- a) is lying
- b) laid
- c) lied
- d) lie

18. There has not been a great response to the sale,_____?

- a) does there
- b) hasn't there
- c) hasn't it
- d) has there

19. If I_____rich, I_____travel around the world.

- a) were, would
- b) have been, would have
- c) am, would
- d) were, would have

20. That was the time_____I left him.

- a) have taken c) took
b) would take d) take

11. He looked at me as if he _____ me.

- a) wouldn't recognize c) didn't recognize
b) hasn't recognized d) hadn't recognized

12. Even if you _____ me \$10,000, I still _____ this house.

- a) gave, don't buy
b) give, didn't buy
c) gave, wouldn't buy
d) had given, wouldn't bought

13. Unless you _____ borrowing money, you _____ in trouble.

- a) will stop, will be c) will stop, are
b) stop, will be d) stop, are

14. I _____ you a ring as soon as I _____ back.

- a) will give, got c) will give, get
b) give, will get d) would give, get

15. It's very late. It's about time we _____ home.

- a) go c) went
b) have gone d) had gone

16. If I _____ you, I wouldn't have paid so much money for this dress.

- a) were c) has been
b) am d) had been

17. Assuming it's a holiday on Monday, we _____ to the seaside.

- a) can go c) would go
b) could go d) went

18. I wish they _____ our neighbours.

- a) aren't c) don't be
b) wasn't d) weren't

19. I _____ you stay up and watch TV tonight provided that you _____ your homework first.

- a) could let, finish c) let, will finish
b) will let, finish d) let, would finish

20. What _____ if you _____ Prime Minister?
a) did you do, would be c) would you do, were
b) do you do, will be d) will you do, was

Тест 3

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I'd prefer _____ in the country rather than _____ in a city.
a) living, to live c) to live, live
b) to live, to live b) live, living
2. I'm very tired. I would rather not _____ out this evening, if you don't mind.
a) going c) to go
b) go d) went
3. I would rather you _____ anyone what I said.
a) don't tell c) not to tell
b) doesn't tell d) didn't tell
4. I prefer _____ people to _____ letters.
a) to phone, to write c) to phone, writing
b) phoning, writing d) phoned, write
5. I have to meet Tom in ten minutes. I had better _____ now or I'll be late.
a) going c) go
b) to go d) went
6. It's time the children _____ in bed. It's long after their bedtime.
a) were c) is being
b) are d) be
7. It's high time men _____ to regard women as second-class citizens.
a) to cease c) ceased
b) is ceased d) ceasing
8. We couldn't find Tom at first. In the end we found him _____ in the garden.
a) sit c) to sit
b) sitting d) was sitting
9. Do you think I have a chance _____ the examination?

- a) get, drive c) was getting, driving
b) got, drove d) to get, drive

Тест 4

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. When he was going away to the weekend he _____ his neighbour water the lawn.
a) got c) requested
b) has d) had
2. While my brother has excellent eyesight, he _____ hard of hearing.
a) has c) was
b) is d) isn't
3. It's important that all luggage _____ for identification before being loaded into the aircraft.
a) to be labeled c) should be labeled
b) must be labeled d) be labeled
4. The _____ purpose of the jury system is to allow people to participate in the judicial process.
a) most c) very
b) least d) much
5. _____ we manage the environment better, there will not be adequate supplies of natural resources for future generations.
a) as long as c) till such time
b) not until d) unless
6. Chicory _____ and mixed with coffee to make a darker beverage.
a) is grinded c) is ground
b) is grind d) is grinden
7. When Disney watched children play in the park, he wished that there _____ be a park where they could have fun.
a) would b) should
c) must d) will
8. Since ancient times silver _____ to human beings.
a) is known c) is being known
b) has been known d) has been knowing

19. _____ obtained by heating coal in the absence of air is known as coal gas.

- a) a gas
- b) a gas that
- c) the gas that
- d) the gas

20. _____ is the science of making artificial replacements for parts of the human body.

- a) prosthetics
- b) prosthetic
- c) a prosthetic
- d) the prosthetics

Тест 5

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He _____ fishing every weekend when he was a schoolboy but now he is too busy.

- a) was used to go
- b) used to go
- c) got used to go
- d) used to going

2. I have started drinking coffee recently. I never _____ it before.

- a) used to like
- b) was used to like
- c) was using to like
- d) used to liking

3. James _____ study hard until he understood that it was necessary.

- a) did not get used to
- b) didn't use to
- c) used not to
- d) wasn't used to

4. When we climbed up the mountain we _____ the clouds beneath.

- a) might have seen
- b) may saw
- c) could see
- d) can saw

5. Helen decided to go shopping yesterday though she _____ at home.

- a) could stay
- b) might stay
- c) could have stayed
- d) could has stayed

6. The concert was cancelled last week. I _____ there anyway because I was ill.

- a) could have not gone
- b) couldn't go
- c) didn't go
- d) couldn't have gone

7. You didn't answer when I phoned you yesterday. You _____ asleep.

- a) has been
- b) must have been
- c) must be
- d) could be

8. Your room is very well ventilated. So you _____ hot yesterday.

- a) can't have been c) can have not be
b) couldn't be d) could haven't be

9. We _____ watch cartoons, we've nothing else to do.

- a) may be c) as well may
b) might as well d) as well can

10. You _____ us last night. It wasn't necessary.

- a) must not visit c) needn't have visited
b) needn't visit d) didn't need to visit

11. Jane _____ at 6 o'clock when she was younger.

- a) used to waking up c) was use to wake up
b) got used to wake up d) used to wake up

12. We _____ that we _____ you yesterday. Unfortunately we didn't see you.

- a) wish, had seen c) wish, saw
b) hope, saw d) hope, had seen

13. Had she known that you were there, she _____ you.

- a) would meet c) could meet
b) would have met d) might meet

14. He _____ hard when he was only a schoolboy.

- a) got used to studying c) got used to study
b) was used to study d) used to studying

15. I prefer studying at home _____ studying at school.

- a) than c) to
b) then d) that

16. He _____ stay home tonight.

- a) would rather to c) would rather
b) will better d) would be better to

17. James would rather that we _____ leave now, but we must go to work.

- a) didn't c) don't
b) haven't d) can't

18. I _____ drink tea, I prefer coffee.

- a) wouldn't rather c) rather not
b) don't rather d) would rather not

1. Margaret ...four languages.
2. In Britain the banks usually ...at 9.30 in the morning.
3. I buy a newspaper everyday but sometimes I ...it.
4. Paul has a car but he ...it very often.
5. ...you ...TV a lot?
6. ...your brother ...football?
7. Julia always ...parties.
8. I never ...coffee.
9. Sue is a very quiet person. She ...much.
10. How often ...you ...to the theatre?

Задание 2 . Письменно переведите текст на русский язык. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите из текста существительные, употребленные с неопределенным артиклем, переведите их. 2) Выпишите предложения с глаголом `to be' в роли сказуемого во временах группы Indefinite. 3) Подчеркните предложения, где используются местоимения *some, any, no* и их производные.

Somebody special

My grandfather's name is Salvador. He was a farmer but he has retired. He's eighty-six, and he's the oldest of my relatives. Last year my grandmother died, so he came to live with us.

He's very tall and quite fat and he's got grey hair and a beard. He's got blue eyes, and he wears glasses. He usually wears a jacket and trousers, and at weekends when he goes out he always wears a tie.

I think he's wonderful. He's very strong and he's never ill. He's really active, and although he's retired he works hard in our garden and in his fields. He's young at heart and friendly to everyont.

He loves walking in the country and reading. He spends most of his time reading novels and newspapers, and now he's studying French too. When he was young he learnt French in prison during the Civil War and now he wants to remember it again.

When I'm old, I'd like to be like my grandfather. He's a very special person.

Задание 3. Употребите глагол *have got /has got* в нужной форме (утверждение, отрицание, вопрос).

1. Julia wants to go to the concert, but she ...a ticket.
2. He can't open the door. He ...a key.
3. Most cars ...six wheels.
4. ...you ...a passport?
5. What kind of car...Julia ...?

Задание 4. Выберите нужную форму личных местоимений.

1. I often see (they, them) in the bus.
2. (We, us) always walk to school together.
3. I always speak to (he, him) in English.
4. He explains the lesson to (we, us) each morning.
5. I know (she, her) and her sister very well.

Задание 5. Дополните предложения глаголами в скобках, употребив их в форме Past Indefinite.

1. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I ...her. (disturb)
2. I was very tired, so I ...to bed early, (go)
3. The bed was very uncomfortable. I ...very well, (sleep)
4. Sue wasn't hungry, so she ...anything, (eat)
5. We went to Kate's house but she.... at home, (be)
6. It was a funny situation but nobody ... (laugh)
7. The window was open and a bird... into the room, (fly)
8. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It... very much, (cost)
9. I was in a hurry, so I... time to phone you. (have)
10. It was hard work carrying the bags. They.. very heavy, (be)

Задание 6. Употребите местоимения *something* /*somebody*/ *anything*/ *anybody*/ *nothing*/ *nobody* там, где необходимо.

1. I was too surprised to say
2. Quick! Let's go. There is ...coming and I don't want ...to see us.
3. The situation is uncertain. ...could happen.
4. The accident looked serious but fortunately ... was injured.
5. 'What did you buy?' `.... I couldn't buy... I wanted.'

Задание 7. Дополните предложения, используя прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени. Запишите и письменно переведите предложения.

1. My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is
2. Your plan isn't very good. My plan is....
3. It was a very bad mistake. It was ...I've ever made.
4. It was a very happy day. It was ... of my life.
5. He's a very boring person. He's... I've ever met.

Задание 8. Употребите модальные глаголы *can*, *may*, *must*, *need* там, где это необходимо.

1. You ...write the letter now. You ...do it tomorrow.
2. Paula ...speak Italian but she... not speak French.
3. He... forget to come to the conference. He is so absent-minded!
4. It's a fantastic film. You... see it.
5. Be happy! You ...not be sad.

Задание 9. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Present Perfect/Past Indefinite).

1. The weather (not/be) very good yesterday.
2. My hair is wet. I(just/wash) it.
3. I..... (wash) my hair before breakfast this morning.
4. Kathy travels a lot. She(visit) many countries.
5. 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she..... (not/come) yet.'
6. A (you/ever/be) to Florida?
7. B: Yes, we(go) there on holiday two years ago.
8. A..... (you/have) a good time?
9. B: Yes, it... (be) great.

Контрольная работа № 2

Задание 1. Письменно переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени, переведите их на русский язык. 2) Подчеркните предложения, где употребляются модальные глаголы *can, may, must, have to*.

An unusual community

The Amish live in Pennsylvania, USA. They came from Switzerland and Germany in the eighteenth century and live together on farms. Although they live just 240 kilometres from New York City, their lifestyle hasn't really changed in the last 250 years. They've turned their backs on modern materialism: cars, high technology, videos, fax machines, etc. and they have very strict rules which they all have to follow.

They can't use electricity, so they have to use oil lamps to light their houses. They're allowed to use banks and go to the doctor's but they can't have phones in their houses. They use horses for transport because they aren't allowed to fly or drive cars or tractors. They can play baseball and eat hot dogs but they can't have TVs, radios, carpets, flowers, or photos in their houses. Although the Amish don't have churches they're very religious.

Amish women have to cover their heads all day. They can't curl or cut their hair. They can't wear buttons or jewellery, wedding rings or watches, but they can wear glasses. The men can't have pockets on their shirts, or belts or zips on their trousers. Single men can't have beards. If an Amish marries somebody from outside the community, he or she has to leave. Children leave school at thirteen or fourteen because the Amish don't believe in higher education.

For the Amish the family is very important, and everybody helps their neighbour. They live in an old-fashioned way because they think that modern technology and habits have destroyed community life. There are now more than 100,000 Amish, and the number is growing every year.

1. Задание 2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

2. A beautiful _____ separated two fields.
a) mountain b) valley c) hedge
2. The countryside is very _____ here, there are no hills at all.
a) flat b) mountainous c) rocky
3. A _____ is a head dress of gold worn by a king or a queen.
a) hat b) crown c) cap
4. Who is the main _____ in "Cinderella"?
a) character b) hero c) writer
5. Windsor Castle is the summer _____ of the Queen.
a) cottage b) country house c) residence
6. A big wild animal with long horns is a _____.
a) cow b) deer c) sheep
7. The Parliament makes _____ for the country.
a) laws b) rules c) tasks
8. He makes gloves. He is a _____.

a) shoemaker b) glove-maker c) dressmaker

9. She baked the cake in the _____ of a heart.

a) shape b) colour c) taste

10. A _____ is a sit where monarchs sit during official ceremonies.

a) arm-chair b) chair c) throne

Задание 3. Сопоставьте слова и словосочетания по смыслу

1. an important reason	a) официальная церемония
2. to be crowned	b) низменность
3. to defeat the enemy	c) трясающая идея
4. to excite people	d) зеленый луг
5. the lowlands	e) великая империя
6. a great empire	f) важная причина
7. a birthplace	g) быть коронованным
8. a green meadow	h) место рождения
9. an official ceremony	i) побеждать врага
10. an exiting idea	j) взволновать людей

Задание 4. Составьте и запишите вопросы из слов в скобках, используя грамматическое время Present Perfect. Письменно переведите предложения.

1. (ever/ride/horse?)

2. (ever/be/California?)

3. (ever/run/marathon?)

4. (ever/speak / famous person?)

5. (always / live / in this town?)

Задание 5. Употребите местоимения *much, many, a lot of* там, это где необходимо.

1. Sue drinks ...tea.

2. We'll have to hurry. We haven't got ...time.

3. Did it cost ...to repair the car?

4. I don't know ...people in that town.

5. They've got so ...money they don't know what to do with it.

Задание 6. Употребите модальные глаголы *could, should, ought to* там, где необходимо. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения.

1. When I was young, I ...run very fast.

2. Paula ...not go to the meeting last week. She was ill.

3. When you play tennis, you ...watch the ball.

4. If you have time, you ...go to the Science Museum. It's very interesting.

5. We ...not wait very long for the bus yesterday. We didn't have much time.

6. It is very important that everybody ...listen very carefully.

Задание 7. Раскройте скобки и задайте вопрос

1. He (collect) stamps with flowers.(альт. . спец.)

2. We already (to visit) New York. (общ. разд.)

3. My friends (to sit) in the living room now. (альт. спец.)

4. Brian (to go) to school last week.(спец., альт.)

5. My parents (to leave) Moscow for Voronezh tomorrow.(альт . разд.)

Контрольная работа № 3

Задание 1. Исправьте ошибки и напишите грамматически правильные предложения

1. I reading the novel at the moment.
2. my parents had go to work every day.
3. Shall I to read.
4. Did she closed the door last time?
5. Have you already cooked dinner?

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями:

1. We are cadets of the Krasnodar University. This is ... University.
2. They read books in ... library.
3. I study at the Krasnodar University and ... friend studies at the Medical Institute.
4. Pete, where is ... car now?
5. I know that ... name is Nick and what is the name of ... sister?
6. Tell me please, where is ... brother? He is in ... room.

Задание 3. Выпишите в две колонки количественные и порядковые числительные. Подчеркните суффиксы, с помощью которых они образуются: Seven, the seventh, seventy, eighty, eighteen, the first, the third

Задание 4. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. My friends are students.
2. His mother is a teacher
3. We have a good club in our University
4. Nick has a new flat
5. She is a second-year student
6. You are future militia officers

Задание 5. Письменно переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Подчеркните предложения, где используются времена групп Continuous и Perfect в действительном залоге. 2) Подчеркните предложения, где употребляется страдательный залог (Passive Voice) в трех временах групп: Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect.

Shopping: a pain or a pleasure?

Some women include shopping in their list of favourite activities. Men traditionally hate it. Here's what some of our readers think.

Aisha, 32

I like shopping, but it depends who I go with. Trying to shop with young children is a nightmare! I don't like shopping with my husband either because he's always in a hurry, or worries about spending money. But shopping with friends is fun, and I like going on my own too.

Simon, 28

I don't really enjoy shopping. In fact it's a pain! I find it stressful because I'm always afraid of making mistakes. I've got a collection of awful 'mistakes' at the back of my wardrobe, which I never wear! But I don't mind going with my girlfriend, because she helps me choose. I think women are better at buying clothes than men. They've got better taste and they always know what's in fashion.

Ivan, 30

I'm not interested in shopping at all - in fact I hate it. My wife buys all my clothes and brings them home. I try them on and if I like them, I keep them. If not she takes them back. Choosing things from catalogues and the TV shopping channels is the only kind of shopping I enjoy.

Rosa, 24

I love shopping, but not on a Saturday or during the sales, when the shops are really crowded. I prefer shopping alone. Buying things often takes me a long time because I never buy the first thing I see. I always look around other shops to see if I can find the same thing cheaper. I'm quite good at finding a bargain. I hate shopping in large supermarkets, and prefer buying food in small shops or street markets.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните в придаточных предложениях глаголы в сослагательном наклонении. Письменно переведите предложения.

1. I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad. It would have been quicker if I had walked.
2. I would help you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't.
3. I'm sure Amy will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she refused.
4. I wish Ann were here. She'd be able to help us.
5. It would be nice to stay here. I wish we didn't have to go now.

Задание 7. Употребите местоимения *something/somebody /anything/ anybody/ nothing/ nobody* там, где это необходимо.

1. That house is empty. There is ...in it.
2. Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember
3. Helen I heard a knock at the door but when I opened it there was.... there.
4. The museum is free. It doesn't cost... to go there.
5. Would you like... to eat?

Задание 8. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме Present Indefinite. *make come take play rise eat translate flow cause*

1. Bees... honey.
2. Where... (Marian) from? - She is Scottish.
3. It ...me an hour to get to work. How long... (it) take you?
4. I ...the piano but I... (not) very well.
5. The earth ...round the sun.
6. The sun... in the east.
7. Vegetarians ...meat.
8. An interpreter ...from one language to another.
9. The River Amazon... into the Atlantic Ocean.
10. Bad driving... many accidents.

Задание 9. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Past Continuous/Past Indefinite).

A: What you ...(do) when the phone. (ring)?

B: I.... (watch) television.

A: ...Jane (be busy) when you ...(come) to see her?

B: Yes, she ...(study).

A: What time ...the post ...(arrive) this morning?

B: It ...(come) while I ...(have) breakfast.

A: Was Margaret at work today?

B: No, she ...(not/go) to work. She was ill.

A: How fast ...you...(drive) when the police ...(stop) you?

B: I don't know exactly but I ...(not/drive) very fast.

Задание 10. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в форме Past Perfect.

begin do read see fly

1. The meeting ...before we got to the place.

2. ...you ...your homework yet?

3. They ...two English books by the end of the month.

4. I couldn't recognize him because I ...him since we went to school together.

5. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He ...never ...before.

Зачетная работа (1)

Задание 1. Сопоставьте слова и словосочетания по смыслу

1. First, -	a. the drains are dug.
2. Then, -	b. the materials are bought.
3. Meanwhile, -	c. the house is painted.
4. Subsequently, -	d. the walls are built.
5. At this stage, -	e. the site is purchased.
6. Next, -	f. the site is levelled.
7. Afterwards, -	g. the foundations are laid.
8. Then, -	h. the house is ready to live in.
9. Later, -	i. the roof is put on.
10. Eventually, -	j. the doors and windows are put in.
11. Finally, -	k. the electricity and water systems are installed.

Задание 2. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения

Receptionist: “ _____ ”

Guest: “I’d like to reserve a room”.



Is there anything I can do for you?



Do you want something?



Who are you?



What do you want, please?

Guest: “I want to speak to the manager!”

Receptionist: “ _____ ”



She is not available at the moment. Can I help you?



You can’t do so!



She is busy now.



You have to wait for some time. Be patient, please!

Driver: “Yes?”

Police Officer: “ _____ ”



Could you switch off your engine please, sir?



Switch off your engine.
 You must switch off your engine immediately.
 You'd better switch off your engine.

Boss: "Yes, come in".

Employee: " _____ "



Is it all right if I came in half an hour late tomorrow?
 I'm going to come to work half an hour late tomorrow.
 I won't come in time tomorrow.
 I'm going to be late tomorrow.

Student: " _____ "

Teacher: "Yes, certainly. So..."



Could you repeat that, please?
 What?
 Slow down!
 Say it again.

Professor: "Has anyone got any questions?"

Student: " _____ "



Could you explain what these terms mean?
 When does this lecture finish?
 What do these terms mean?
 What should I do?.

Lecturer: "If you have any further points you want to discuss we can cover these in your next tutorial."

Student: " _____ "



Great! Thank you for your help. Bye.
 Lovely! Bye now!
 OK! See you!

Say hello to your wife from me.

Задание 3.

1. Aviation technical school named after K.E. Voroshilov ... in to Omsk.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a) was evacuated | c) is evacuated |
| b) will evacuate | d) will be evacuated |

2. ... the students play table tennis at the lessons?

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| a) is | c) do |
| b) does | d) are |

3. ... gyms are there at our college?

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| a) what | c) how long |
| b) why | d) how many |

4. Our labs ... equipped on the latest word of technique next year.

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| a) will be | c) is |
| b) were | d) are |

5. Our museum ... in 1980.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| a) was founded | c) founded |
| b) found | d) to find |

6. The reading hall ... to work at 10'o clock yesterday.
 a) began c) to begin
 b) begin d) will begin
7. ... the 17th ... March, 1921 N. E. Zhukovsky died.
 a) in, at c) at, of
 b) on, of d) of, on
8. Zukovsky was sent into Moscow gymnasium in 1858.
 a) one thousand eight hundred fifty eight
 b) eighteen hundred fifty eight
 c) eighteen fifty eight
 d) eighteen and fifty eight
9. I come back home at 7.05.
 a) five past seven c) seven to five
 b) seven point zero five d) five to seven
10. In the hall of our college you ... see the timetable ... the wall.
 a) can, on c) may, in
 b) must, at d) should, about
11. I ... to study technical subjects when I entered the university.
 a) am going c) were going
 b) was going d) are going
12. тридцать третий
 a) thirty three c) thirty third
 b) thirty and free d) thirty and third
13. Pre – schools in Russia consist of kindergarten and
 a) churches c) crowns
 b) creches d) choppers
14. ... goes to bed so early.
 a) nobody c) somebody
 b) anybody d) nowhere
15. In England there are nursery schools for children ... 5 years ... age.
 a) under, of c) in, with
 b) about, for d) after, of
16. To... English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person.
 a) to get c) to know
 b) to teach d) to learn by heart
17. university
 a) to graduate from c) to end
 b) to finish d) to complete
18. Who was the founder of Omsk fortress?
 a) Bukholts c) Kolchak

b) Kaptsev

d) Karbyshev

19. By the tsarist government Omsk was a place of ...

trade

c) exile

students

d) museums

20. The pride of Omsk industry is ...

a) A.S. Pushkin Library

c) Oil Refinery plan

b) Omsk State Technical University

d) Trans Siberian Railroad

Задание 4. Вставьте предлоги

1. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? - She has dropped her doll ... the water. There is no tea ... my cup. Pour some tea ... my cup. Put these flowers ... the window-sill. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench.

2. In winter I usually go to bed ... ten o'clock because I learn .. school and have to get up early. But ... summer, when I don't go to school and live ... the country, I like to go ... bed late. Do you like to read ... bed? We did not want to stay ... town on such a hot day, so we went ... the country.

3. The streets ... St. Petersburg are straight. Many pages ... this book are torn. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment.

4. We eat soup ... a spoon. He was killed ... a knife. He was killed ... the robbers. He was knocked down ... a big stick.

Задание 5. Соотнесите слова и их определения:

1. classroom

2. hall

3. playground

4. gym

5. playing fields

6. staff room

7. chemistry / physics lab

8. library

a. where you play football and other sports

b. the teachers' room

c. where students go during breaks

d. a quiet place to read or look things up

c. where you have most of your lessons

f. a special room where you can do experiments

g. a big room where the whole school can meet for assembly

h. where you do PE

Задание 1. Соедините части пословиц.

1. Stolen pleasures	a. also an answer.
2. Where there is a will,	b. are sweetest.
3. Make hay while	c. the sun shines.
4. God made the country	d. and man-made the town.
5. No answer is	e. there is a way.

Задание 2. Сопоставьте реплики, чтобы получились предложения или части высказывания.

1. You can't be hungry ...
2. He can't be English ...
3. You must feel very relaxed ...
4. You must be joking!
5. They are exhausted.
- a) ... with a surname like McKenzie.
- b) ... after your holiday.
- c) ... after such a big breakfast.
- d) They've been travelling all night.
- e) No one buys two Rolls-Royces!

Задание 3. Вставьте слова и словосочетания по смыслу

captain coach draw fair football ground (or pitch) footballer fouls free (or penalty) kick goal kick-off league opponents referee score soccer

1. What Europeans call "football", Americans call _____.
2. The instructor of the team is the _____.
3. When you play in a football team you are a _____.
4. The games take place on a _____.
5. The leader of the team is the _____.
6. The man in the _____ is the goal-keeper.
7. The beginning of the match is the _____.
8. During the match each team tries to _____ as many goals as possible.
9. When the teams have scored the same number of goals we say it's a _____.
10. The players of the other team are the _____.
11. The man who enforces the rules during the game is the _____.
12. Playing correctly is called _____ play.
13. Unfair moves are called _____.
14. When a player breaks the rules the other team may get a _____.
15. A federation of football clubs is called a football _____.

Задание 4. Вставьте глагол make или do и переведите письменно предложения

1. I'm busy. Tomorrow I'm going to ... a report.
2. Why are you ... so much noise? What's the matter?
3. What does she ...? She is a doctor.
4. Kate must ... up her mind quickly. The train is leaving.
5. Do you ... any sports? Yes, I ... aerobics. And you?
6. Have you ... your homework? — Not yet.
7. Could you ... me a favour and ... the shopping for me?
8. I have ... the same mistake again. Mom is going to nag me for a week!
9. She ... up her mind to become a teacher.
10. He has ... a lot of mistakes in his test.
11. I always ... my homework in the evening.
12. Who ... the housework in your family?
13. Jeff ... friends with her son two years ago.
14. Finally, she ... him tell the truth.
15. Will you ... me a favour and invite my friend to the party?

Задание 5. Вставьте предлоги

1. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? - She has dropped her doll ... the water. There is no tea ... my cup. Pour some tea ... my cup. Put these flowers ... the window-sill. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench.

2. In winter I usually go to bed ... ten o'clock because I learn .. school and have to get up early. But ... summer, when I don't go to school and live ... the country, I like to go ... bed late. Do you like to read ... bed? We did not want to stay ... town on such a hot day, so we went ... the country.

3. The streets ... St. Petersburg are straight. Many pages ... this book are torn. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment.

4. We eat soup ... a spoon. He was killed ... a knife. He was killed ... the robbers. He was knocked down ... a big stick.

Задание 6.

Письменно переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Подчеркните предложения, где используются времена групп Continuous и Perfect в действительном залоге. 2) Подчеркните предложения, где употребляется Страдательный залог (Passive Voice) в трех временах групп:

Indefinite,

Continuous,

Perfect. 3) Выпишите с переводом условные предложения.

Sydney Opera House

Sydney Opera House was opened in 1973. Since then it has appeared on T-shirts, postcards, in books, on travel programmes and in millions of photo albums. Thanks to its unique shape, Sydney Opera House is one of the most photographed buildings in the world!

The building was built by a Danish architect called Jorn Utzon. Utzon gave the building its unusual look by creating a roof which looked like palm tree fronds. Work first started on the Opera House in 1957. The Australian government gave Utzon \$7 million and just four years to finish it. Unfortunately, there were lots of delays as well as money problems, so the Opera House wasn't actually finished until 1973. By then the total cost of the building was over \$100 million!

Today the Opera House is one of the busiest performing arts centres in the world. It has around 3,000 events every year which are watched by over two million people. There are five main concert halls used for a wide variety of performances including classical, opera, pop and jazz. Artists as different as Pavarotti and the pop group INXS have performed there, and the largest hall can seat 2,679 people.

If you want to see a concert however, you'll need to book in advance - the best seats are hard to get and they're very expensive! But whether you go to a concert or not, a visit to Sydney wouldn't be complete without a trip to the Sydney Opera House.

Задание 7. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в требуемую по смыслу видо-временную форму. В разделе Б обратите внимание на особенности пассивных конструкций. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

А

1. They (have opened / opened) a souvenir shop in the Alexander Garden last summer. 2. Today, there (are / will be) many parks and public gardens in Moscow. 3. Research activities and restoration works (helped / helps) preserve the monuments of the Moscow Kremlin. 4. The Moscow Kremlin (is / was) one of the greatest architectural complexes in the world.

Б

1. For many years Russia's greatest people (have been / were) buried near the Kremlin wall. 2. Moscow (was / will be) first mentioned in historical papers in 1147. 3. The Moscow Kremlin Museums (is / are) often visited by tourists.

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или в Future Simple.

1. When you (to get) up every day? - I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 2. My brother usually (not to get) up at seven o'clock. As a rule, he (to get) up at six o'clock, but tomorrow he (to get) up at seven o'clock. 3. Why she (to come) home so late tomorrow? 4. We (to go) to the country the day after tomorrow. 5. Our friends always (to go) to the country for the week-end. 6. Look! The kitten (to play) with its tail. 7. Your parents (to watch) TV now? 8. My sister (not to rest) now. She (to help) mother in the kitchen. She (to help) mother in the kitchen every day. 9. Where she (to go) tomorrow? 10. She (to go) to the country with us tomorrow? 11. They (to stay) at home tomorrow. 12. What you (to do) now? I (to see) that you (not to read). 13. When you (to finish) your homework? It (to be) very late, it (to be) time to go to bed. 14. How you usually (to spend) evenings? 15. What you (to do) in the country next summer? 16. They (not to drink) tea now. I (to think) they (to watch) TV. 17. What your father (to drink) in the evening?

Задание 2. Вставьте предлоги on, in или into.

1. Where is the book? - It is ... the table. 2. Where is the tea? — It is ... the cup. 3. Put the plates ... the table. 4. Put the book ... the bag. 5. There is a beautiful picture ... the wall. 6. He went ... the room. 7. I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room. 8. Mother is cooking dinner ... the kitchen. 9. She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa. 10. There are many people ... the park today. 11. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? - She has dropped her doll ... the water. 12. There is no tea ... my cup. 13. Pour some tea ... my cup. 14. Put these flowers ... the window-sill. 15. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. 16. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench. 17. The teacher hung a picture ... the blackboard. 18. I opened the door and went ... the classroom. The teacher was writing some words ... the blackboard. The pupils were writing these words ... their exercise-books. There were some books and pens ... the teacher's table. There were two maps ... the wall and some flowers ... the window-sills. I saw a pen ... the floor. I picked it up and put it ... the table. 19. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mail-box which hung ... the wall of the house. Then he got ... his car and drove off.

Задание 3. Переведи на английский язык:

1. Здесь есть крокодилы? Я никогда не видел крокодилов. — Нет. Мы были здесь много раз. Мы не видели здесь никаких крокодилов. Они не живут в этом месте.

2. Ты написал это стихотворение сам? – Да. Я люблю писать стихи. Я могу дать тебе почитать книгу с моими лучшими стихами.

3. Почему ты не хочешь купить эту яркую шляпу? – Я не люблю этот цвет. – Хорошо померяй ту зелёную кепку. Она подходит к твоей новой куртке.

4. Где твоя машина? – Я оставил её около дома. Там было свободное место. – Наш сосед продал машину, и ты можешь ставить свою машину на его место.


5. Никто не любит ждать. Все должны приходиться вовремя. Почему ты думаешь, что ты можешь опаздывать?

6. Переходить улицу в этом месте опасно. Ты должен следовать правилам. Это широкая улица и здесь много машин.

7. Путешествуя за рубежом, Джордж сделал много фотографий. Мы смотрели их вчера целый вечер. На следующий год он собирается поехать в Канаду. Я думаю, я поеду с ним.

Задание 4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа


1. Collin didn't like the climate in the north of Canada; in winter.

 it was too cold there

 too cold was it there

 it was cold there too


2. The picture was very beautiful;

 I very much liked it

 I it liked very much

 I liked it very much


3. Does Wanda?

 write a letter to her parents every week


 a letter to her parents write every week

 every week write a letter to her parents


4. when I come home from work.

 I am usually very tired


 Usually I am very tired

 I am very tired usually


5. It took Felix to repair his car.

 so much time


 such much time




























 much so time

6. Nancy when she learnt about her mother's illness.

 was awfully upset

 awfully was upset

 was upset awfully

7. The rainthat it was impossible to go out.
 was so strong
 so was strong
 was strong
8. There was a..... forest near the village.
 beautiful, large, old, pine
 large, beautiful, pine, old
 pine, old, beautiful, large
9. There was a big traffic jam downtown and
 slowly the cars moved
 the cars moved slowly
 the cars slowly moved
10. I don't want to invite Nora to my birthday party;
 I don't well enough know her
 I don't know her well enough
 I don't enough well know her
11. a strange light coming from the sky.
 I have just seen
 just I have seen
 I have seen just
12. Sheila isn't a good driver; she is
 not careful enough
 careful not enough
 enough not careful
13. Don't put all these things in your bag;
 it is not enough big
 it is big not enough
 it is not big enough
14. They would like to buychalet house.
 not very old, wooden, nice, four-bedroom Swiss
 a wooden, Swiss, not very old, nice, four-bedroom
 a nice, four-bedroom, not very old, wooden Swiss
15. Whoto the theatre with?
 Jane go
 did Jane go
 Jane did go

4. Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ направленные на формирование общих компетенций.

Оценка знаний учащихся проводится в виде тестирования.

Вопросы к экзамену

1. Моя будущая профессия, карьера.
2. Система образования в России и за рубежом.
3. Различные виды искусств. Мое хобби.
4. Здоровье и спорт.
5. Путешествие. Поездка за границу.
6. Самостоятельные части речи.
7. Видовременные формы глагола.
8. Компьютеры и их функции.
9. Подготовка к трудоустройству.
10. Сложное подлежащее.
11. Сложное дополнение.
12. Правила телефонных переговоров.
13. Официальная и неофициальная переписка.
14. Сложносочиненные предложения.
15. Сложноподчиненные предложения.
16. Типы придаточных предложений.
17. Наречия *some, any, no, every* и их производные.
18. Правила телефонных переговоров.
19. Официальная и неофициальная переписка.
20. Сложносочиненные предложения.
21. Сложноподчиненные предложения.
22. Типы придаточных предложений.
23. Наречия *some, any, no, every* и их производные.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 1

Задание 1. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями.

1. Peter helped the pupils to translate the text. 2. Mother asked Mary to wash the plates. 3. My friend writes a letter to his sister. 4. Jane took 3 books from the library (there). 5. His cousins live in Moscow.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 2

Задание 2. Составьте и напишите предложения, обращая внимание на порядок слов.

1. Is, best, she, friend. 2. Study, students, our, well, very. 3. Have, many, I, books. 4. Capital, the, Moscow, is, Russia, of. 5. No, book, the, is, table, on, there.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 3

Задание 3. Употребите нужное возвратное местоимение:

1. I shall ask her.... 2. She wants to do it.... 3. She washed.... 4. You will answer the letter.... 5. He looked at... in the mirror. 6. I shall talk with her.... 7. They did the home task.... 8. He doesn't like to speak about... 9. The book... is very good, but not the price... 10. Boys and girls, do it....

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 4

Задание 4. Попросите (прикажите) по-английски:

1. Иди в магазин. 2. Дайте мне мою ручку. 3. Откройте эту книгу и читайте текст. 4. Не давай им эту тетрадь. 5. Не бери ее ручку. 6. Говорите по-английски, пожалуйста.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 5

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be.

1. He... born in 1999. 2. They... not students now. 3. We... good friends at the Institute. 4. It... a very interesting story. 5. Who... absent today? 6. My father... a worker. 7. What... you? 8. ... she a doctor? 9. Those... your pens. 10. Where. this notebook? It on the shelf.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 6

Задание 6. Напишите цифрами:

1) twenty eighteen; 2) the twenty fourth of June; 3) two eighths; 4) fifty point eight nine; 5) one fourth; 6) the second of December; 7) fifteen sixty six; 8) nought point seven five; 9) It is a quarter to nine. 10) It is half past six. 11) It is twenty five past four. 12) It's ten to eleven.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 7

Задание 7. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе: box, sheep, place, mouse, glasses, bush, country, day, knife, month, hero, goose, deer, man, play, child, fish, woman, money.

Задание для проведения дифференцированного зачета:

ЗАДАНИЕ (теоретическое) № 1

1. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**About myself**”.
2. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**My working day**”.
3. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**My day off**”.
4. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**My meals**”.
5. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**Travelling**”.
6. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**My friend**”.
7. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**Seasons and weather**”.
8. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**Great Britain**”.
9. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**London**”.
10. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**My town/city**”.
11. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**Introducing myself**”.

12. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**My daily routine**”.
13. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**My weekends**”.
14. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**Meals in Britain**”.
15. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**My best trip**”.
16. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**My best friend**”.
17. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**My favourite season**”.
18. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**The United Kingdom of Great Britain**”.
19. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**The capital of the UK**”.
20. Ситуативное общение на тему: “**My native town**”.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 2

Грамматический практикум:

№ 1

Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени от следующих прилагательных и наречий:

large, easy, hot, bad, low, little, many, far, wonderful, quickly, interesting, comfortable, beautiful.

№ 2

Употребите соответствующий предлог, где необходимо.

1. Last week he went... Moscow. 2. They will go... the college tomorrow. 3. She goes... work... bus. 4. I come home... school very late. 5. Take my book... him, please. 6. Come... the room. 7. Take the pen and the pencil... the table. 8. Put them ... the bag. 9. Take the bag ... the table and go ... your desk.

№ 3

Составьте письменно все типы вопросов к следующим предложениям.

1. Our teacher knows several foreign languages. 2. He has graduated from our University last year. 3. We shall go to Samara next week. 4. They are working in our garden.

№ 4

Вставьте somebody, anybody, nobody или everybody.

1. ... knows that plants like water. 2. Is there... here who knows English? 3. You must find... who can help you. 4. ... knew anything about our home task. 5. The question is very easy. ...can answer this question. 6. There is... in the next room. I don't know him.

№ 5

Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужную форму.

1. Peter and Ann (go) away five minutes ago. 2. I (write) the letter but I (not send) it. 3. He just (go) away. 4. She already (answer) the letter. 5. She (answer) it on Tuesday. 6. I just (tell) you the answer. 7. I (read) that book in my summer holidays. 8. I (not see) him for three years. 9. I (be) glad to see him again some

time. 10. What you (do)? — I (copy) the text from the textbook now. 11. He (go) to Moscow next week? 12. He (not smoke) for a month. He is trying to give it up. 13. I usually (leave) home at seven and (get) here at twelve.

№ 6

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. This book is not so interesting as that one. 2. The Baltic Sea is not so warm as the Black Sea. 3. The more you read, the more you know. 4. My brother is not as tall as you are. 5. The earlier you get up, the more you can do. 6. Today the wind is as strong as it was yesterday. 7. Your room is as light as mine. 8. John knows Russian as well as English. 9. Mary is not so lazy as her brother. 10. The longer the night is, the shorter the day. 11. The less people think, the more they talk.

№ 7

Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. В воскресенье у нас нет уроков. 2. Мы живем в Самаре, на улице Чехова. 3. Переведите этот текст с английского на русский. 4. Уроки начинаются в 9 часов. 5. Возьмите эту книгу у него. 6. Дайте эту книгу ему. 7. На столе была книга. 8. Мы работаем с 8 утра до 6 вечера. 9. Учитель вошел, взял книгу со стола и вышел из класса. 10. Мы работали в течение урока.

№ 8

Поставьте к следующим предложениям вопросы:

- 1) общие;
- 2) специальные;
- 3) разделительные.

1. There is a book on the table. 2. He must work hard today. 3. We are leaving for Moscow next week. 4. We were reading the whole evening. 5. They don't go to work on Sunday.

№ 9

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя неопределенные (или отрицательные) местоимения и их производные.

1. Есть кто-нибудь здесь? 2. В саду никого нет. В нашей комнате есть кто-нибудь? 4. В классе есть кто-то. 5. В саду есть кто-нибудь? — Там никого нет. 6. На столе есть что-нибудь? — Нет, там ничего нет. 7. В сумке что-то есть. 8. В этой книге есть что-нибудь интересное?

№ 10

Определите время сказуемого в следующих предложениях.

- 1) **Present Indefinite**
- 2) **Past Indefinite**
- 3) **Future Indefinite**

1. His sister studies at school. 2. You will see him tomorrow. 3. I went to the college at 7 o'clock. 4. Who took my book? 5. They work every day. 6. I shall read

this book next week. 7. We translated this text last lesson. 8. What books does he usually read? 9. She will visit you soon. 10. We shall be good specialists in some years.

№ 11

Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. He studies at the college. 2. They play football well. 3. We usually watched TV in the evening. 4. Our teacher asks many questions. 5. Nick worked at school last year. 6. We shall go to St. Petersburg in summer. 7. They went to Moscow. 8. He will visit us some day.

№ 12

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Он писал письмо, когда я пришел к нему. 2. Он делал свою работу, пока его братья играли в футбол. 3. Я упал, когда играл в футбол. 4. Мы делали уроки, когда пошел дождь. 5. Когда учитель писал на доске, новая ученица вошла в класс. 6. Когда зазвонил телефон, я работал в саду. 7. Я увидел своих одноклассников, когда я шел по улице. 8. Начался дождь, когда мы наблюдали за игрой.

№ 13

Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Вам больше нравится английский язык или французский? 2. Он живет в Ростове или в Москве? 3. Она его младшая или старшая сестра? 4. Студенты уже сдали экзамены или нет? 5. Петровы поедут летом на юг или на север? 6. Ваш друг учится в колледже или в университете? 7. Он знает ее лучше или вы?

№ 14

Употребите соответствующий предлог, где необходимо.

1. There is a picture... the wall. 2. What street do you live...? 3. ... Sunday we often swim...the river. 4. Last week he went... Moscow. 5. They will go... the college tomorrow. 6. She goes... work... bus. 7. My brother stayed... home... the evening. 8. Many people travel... train. 9. I see many books... the table and ...the bookcase. 10. I was born... the first... October.

№ 15

Переведите предложения.

1. Чарльз Диккенс — один из самых известных писателей в мире. 2. Этот рассказ интереснее, чем тот. 3. Ваш дом выше нашего? Нет, он такой же высокий, как ваш. 4. Это — самая прекрасная картина во всей коллекции. 5. Российская Федерация больше Великобритании. 6. Он сделал работу быстрее, чем вы. 7. Чем больше вы работаете, тем легче сдавать экзамены. 8. Его работа лучше вашей, но работа Анны — самая лучшая.

№ 16

Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную степень прилагательного/наречия.

1. Winter is (cold) season of the year. 2. Moscow is (large) than St. Petersburg. 3. Which is (long) day of the year? 4. The Alps are (high) mountains in Europe. 5. Even (long) day has an end. 6. It is one of (important) questions of our conference. 7. Your English is (good) now. 8. Who knows him (well) than you? 9. We have (little) interest in this work than you. 10. Health is (good) than wealth. 11. Your son worked (well) of all. 12. Today you worked (slowly) than usually.

№ 17

Вставьте much/many, little/few, a little/ a few.

1. Have you got... time before the lesson? 2. She gave him... water to wash his hands and face. 3. He had... English books at home, so he went to the library. 4. After the lesson everybody felt... tired. 5. I like it here. Let's stay here... longer. 6. There were... new words in the text and Peter spent... time learning them. 7. There was... sugar in the bowl, and we put ... sugar there. 8. I know French... and I can help you with the translation of this text.

№ 18

Напишите следующие предложения в прошедшем и будущем временах:

1. There is much snow in winter. 2. There are 6 theatres in our city. 3. There is no lift in our house. 4. There are many new books in our library. 5. There is little milk in the bottle. 6. There are 3 rooms in our flat. 7. There is a map on the wall.

№ 19

Вставьте to be в нужной форме:

1. There... a telegram on the table. 2. ... there any telegrams from Moscow? Yes, there... some. 3. ... there ... a flight for Moscow tomorrow? Yes, there... 4. There... much snow last winter. 5. There... a lot of stars and planets in space. 6. ... there... a lift in your future house? Yes, there 7. Some years ago there ... many old houses in our street. 8. ... there any lectures yesterday? No, there... 9. there a lamp over the table? Yes, there... 10. there any interesting stories in this book?

№ 20

Поставьте вопросы к следующим предложениям:

1. There are some new pupils in our group. 2. There is no book on the table. 3. There were many old houses in our street. 4. There are 4 seasons in a year. 5. There will be a conference next week. 6. There are many large cities in our country. 7. There was nobody in the room. 8. There are 7 days in a week. 9. There is something on the shelf. 10. There are many places of interest in London.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 1

Задание 1. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями.

1. Peter helped the pupils to translate the text. 2. Mother asked Mary to wash the plates. 3. My friend writes a letter to his sister. 4. Jane took 3 books from the

library (there). 5. His cousins live in Moscow.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 2

Задание 2. Составьте и напишите предложения, обращая внимание на порядок слов.

1. Is, best, she, friend. 2. Study, students, our, well, very. 3. Have, many, I, books. 4. Capital, the, Moscow, is, Russia, of. 5. No, book, the, is, table, on, there.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 3

Задание 3. Употребите нужное возвратное местоимение:

1. I shall ask her.... 2. She wants to do it.... 3. She washed.... 4. You will answer the letter.... 5. He looked at... in the mirror. 6. I shall talk with her.... 7. They did the home task.... 8. He doesn't like to speak about... 9. The book... is very good, but not the price... 10. Boys and girls, do it....

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 4

Задание 4. Попросите (прикажите) по-английски:

1. Иди в магазин. 2. Дайте мне мою ручку. 3. Откройте эту книгу и читайте текст. 4. Не давай им эту тетрадь. 5. Не бери ее ручку. 6. Говорите по-английски, пожалуйста.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 5

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be.

1. He... born in 1999. 2. They... not students now. 3. We... good friends at the Institute. 4. It... a very interesting story. 5. Who... absent today? 6. My father... a worker. 7. What... you? 8. ... she a doctor? 9. Those... your pens. 10. Where. this notebook? It on the shelf.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 6

Задание 6. Напишите цифрами:

1) twenty eighteen; 2) the twenty fourth of June; 3) two eighths; 4) fifty point eight nine; 5) one fourth; 6) the second of December; 7) fifteen sixty six; 8) nought point seven five; 9) It is a quarter to nine. 10) It is half past six. 11) It is twenty five past four. 12) It's ten to eleven.

ЗАДАНИЕ (практическое) № 7

Задание 7. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе: box, sheep, place, mouse, glasses, bush, country, day, knife, month, hero, goose, deer, man, play, child, fish, woman, money.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка «отлично»: устная и письменная работа выполнена в полном объеме, либо, при наличии 1-2 мелких погрешностей;

Оценка «хорошо»: устная и письменная работа выполнена в полном объеме, но при наличии 1-2 недочётов;

Оценка «удовлетворительно»: устная и письменная работа выполнена более чем наполовину или в работе допущены 1-2 грубые ошибки, много недочётов, мелких погрешностей

Оценка «неудовлетворительно»: устная и письменная работа выполнена менее чем наполовину;

Грубая ошибка – полностью искажено смысловое значение понятие определения;

Погрешность отражает неточные формулировки, свидетельствующие о нечетком представлении рассматриваемого объекта;

Недочёт – неправильное представление об объекте, не влияющего кардинально на знания, определённые программой обучения;

Мелкие погрешности – неточности в письменной или устной речи, не искажающие смысла ответа или решения, случайные опiski и т.п.