

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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## РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Наименование дисциплины	ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык
Специальность	40.02.03 Право и судебное администрирование
Форма обучения	очно-заочная
Год набора	2023
Разработана:	
Преподаватель,	
Н.Л. Бороненкова	

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Рабочая программа дисциплины является частью основной образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования - программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена, разработанной в соответствии с ФГОС СПО

ФГОС СПО	Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт среднего профессионального образования по специальности 40.02.03 Право и судебное администрирование (приказ Минобрнауки России от 12.05.2014 г. № 513)
ПС	

### 1. ЦЕЛЬ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Целью освоения дисциплины "Иностранный язык" (английский) является

- формирование представлений об английском языке как о языке международного общения и средстве приобщения к ценностям мировой культуры и национальных культур;
- формирование коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей свободно общаться на английском языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности, с учетом приобретенного словарного запаса, а также условий, мотивов и целей общения;

- формирование и развитие всех компонентов коммуникативной компетенции: лингвистической, социолингвистической, дискурсивной, социокультурной, социальной, стратегической и предметной;

- воспитание личности, способной и желающей участвовать в общении на межкультурном уровне;

- воспитание уважительного отношения к другим культурам и социальным субкультурам.

В результате изучения дисциплины обучающийся должен:

Уметь:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

Знать:

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

Результатом освоения дисциплины, в соответствии с рабочей программой воспитания, является формирование у обучающихся следующих личностных результатов обучения:

ЛР 7. Осознающий и деятельно выражающий приоритетную ценность каждой человеческой жизни, уважающий достоинство личности каждого человека, собственную и чужую уникальность, свободу мировоззренческого выбора, самоопределения. Проявляющий бережливое и чуткое отношение к религиозной принадлежности каждого человека, предупредительный в отношении выражения прав и законных интересов других людей.

ЛР 8. Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение законных интересов и прав представителей различных этнокультурных, социальных, профессиональных групп в российском обществе; национального достоинства, религиозных убеждений с учётом соблюдения необходимости обеспечения конституционных прав и свобод граждан. Понимающий и деятельно выражающий ценность межрелигиозного и межнационального согласия людей, граждан, народов в России. Выражающий сопричастность к преумножению и трансляции культурных традиций и ценностей многонационального российского государства, включенный в общественные инициативы, направленные на их сохранение.

ЛР 13. Демонстрирующий готовность и способность вести с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения в профессиональной деятельности.

ЛР 14. Проявляющий гражданское отношение к профессиональной деятельности как к

возможности личного участия в решении общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем

## 2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ООП

Дисциплина относится к вариативной части учебного плана.

## 3. ОБЪЕМ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Промежуточный контроль	Часов				
	Всего за семестр	Контактная работа .(по уч.зан.)		Самостоятельная работа в том числе подготовка контрольных и курсовых	
		Всего	Практические занятия, включая курсовое проектирование		
Семестр 1					
	0	6	6	18	0
Семестр 2					
	0	24	24	8	0
Семестр 3					
Контрольная работа	0	2	2	20	0
Семестр 4					
Контрольная работа	0	2	2	22	0
Семестр 5					
Контрольная работа	0	2	2	24	0
Семестр 6					
Зачет с оценкой	0	2	2	16	0
	0	38	38	108	0

## 4. ПЛАНИРУЕМЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ ООП

В результате освоения ООП у выпускника должны быть сформированы компетенции, установленные в соответствии ФГОС СПО.

Общие компетенции (ОК)

Шифр и наименование компетенции	Индикаторы достижения компетенций
ОК 1 Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес	<p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- сущность и социальную значимость будущей профессии.</li> <li>- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;</li> </ul> <p>Уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- проявлять к будущей профессии устойчивый интерес.</li> <li>- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;</li> <li>- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный</li> </ul>

<p>ОК 4 Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития</p>	<p>Знать: - методы поиска, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития. Уметь: - использовать различных источников для поиска информации включая Интернет-ресурсы; - использовать необходимые информации при выполнении профессиональных задач.</p>
<p>ОК 6 Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации</p>	<p>Знать: - методы самообразования, круг профессиональных задач профессионального и личностного развития. - лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; Уметь: - самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации. - общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; - переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;</p>

## 5. ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

Тема	Часов						
	Наименование темы	Всего часов	Контактная работа (по уч.зан.)			Самост. работа	Контроль самостоятельной работы
			Лекции	Лабораторные	Практические занятия		
Семестр 1		24					
Тема 1.	Введение (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	24			6	18	
Семестр 2		32					
Тема 2.	Средства массовой информации (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	32			24	8	
Семестр 3		22					
Тема 3.	Студент и современные средства коммуникации (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	22			2	20	
Семестр 4		24					
Тема 4.	Персональный компьютер и интернет (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	11			1	10	
Тема 5.	Страна изучаемого языка (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	13			1	12	
Семестр 5		26					

Тема 6.	Современная система образования (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	11			1	10	
Тема 7.	Экономика Великобритании (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	15			1	14	
Семестр 6		18					
Тема 8.	Конституция и право России. Концепция верховенства права и конституции США. (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	11			1	10	
Тема 9.	Уральский регион как федеральный субъект (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	7			1	6	

## 6. ФОРМЫ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ И ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ШКАЛЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Раздел/Тема	Вид оценочного средства	Описание оценочного средства	Критерии оценивания
Текущий контроль (Приложение 4)			
Тема 1.	Контрольная работа № 1	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 2.	Контрольная работа № 2	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 3.	Контрольная работа № 3	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 4.	Контрольная работа № 4	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 5.	Контрольная работа № 5	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 6.	Контрольная работа № 6	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 6.	Контрольная работа № 7	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 7.	Контрольная работа № 9	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов

Тема 8.	Контрольная работа № 9	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 8.	Контрольная работа № 10	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 9.	Контрольная работа № 11	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 9.	Контрольная работа № 12	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 3	Семестровая контрольная работа №1 (3 семестр)	Работа состоит из 12 практических заданий. Количество вариантов -3.	зачтено/незачтено
Тема 4-5	Семестровая контрольная работа №2 (4 семестр)	Работа состоит из 12 практических заданий. Количество вариантов -3.	зачтено/незачтено
Тема 6-7	Семестровая контрольная работа №3 (5 семестр)	Работа состоит из 12 практических заданий. Количество вариантов -3.	зачтено/незачтено
<b>Промежуточный контроль (Приложение 5)</b>			
6 семестр (ЗаО)	Билет для зачета	Каждый билет содержит следующие задания: 1. Чтение и письменный перевод оригинального текста (объемом 1000-1200 п.зн. за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря) 2. Устное сообщение и собеседование по теме. 3. Практическое задание. Количество билетов - 25.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов

## **ОПИСАНИЕ ШКАЛ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ**

Показатель оценки освоения ООП формируется на основе объединения текущей и промежуточной аттестации обучающегося.

Показатель рейтинга по каждой дисциплине выражается в процентах, который показывает уровень подготовки студента.

Текущая аттестация. Используется 5-балльная система оценивания. Оценка работы студента в течении семестра осуществляется преподавателем в соответствии с разработанной им системой оценки учебных достижений в процессе обучения по данной дисциплине.

В рабочих программах дисциплин (предметов) и практик закреплены виды текущей аттестации, планируемые результаты контрольных мероприятий и критерии оценки учебных достижений.

В течение семестра преподавателем проводится не менее 3-х контрольных мероприятий, по оценке деятельности студента.

Промежуточная аттестация. Используется 5-балльная система оценивания. Оценка работы студента по окончанию дисциплины (части дисциплины) осуществляется преподавателем в соответствии с разработанной им системой оценки достижений студента в процессе обучения по данной дисциплине. Промежуточная аттестация также проводится по окончанию формирования компетенций.



Показатель оценки	По 5-балльной системе	Характеристика показателя
100% - 85%	отлично	обладают теоретическими знаниями в полном объеме, понимают, самостоятельно умеют применять, исследовать, идентифицировать, анализировать, систематизировать, распределять по категориям, рассчитать показатели, классифицировать, разрабатывать модели, алгоритмизировать, управлять, организовать, планировать процессы исследования, осуществлять оценку результатов на высоком уровне
84% - 70%	хорошо	обладают теоретическими знаниями в полном объеме, понимают, самостоятельно умеют применять, исследовать, идентифицировать, анализировать, систематизировать, распределять по категориям, рассчитать показатели, классифицировать, разрабатывать модели, алгоритмизировать, управлять, организовать, планировать процессы исследования, осуществлять оценку результатов.  Могут быть допущены недочеты, исправленные студентом самостоятельно в процессе работы (ответа и т.д.)
69% - 50%	удовлетворительно	обладают общими теоретическими знаниями, умеют применять, исследовать, идентифицировать, анализировать, систематизировать, распределять по категориям, рассчитать показатели, классифицировать, разрабатывать модели, алгоритмизировать, управлять, организовать, планировать процессы исследования, осуществлять оценку результатов на среднем уровне. Допускаются ошибки, которые студент затрудняется исправить самостоятельно.
49 % и менее	неудовлетворительно	обладают не полным объемом общих теоретическими знаниями, не умеют самостоятельно применять, исследовать, идентифицировать, анализировать, систематизировать, распределять по категориям, рассчитать показатели, классифицировать, разрабатывать модели, алгоритмизировать, управлять, организовать, планировать процессы исследования, осуществлять оценку результатов. Не сформированы умения и навыки для решения профессиональных задач
100% - 50%	зачтено	характеристика показателя соответствует «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно»
49 % и менее	не зачтено	характеристика показателя соответствует «неудовлетворительно»

## 7. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

### 7.2 Содержание практических занятий и лабораторных работ

<p>Тема 1. Введение (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)  Цели и задачи изучения учебной дисциплины «Английский язык». Английский язык как язык международного общения и средство познания национальных культур.  Основные варианты английского языка, их сходство и различия.  Роль английского языка в профессиональной деятельности.</p>
<p>Тема 2. Средства массовой информации (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)  Past Continuous.  Введение лексики по теме «Средства массовой информации».  Past Simple и Past Continuous в сравнении.  Сообщение по теме «Моя любимая газета».  Past Perfect и Past Perfect Continuous в сравнении.  Повелительное наклонение в английском языке.  Страдательный залог.  Глагол to have и оборот have got.  Оборот There is/There are.  Модальные глаголы must, should.  Местоимения it, some, any и их производные.  Future Simple и Future Continuous в сравнении. Упражнения.</p>
<p>Тема 3. Студент и современные средства коммуникации (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)  Лексика по теме " Современные средства коммуникации" Предтекстовые упражнения по теме.  Предлоги в английском языке.</p>
<p>Тема 4. Персональный компьютер и интернет (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)  Лексика по теме «Персональный компьютер и интернет». Тексты по теме "Интернет".  Послетекстовые упражнения. Местоимение one и его функции.</p>
<p>Тема 5. Страна изучаемого языка (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)  Темы: "История Америки", "Страны изучаемого языка". Послетекстовые упражнения. Времена группы Perfect.</p>
<p>Тема 6. Современная система образования (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)  Введение лексики «Учебные заведения Англии». Послетекстовые упражнения. Future Perfect.  Упражнение по теме: Future Perfect, Present Perfect и Past Perfect.</p>
<p>Тема 7. Экономика Великобритании (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)  Изучающее чтение текста «Экономика и право зарубежных стран». The verbals. Pdrticiple 1,2.  Упражнения. Послетекстовые упражнение по теме: "Экономика зарубежных стран".</p>
<p>Тема 8. Конституция и право России. Концепция верховенства права и конституции США. (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)  Работа с текстом «Конституция и право России». "Конституция США". Послетекстовые задания.  Passive voice. Простые времена. Упражнения.</p>
<p>Тема 9. Уральский регион как федеральный субъект (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)  Лексика по теме: «Экономика Свердловской области». Работа с текстом «Экономика Свердловской области». Complex Subject. Упражнения.</p>

### 7.3. Содержание самостоятельной работы

Тема 1. Введение (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) Изучение лексического и грамматического материала темы по рекомендованным учебно-методическим пособиям.
Тема 2. Средства массовой информации (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) Защита презентации по теме: "Средства массовой информации".
Тема 3. Студент и современные средства коммуникации (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) Изучение лексического и грамматического материала по рекомендованным учебно-методическим материалам.  Защита презентации по теме: "Современные средства коммуникации".
Тема 4. Персональный компьютер и интернет (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) Защита презентации по теме: "Персональный компьютер".
Тема 5. Страна изучаемого языка (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) Эссе по теме: "Страна изучаемого языка".
Тема 6. Современная система образования (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) 1. Изучение лексического и грамматического материала темы по рекомендованным учебно-методическим пособиям. 2. Написание сообщения « Учебные заведения стран изучаемого языка».
Тема 7. Экономика Великобритании (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) 1. Изучение лексического и грамматического материала темы по рекомендованным учебно-методическим пособиям. 2. Написание сообщения "Экономика и право зарубежных стран".
Тема 8. Конституция и право России. Концепция верховенства права и конституции США. (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) Эссе на тему: "Преимущества и недостатки конституции США".
Тема 9. Уральский регион как федеральный субъект (ОК 1, ОК 4, ОК 6) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) 1. Изучение лексического и грамматического материала темы по рекомендованным учебно-методическим пособиям. 2. Написание сообщения «Предприятия Свердловской области»

7.3.1. Примерные вопросы для самостоятельной подготовки к зачету/экзамену  
Приложение 1

7.3.2. Практические задания по дисциплине для самостоятельной подготовки к зачету/экзамену  
Приложение 2

7.3.3. Перечень курсовых работ  
Не предусмотрены

7.4. Электронное портфолио обучающегося  
Размещается контрольная работа

7.5. Методические рекомендации по выполнению контрольной работы  
Приложение 6

7.6 Методические рекомендации по выполнению курсовой работы  
Не предусмотрено

## **8. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ ДЛЯ ЛИЦ С ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМИ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯМИ ЗДОРОВЬЯ**

### ***По заявлению студента***

В целях доступности освоения программы для лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья при необходимости кафедра обеспечивает следующие условия:

- особый порядок освоения дисциплины, с учетом состояния их здоровья;
- электронные образовательные ресурсы по дисциплине в формах, адаптированных к ограничениям их здоровья;
- изучение дисциплины по индивидуальному учебному плану (вне зависимости от формы обучения);
- электронное обучение и дистанционные образовательные технологии, которые предусматривают возможности приема-передачи информации в доступных для них формах.
- доступ (удаленный доступ), к современным профессиональным базам данных и информационным справочным системам, состав которых определен РПД.

## **9. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОСНОВНОЙ И ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ УЧЕБНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ, НЕОБХОДИМОЙ ДЛЯ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

Сайт библиотеки УрГЭУ

<http://lib.usue.ru/>

### **Основная литература:**

1. Югова М. А., Тросклер Е. В., Павлова С. В., Садыкова Н. В. Английский язык для юристов (A2–B2) [Электронный ресурс]: Учебник Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2020. - 522 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/467023>
2. Нужнова Е. Е. Английский язык. Professional Reading: Law, Economics, Management [Электронный ресурс]: Учебное пособие Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2020. - 149 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/448712>
3. Архипович Т. П., Короткова В. А. Английский язык для гуманитариев (B1). В 2 ч. Часть 1 [Электронный ресурс]: Учебник и практикум Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2022. - 445 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/494116>

4. Кузьменкова Ю. Б. Английский язык + аудиозаписи в ЭБС [Электронный ресурс]: Учебник и практикум Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2022. - 441 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/489640>

5. Невзорова Г. Д., Никитушкина Г. И. Английский язык. Грамматика [Электронный ресурс]: Учебное пособие Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2022. - 213 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/491346>

6. Полубиченко Л. В., Изволенская А. С., Кожарская Е. Э. Английский язык для колледжей (А2-В2) [Электронный ресурс]: Учебное пособие Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2022. - 184 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/494160>

#### **Дополнительная литература:**

1. Голицынский Ю. Б. Грамматика: сборник упражнений. - Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2019. - 574, [1]

2. Дюканова Н.М. Английский язык [Электронный ресурс]: Учебное пособие. - Москва: ООО "Научно-издательский центр ИНФРА-М", 2021. - 319 – Режим доступа: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1209237>

3. Маньковская З. В. Английский язык [Электронный ресурс]: Учебное пособие. - Москва: ООО "Научно-издательский центр ИНФРА-М", 2022. - 200 с. – Режим доступа: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1779974>

### **10. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ, ВКЛЮЧАЯ ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ЛИЦЕНЗИОННОГО ПРОГРАММНОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ СПРАВОЧНЫХ СИСТЕМ, ОНЛАЙН КУРСОВ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫХ ПРИ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

#### **Перечень лицензионного программного обеспечения:**

Astra Linux Common Edition. Договор № 1 от 13 июня 2018, акт от 17 декабря 2018. Срок действия лицензии - без ограничения срока.

МойОфис стандартный. Соглашение № СК-281 от 7 июня 2017. Дата заключения - 07.06.2017. Срок действия лицензии - без ограничения срока.

#### **Перечень информационных справочных систем, ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет»:**

## **11. ОПИСАНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ БАЗЫ, НЕОБХОДИМОЙ ДЛЯ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

Реализация учебной дисциплины осуществляется с использованием материально-технической базы УрГЭУ, обеспечивающей проведение всех видов учебных занятий и научно-исследовательской и самостоятельной работы обучающихся:

Специальные помещения представляют собой учебные аудитории для проведения всех видов занятий, групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечением доступа в электронную информационно-образовательную среду УрГЭУ.

Все помещения укомплектованы специализированной мебелью и оснащены мультимедийным оборудованием (информационно-телекоммуникационным, иным компьютерным), доступом к информационно-поисковым, справочно-правовым системам, электронным библиотечным системам, базам данных действующего законодательства, иным информационным ресурсам служащими для представления учебной информации большой аудитории.

Для проведения занятий лекционного типа презентации и другие учебно-наглядные пособия, обеспечивающие тематические иллюстрации.

### 7.3.1. Примерные вопросы для самостоятельной подготовки к промежуточной аттестации

#### 6 семестр

Тема 8. Конституция и право России. Концепция верховенства права США

Тема 9. Уральский регион как федеральный субъект

1. What is law?
2. Can we live without laws?
3. Why do we need law?
4. What spheres of life are regulated by law?
5. Must people obey laws?
6. What rules of behaviour are accepted in the society?
7. Do you share the idea that people should look only after themselves and take no care about others?
8. What rules do you obey willingly?
9. What rules would you abolish if you could?
10. Do laws limit your personal freedom?
11. Must all people study law at school?
12. Do you feel that laws protect you?
13. What law would you propose if you were a Member of Parliament?
14. Which country is good to be a constitution law model for Russia?
15. What are the biggest obstacles to Russia's economic growth?
16. Why did Russia's Weakness Is Its Economic Policy?
17. What is Russia's constitution law potential?
18. What is the constitution history of Russia?
19. Which country has the best constitution law model?
20. What is the current law system of Russia?
21. Why is American GDP so small?
22. What's the GDP of Russia?
23. Can Russia emulate China's economic growth model?
24. What is the economic growth rate for the USA?
25. Why is Russia so economically underdeveloped?
26. How can the USA be so powerful militarily while suffering economically?
27. What is a constitution model?
28. What were laws written for in ancient societies?
29. What is the capital of the Ural Federal District?
30. How many regions does it consist of?

### 7.3.2. Практические задания по дисциплине для самостоятельной подготовки к промежуточной аттестации

#### Практические задания по дисциплине для самостоятельной подготовки к промежуточной аттестации 6 семестр

1. Чтение и письменный перевод оригинального текста (объемом 1200-1400 п.зн. за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Пример текста

Almost everything we do is governed by some set of rules. There are rules for games, for social clubs, for sports and for adults in the workplace. There are also rules imposed by morality and custom that play an important role in telling us what we should and should not do. However, some rules – those made by the state or the courts – are called “laws”. Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behaviour. But unlike rules of morality, laws are enforced by the courts; if you break a law – whether you like that law or not – you may be forced to pay a fine, pay damages, or go to prison. Why are some rules so special that they are made into laws? Why do we need rules that everyone must obey? In short, what is the purpose of law? If we did not live in a structured society with other people, laws would not be necessary. We would simply do as we please, with little regard for others. But ever since individuals began to associate with other people – to live in society – laws have been the glue that has kept society together. For example, the law in our country states that we must drive our cars on the right-hand side of a twoway street. If people were allowed to choose at random which side of the street to drive on, driving would be dangerous and chaotic. Laws regulating our business affairs help to ensure that people keep their promises. Laws against criminal conduct help to safeguard our personal property and our lives. Even in a well-ordered society, people have disagreements and conflicts arise. The law must provide a way to resolve these disputes peacefully. If two people claim to own the same piece of property, we do not want the matter settled by a duel: we turn to the law and to institutions like the courts to decide who is the real owner and to make sure that the real owner's rights are respected.

2. Устное сообщение и собеседование по теме

3. Практическое задание (ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 6).

**ОК 01.: Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам**

Задания закрытого типа

**1. Choose ONE answer.**

Some laws are descriptive: they simply \_\_\_\_ how people, or even natural phenomena, usually behave.

- a. will describe
- b. describe
- c. described

Ответ: b

**2. Choose ONE answer.**



In all societies, prescriptive laws \_\_\_\_ relations between people.

- a. regulate
- b. regulates
- c. regulated

ОТВЕТ: a

**3. Choose ONE answer.**

Customs need not to be made by governments, and they need not be \_\_\_\_ down.

- a. written
- b. writing
- c. wrote

ОТВЕТ: a

**4. Choose ONE answer.**

There are two \_\_\_\_ namesake entities, the Ural Federal District and the Ural economic region.

- a. officially
- b. unofficial
- c. official

ОТВЕТ: c

**5. Choose ONE answer**

The Ural Federal District \_\_\_\_ the status of full territorial unit of the Russian Federation in 1993.

- a. was received
- b. received
- c. receives

ОТВЕТ: b

Задания открытого типа

**1. Complete the sentence.**

Sometimes, we can \_\_\_\_ these rules without suffering any penalty.

ОТВЕТ: break

**2. Complete the conversation.**

- Nice to see you again Mrs. Osborne. How exactly can I help you?

- Well I 'm thinking of getting into something new with my business and I'd \_\_\_\_to discuss the legal implication with you.

ОТВЕТ: like

**3. Complete the sentence.**

Laws protect, provide control, and define the \_\_\_ and obligations of citizens.

ОТВЕТ: rights

#### 4. Complete the sentence.

The territory of the Ural Federal District covers 1788,9 thousand \_\_\_ kilometers.

ОТВЕТ: square

#### 5. Complete the conversation.

- What \_\_\_ rising costs?
- We had some problems at the plant.

ОТВЕТ: about

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

Задания закрытого типа

#### 1. Match the question and the response.

Good morning Mrs. Black. Business is good I hope?

- a. Is it any good?
- b. Not bad, not bad, thank you.
- c. Good morning.

ОТВЕТ: b

#### 2. Match the question and the response.

Well, yes. There are just a few points that I'd like to clarify with you.

- a. OK, are you free on Tuesday?
- b. I'm sure that'll be OK
- c. No problem. What would you like to know?

ОТВЕТ: c

#### 3. Fill in the right answer.

The Federal Constitutional Law on Judicial System of the Russian Federation \_\_\_ adopted in late 1996.

- a. were
- b. was
- c. is

ОТВЕТ: b

#### 4. Fill in the right answer.

The Urals is a geographical region \_\_\_ around the Ural Mountains.

- a. locating
- b. is located
- c. located

ОТВЕТ: c

**5. Fill in the right answer.**

There are two official namesake entities, the Ural Federal District and the Ural economic region. The \_\_\_ follows the historical boundaries, the former is a political product.

- a. later
- b. late
- c. latest

ОТВЕТ: a

Задания открытого типа

**1. Complete the conversation.**

- So, what do you suggest I do?
- To be \_\_\_, I think it would be best to...

ОТВЕТ: honest

**2. Complete the conversation.**

- Good morning, gentlemen! How are you?
- Fine, \_\_\_. And how are you getting on?

ОТВЕТ: thanks

**3. Complete the conversation.**

- That suits me fine. Good bye!
- Good bye! \_\_\_ you tomorrow morning!

ОТВЕТ: See

**4. Complete the conversation.**

- Thanks for coming everybody. \_\_\_ you know, we're here to discuss and how to stay competitive. Could you begin, Tan?
- Well, it's been a difficult year for us, yet we've got rather good results.

ОТВЕТ: As

**5. Complete the conversation.**

- Right. Before we decide on the conditions for the loan, we need to have a careful look at your business.
- Of \_\_\_. As you can see, sales at the start of the year were quite flat.

Ответ: course

**ОК 6: Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации**

Задания закрытого типа

**1. Choose the most appropriate option for an informal letter.**

From: Sarah Bates  
To: Tom Peterson, a Lawyer  
Cc: Alan Hickson  
Bcc: Katia Belmondo  
Sent: 12 January 2017 14:54  
\_\_\_\_: Re: Request for advice  
Attachment: Partnership Agreement

- a. Subject
- b. Object
- c. Topic

Ответ: a

**2. Match the sentence and its right translation.**

Courts, in turn, are divided into federal courts and courts of the constituent entities of Russia.

- a. Суды, обязательно, делятся на федеральные суды и суды субъектов России.
- b. Суды, конечно, делятся на федеральные суды и суды субъектов России.
- c. Суды, в свою очередь, делятся на федеральные суды и суды субъектов России.

Ответ: c

**3. Match the sentence and its right translation.**

Along with the Constitution of Russia, the Law is the basis of legal regulation, organization and activity of all judicial bodies in the country.

- a. Наряду с Конституцией России, закон не является основой правового регулирования, организации и деятельности всех судебных органов в стране.
- b. Наряду с Конституцией России, закон является основой правового регулирования, организации и деятельности всех судебных органов в стране.
- c. В отличии от Конституцией России, закон является основой правового регулирования, организации и деятельности всех судебных органов в стране.

Ответ: b

**4. Match the sentence and its right translation.**

Sixty per cent of Russian oil and ninety per cent of its gas come from The Ural region.

- a. Шестьдесят процентов российской нефти и восемьдесят процентов ее запасов поступает из Уральского региона.

- b. Шестьдесят процентов российского угля и девяносто процентов ее запасов поступает из Уральского региона.
- c. Шестьдесят процентов российской нефти и девяносто процентов ее запасов поступает из Уральского региона.

Ответ: c

### 5. Match the sentence and its right translation.

The Urals is very rich in minerals and raw materials including fossil fuels and extensive forests.

- a. Урал очень богат полезными ископаемыми и сырьем, включая ископаемое топливо и многочисленными озёрами.
- b. Урал очень богат полезными ископаемыми и сырьем, включая ископаемое топливо и обширные леса.
- c. Урал не очень богат полезными ископаемыми и сырьем, включая ископаемое топливо и обширные леса.

Ответ: b

Задания открытого типа

### 1. Complete the resume.

Anna Smirnova

98, Chaiskovskogo Street, apt. 85

St. Petersburg, 191194, Russia

Phone; +7 812 272 08 95

OBJECTIVE: Obtain employment in the field of public relations that will allow me to use my ability to work with people and take advantage of my knowledge of English.

EDUCATION: St. Petersburg State University. 1989–1996 Diploma in English and French. Qualified as English interpreter.

\_\_\_\_ (April 1996 till now): assistant, interpreter of General Director Insurance Co. Rodina Ros.

Ответ: WORK EXPERIENCE

### 2. Complete the conversation.

-And where are civil cases tried in London?

-The Law Courts in the Strand are being used chiefly in civil cases. Any person may go in and listen to a case. And the Chief Criminal \_\_\_\_ is the Old Baily in Newgate Street.

Ответ: Court

### 3. Complete the sentence.

Another meaning of justice is 'justice according to law'. It involves a \_\_\_\_ system, which deals with crime.

Ответ: legal

### 4. Complete the sentence.

\_\_\_\_ the one hand, laws must be just.

Ответ: On

**5. Complete the sentence.**

Being one of the most populated areas of Russia, the Ural economic region has a large \_\_\_ Domestic Product.

ОТВЕТ: Gross

**Приложение 4  
к рабочей программе**

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего  
образования  
**УРАЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**УТВЕРЖДЕНЫ**  
на заседании Педагогического совета колледжа

**ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ**

**ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ**  
по дисциплине  
**Иностранный язык**





24. We won't send any letters by fax ... .  
 a) tomorrow            b) yesterday            c) every day
25. We will invite ... to the meeting on new technologies.  
 a) her                    b) hers                    c) she
26. Your new magazine is very expensive, but ... is very cheap.  
 a) our                    b) us                      c) ours
27. Computer-based technologies changed the telephone and ... usage.  
 a) it                      b) his                      c) its
28. This is your e-mail, but where is ...?  
 a) their                  b) them                    c) theirs
29. People find computers very useful, but they don't find ... very cheap.  
 a) theirs                b) they                    c) them
30. I bought a daily newspaper and read ... on the way to work.  
 a) her                    b) its                      c) it
31. There aren't ... serials on today.  
 a) any                    b) some                    c) no
32. ... told me about it yesterday, but I don't remember who.  
 a) something            b) some                    c) somebody
33. He doesn't know ... about entertainment programmes on TV.  
 a) any                    b) anything                c) nothing
34. Who knows Peter's phone number? - ... does.  
 a) nobody                b) no one                 c) оба варианта
35. People always watch ... on TV in the evening.  
 a) something            b) anything                c) nobody

**Выберите соответствующее вопросительное слово.**

1. ... were you late? – I was late because of the traffic jam.  
 a. Where                    b. Why                    c. How
2. ... does it take you to get to work? – It takes me half an hour to get to work.  
 a. How much                b. How many              c. How long
3. ... films do you like best? – I like action films.  
 a. Why                      b. What                    c. How many
4. ... did you stay? – I stayed at a very nice hotel.  
 a. Where                    b. What                    c. How many
5. ... does it cost? – It costs \$ 100.  
 a. How long                b. How much              c. How many
- b.

**Контрольная работа № 2**

**Замените русские слова в скобках английскими эквивалентами.**

The aim of (права) is to regulate the conduct of human beings in society. The aim of (правовой) theory is (рассмотреть) the nature, origin and classification of law. The theory of natural law is based on the belief that there is a set of perfect (юридических норм) for human conduct and (законы) devised by men must be induced by these rules. (Закон) is a term which is used in many different senses. То (юриста) law has a far narrower meaning – the principle recognized and applied by the state in (суде). The English (правовая система) has still been copied by many nations. (Судебный процесс) becomes the center of a contest between both parties in which one emerges as the winner. By the time of (судебного разбирательства) each (сторона дела) should gain as much information as possible.

**Исправьте ошибки в следующих предложениях.**

1. Where are my money?
2. I can't find them anywhere. Have you seen them?
3. I need some informations.
4. We are going to sell all the furnitures.
5. I'm looking for a new jeans.
6. Your hairs are getting very long.
7. My knowledges of English are very limited.
8. We had a lot of homeworks yesterday.
9. Do you think she is making a progress with her English?
10. Mass media plays an important part in our life.

**Заполните пропуски, используя much или many. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. How \_\_\_ mobile phones do you have?
2. How \_\_\_ money do you spend on entertainment?
3. How \_\_\_ mobile applications do you use?
4. How \_\_\_ social networks do you use?
5. How \_\_\_ texts do you send a day?

**Выберите грамматически верный вариант ответа.**

1. I ... a book about computer-based technologies at the moment.  
a) read                    b) am reading                    c) reading
2. Don't speak loudly! They ... the documents.  
a) prepare                    b) are preparing                    c) preparing
3. Russian computer specialists ... to develop new means of communication at present.  
a) try                    b) are trying                    c) is trying
4. Turn off the TV-set, please. I ... it.  
a) do not watch                    b) not watching                    c) am not watching
5. What ... Kate now ? She's speaking over the phone.  
a) is, doing                    b) does, do                    c) are doing
6. I couldn't call you back at that moment, because I ... English on the Internet.  
a) practised                    b) were practising                    c) was practising
7. When we entered the room, the students ... sms messages.  
a) didn't read                    b) wasn't reading                    c) were not reading
8. They ... their new goods, when I switched on my TV-set.  
a) advertised                    b) advertise                    c) were advertising
9. While the teacher was explaining how to arrange financial information, the students ... ring tones.  
a) was downloading                    b) downloading                    c) were downloading
10. What ... you yesterday at 3 ? - I was trying to connect to our company computer.  
a) did, do                    b) doing                    c) were, doing
11. A couple of years from now, computers ... cars and electrical appliances.  
a) control                    b) will control                    c) will be controlling
12. Will you be at home tonight ? - Yes, I ... TV the whole evening.  
a) watch                    b) will watch                    c) will be watching
13. The students ... in the computer class from 10 till 12 tomorrow.  
a) will be working                    b) will working                    c) will work
14. Where ... he ... for me tomorrow at 3?  
a) wait                    b) will wait                    c) will be waiting

15. Come to my place tomorrow. I ... for the exams the whole day.  
 a) don't prepare    b) will not be preparing    c) will not prepare
16. The executives ... new technology at the meeting now.  
 a) were discussing    b) are discussing    c) will be discussing
17. When I ... with my friend, the battery ran out.  
 a) was speaking    b) am speaking    c) will be speaking
18. When I left home, she ... a telephone call from a young inventor.  
 a) was waiting for    b) is waiting for    c) will be waiting for
19. Tomorrow at 5 I ... the instruction of my new cellular phone. I'm not good at modern technologies. Could you come to help me, please?  
 a) am studying    b) was studying    c) will be studying
20. Are you busy tomorrow ? - Yes, my group mate will come to me, we ... a web-page the whole day.  
 a) are designing    b) were designing    c) will be designing
21. It's raining ... .  
 a) heavy    b) heavily    c) heavier
22. The weather wasn't very ... yesterday, but it's ... today.  
 a) better, good    b) good, better    c) good, gooder
23. Nokia is ... than Samsung.  
 a) more reliable    b) reliable    c) reliablest
24. The ... the size of the memory card is, the ... pictures you can keep in your camera.  
 a) bigger, more    b) big, many    c) biggest, most
25. The demand for this model this year is not so ... as it was last year.  
 a) high    b) higher    c) the highest
26. He made ... phone calls but nobody answered.  
 a) much    b) many    c) a lot of
27. They have ... money. They are very poor.  
 a) little    b) few    c) much
28. How ... homework do you have ?  
 a) many    b) much    c) few
29. Her French is very good. She makes ... mistakes.  
 a) many    b) little    c) few
30. They have got some very nice ... in their house.  
 a) furniture    b) furnitures    c) оба варианта верны
31. I'm going to buy a lot of new ... .  
 a) clothe    b) clothes    c) clotheses
32. Listen! I have got ... good ... .  
 a) many news    b) some, news    c) some, newses
33. Where were you last night ? - I was at my ... .  
 a) parents' house    b) parents's house    c) parents house
34. Do you know ... ?  
 a) the phone number's Bill    b) Bills phone number  
 c) Bill's phone number
35. We didn't see ... .  
 a) the film's beginning    b) the beginning of the film  
 c) the beginning's film

**Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

1. Средства массовой информации являются отражением современного мира.
2. Они влияют на обычаи, взгляды и культуру.
3. К традиционным СМИ относятся книги, журналы и газеты, телевидение и радио, фильмы и музыка.

4. А новые сми включают интернет блоги, социальные сети, подкасты и интернет-вещания.
5. С помощью новых сми любой может стать журналистом при небольших затратах и с глобальной аудиторией
6. Люди находят новые сми очень привлекательными, потому что могут получить информацию в любое время, в любом месте.
7. В целом, новые сми имеют три основных преимущества.
8. Во-первых, люди могут узнать последние новости, когда и где им удобно.
9. Во-вторых, большинство онлайн контента предоставляется бесплатно, от блогов и социальных сетей до новостей и развлекательных источников.
10. Наконец, новые средства массовой информации помогают «добраться» до самых отдаленных частей земного шара.
11. СМИ играют важную роль в жизни людей.

### Контрольная аудиторная работа № 3

**Выберите грамматически верный вариант ответа.**

1. The decrease in cost of microelectronic devices .... about changes in the way people and computers interact since the beginning of the century.  
a) brought      b) have brought      c) has brought
2. My friend .... a new PC recently and he is very happy now, because it gives him a lot of opportunities for work.  
a) buy              b) bought              c) has bought
3. I'm not going to surf the Internet today. I .... all necessary information some time ago.  
a) find              b) found              c) have found
4. Our group mates .... English on-line this week yet.  
a) haven't practised      b) didn't practise      c) hasn't practised
5. .... you brother ever ... Photoshop?  
a) does use      b) has used              c) is used
6. When .... Alex ... icons and music from the Internet last time?  
a) does download      b) did download      c) has downloaded
7. I haven't seen my cousin .... 2005.  
a) since              b) from              c) for
8. I .... computer literate by the age of 18.  
a) became              b) have become              c) had become
9. When we came home, my father already ... on-line banking.  
a) did              b) was doing              c) had done
10. The children .... games on-line yet, when their mother came home.  
a) haven't played      b) hasn't played      c) hadn't played
11. .... you every opportunity to master English by the time you left the University?  
a) did use              b) had used              c) have used
12. Perhaps my brother .... computer business by the time he is 35.  
a) will have started      b) will have start      c) will start
13. Mary's parents .... a new laptop to her when she passes all her exams with excellent marks.  
a) present              b) presented              c) will have presented
14. Probably everyone .... computers that fit into your hand by 2020.  
a) will have              b) will be having              c) will have had
15. I hope books and newspaper ... by the 22nd century.  
a) haven't disappeared      b) won't have disappeared      c) hadn't disappeared
16. By what time ... you that website?

- a) will make    b) will have make    c) will have made
17. Modern PCs do amazing things: they .... even understand spoken language!  
a) can                    b) could                    c) may
18. Nowadays computers .... follow instructions and play mathematical games.  
a) could                    b) can                    c) will be able to
19. A lot of musicians and music companies were not happy, because people .... get their music free in the Internet.  
a) can                    b) will be able to    c) could
20. Nowadays everybody .... be computer literate.  
a) must                    b) had to                    c) to be to
21. .... he .... make a report about new computer- based technologies yesterday?  
a) does, have to    b) did, have to    c) is, have to
22. I think you ... change your old PC for a new model of a laptop – it’s more convenient to use.  
a) must                    b) should                    c) can
23. When your parents ask you where you were last night, you ... tell them lies.  
a) shouldn’t    b) mustn’t    c) оба варианта возможны
24. Before I entered the University, I ... surf the Internet and find necessary information.  
a) couldn’t    b) can’t    c) won’t be able to
25. .... I borrow your floppy disk? – Of course, I have some at home.  
a) must                    b) may                    c) should
26. The train ..... to arrive at 5 o’clock.  
a) be                    b) is                    c) are
27. I have only .... computer at home.  
a) one                    b) two                    c) three
28. I don’t like political programmes, but I like musical ....  
a) one                    b) ones    c) оба варианта возможны
29. Internet is the greatest source of information and the most popular... .  
a) one                    b) ones    c) оба варианта возможны
30. My mother is the best friend for me and a very fair ... .  
a) one                    b) ones    c) оба варианта возможны

**Соедините части предложений.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Nowadays people can’t live   | a. and watch films.                                     |
| 2. We use computers every day and   | b. and need to make presentations.                      |
| 3. People use powerful desktop computers at work to prepare different documents, to | c. surf the internet and play computer games.           |
| 4. Laptops are great when people travel on business                                 | d. without computers and the Internet.                  |
| 5. Many teenagers use palm tops or tablets to                                       | e. computer and the internet.                           |
| 6. I am a university student and I use my   | f. photos to Instagram.                                 |
| 7. I surf the internet  | g. everywhere.  |
| 8. I listen to music  | h. I play computer games.                               |
| 9. I chat with friends in social networks, and upload                               | i. download pictures for my presentations.              |
| 10. I look for information for my reports and I                                     | j. for news.  |
| 11. When I want to relax,   | k. computer every day.                                  |
| 12. All in all, I can’t imagine my life without the                                 | l. use internet phones and to exchange business emails. |

**Контрольная работа № 4**

**Выберите грамматически верный вариант ответа.**

1. Scotland and Ireland have their own languages, but these ... seldom and English is known by everyone there.  
a) am spoken            b) is spoken            c) are spoken
2. About 9% of the territory of Great Britain ... by Wales.  
a) am occupied    b) is occupied        c) are occupied
3. The congress of the United States of America ... of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.  
a) is consisted    b) consists            c) is consisting
4. Presidential elections in the USA ... every leap year on the first Tuesday, following the first Monday in November.  
a) are held            b) is held            c) hold
5. Administratively Great Britain ... into states, it consists of 55 counties.  
a) does not    b) is not divided    c) did not divide  
divide
6. When ... the presidential elections always ... in the USA?  
a) do hold            b) are held            c) is held
7. A delegation of teachers from Oxford University ... by the Rector of the USUE in the conference room, while we were meeting students.  
a) was meeting    b) was being met    c) were being met
8. My parents are going to visit London next weekend. Now some routes ... by them.  
a)            are    b)            are            being    c) is discussing  
discussing            discussed
9. We were told to keep silence, a new Rector of the USUE ... by the deans of the faculties at the moment.  
a) is elected            b) is being elected    c) was being elected
10. A new skyscraper ... in the centre of Yekaterinburg now.  
a) builds            b) is building        c) is being built
11. A presentation of new educational programme ... already ... to the delegation from London Business School.  
a) was shown        b) has been shown    c) has shown
12. Last year the election of a new Rector... by the majority of students, teachers and deans of the faculties.  
a) is supported        b) was supported    c) will be supported
13. When... the US Constitution ...?  
a) is adopted        b) was adopted        c) were adopted
14. The date of foundation of the USUE ... last year.  
a) didn't celebrate    b) wasn't            c) not celebrated  
celebrated
15. A lot of applicants ... by the selection committee (приемная комиссия) before they became students.  
a) had examined    b) were examined    c) had been examined
16. My friend is planning to visit London this spring. He hopes he ... by St. Paul's Cathedral and the National Gallery.  
a) be impressed        b) will impress        c) will be impressed
17. Millions of tourists from all over the world ... New York next summer.  
a) visited            b) will    be    c) will visit  
visited
18. The strategy of development of Cambridge University ... by professors tomorrow.  
a) will be debated    b) will    be    c) will debate  
debating
19. You ... the computer since seven o'clock. It's time to turn it off.  
a) have    been    b) has    been    c) had been playing

- playing                                  playing
20. My sister... with me for three weeks now.  
 a) is staying                      b) stays                              c) has been staying
21. How long ... you ... for a telephone call? - Since two o'clock.  
 a) do wait                          b) have been waiting              c) has waited
22. Before the company went bankrupt, it ... money for months.  
 a) have been losing              b) has been losing              c) had been losing
23. It ... for three hours when I left home.  
 a) was raining                      b) rained                              c) had been raining
24. My younger brother has been playing tennis ... he was five.  
 a) since                                  b) from                                  c) during
25. I haven't been to my native town ... 10 years.  
 a) since                                  b) from                                  c) during

### **Контрольная работа № 5**

#### **Выберите правильную видо-временную форму глагола.**

1. I have lost/ have been losing my passport. Have you seen/been seeing it anywhere?
2. We have waited/ have been waiting for you for ages! Where have you been?
3. I have never read/ have never been reading a better book in my life.
4. How long have you known/ have you been knowing Ann?
5. He's hot because he has run/has been running.
6. I don't know what our neighbours are doing. They have had/have been having a row all day.
7. How many tests has he done / has he been doing today?
8. I have written/ have been writing letters for weeks! I have written/ have been writing at least thirty letters.
9. He is so tired because he has worked/has been working.
10. She has read/has been reading for two hours. She has read/ has been reading 56 pages so far.

#### **Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. I ... (visit) many countries over the past few years.
2. Someone ... (take) my books. I ... (look) for them for ages, but I ... (not find) them yet.
3. She ... (shop) all morning, but she (not buy) anything.
4. I'm exhausted! I ... (work) all day, and I ... (not finish) yet.
5. That's one of the best films I ... ever ... (see).
6. We ... (listen) to you for the past half an hour, but I'm afraid we ... (not understand) a single word.
7. I've got a headache. I ... (read) in my room for hours.
8. My friend ... (try) to lose weight for ages. She ... (lose) ten pounds so far.
9. Mike ... (watch) TV since 2 o'clock. He ... (not do) his homework yet.
10. I ... (talk) to Tom about your problem and he thinks he can help you.

#### **Переведите текст.**

Великобритания находится на северо-западе Европы. Состоит из острова Великобритания, на котором расположены Англия, Шотландия и Уэльс, и части острова Ирландия, который занимает Северная Ирландия.

Остров Мэн и Нормандские острова являются доминионами Соединенного Королевства, но не входят в его состав. Омывается водами Атлантического океана на западе и севере, Северного моря на востоке. На юге отделена от материка проливом Ла-Манш.

Официальное название страны Соединённое Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.

Состоит из четырех исторических областей (Англия, Шотландия, Уэльс, Северная Ирландия), которые делятся в административном отношении на многочисленные графства.

Главой государства является монарх — верховный носитель исполнительной власти, глава судебной системы, верховный главнокомандующий.

### Контрольная аудиторная работа № 6

#### Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What industries were developed in England in the past?
2. What industries are developed in the UK at present?
3. Are high technology industries developed more than heavy engineering now?
4. What part of the population is engaged in agriculture?
5. What are the most important crops grown in Britain?
6. What types of livestock are most numerous in Britain?
7. What are the main trading partners of the UK?
8. Which service industries expanded because of the decline of British manufacturing?
9. What are the central counties of England famous for?
10. What is the national economy based on?

#### Поставьте следующие предложения в прошедшее время, обращая внимание на правило согласования времен. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He says they are going to start exporting to Japan next year.
2. I know that his overseas trip was a success.
3. We suppose that exports are slowing down.
4. She says their company will be 100 years old next year.
5. He also explains how his company has performed in recent years.
6. They say that economists predict the increase of interest rate.
7. He says that Shell launched a new advertising campaign.
8. The workers claim that they are not earning enough.
9. She says that working conditions in Britain are regulated by legislation.
10. He is sure that there are several competing companies entering the market.

#### Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. В Великобритании развиты различные отрасли промышленности.
2. Великобритания считается одной из основных промышленно - развитых стран.
3. Каждый район традиционно славится той или иной отраслью промышленности.
4. В последнее время региональные различия по отраслям промышленности стали менее заметными.
5. Новые компании появляются в различных частях страны.
6. Национальная экономика все еще основывается главным образом на рынке свободной торговли.
7. Поскольку сектор производства уменьшается, то сфера услуг увеличивается.

#### Выберите подходящий по смыслу вариант ответа:

1. The region has ... over half the country's wheat crop.  
a) increased      b) produced      c) dedicated
2. The main ... are wheat and oats.  
a) crops      b) cattle      c) poultry
3. ... is always good over the Christmas period.  
a) import      b) export      c) trade
4. The industry has declined because of a lack (отсутствие) of ... .



- a) contribute      b) pollution      c) investment
5. The island is ... to the mainland by a bridge.  
a) joined            b) supported      c) fixed
6. The firm has over 500 ... .  
a) workforce      b) employees      c) employers
7. The company has no ... to invest in new technology.  
a) resources      b) suppliers      c) raw materials
8. Two huge generators ... power to farms in the area.  
a) supply            b) import          c) dedicate
9. Much of the country is ... by forest.  
a) consisted      b) covered        c) supplied
10. The river is ... with chemical waste from factories.  
a) occupied            b) polluted        c) supplied

### **Контрольная работа № 7**

#### **Complete the sentences according to the text.**

1. In the past English industrial prosperity rested on ... (numerous types of livestock; two per cent of the population; textiles, coal and heavy machinery).
2. The UK is considered one of the world's major ... (agricultural countries; manufacturing nations; clothing manufacturers).
3. Now high technology industries are more developed than ... (heavy engineering; coal mining; iron and steel production).
4. Two per cent of the population of the UK are engaged in ... (heavy industry; shipbuilding; agriculture).
5. The national economy is still mainly based on ... (trade, importing abroad, free markets).

#### **Are the following statements right or wrong? Correct the wrong ones.**

1. Now heavy engineering is more developed than high technology industry.
2. Wheat, barley, oats are the most numerous types of livestock.
3. Sheep is a source of both wool for textile industry and mutton for food industry.
4. As manufacturing declined, the service industries declined too.
5. The British have chosen economic growth rather than quality of life.

#### **Find the corresponding English equivalents in the text.**

1. Сейчас в Англии развиты различные отрасли промышленности.
2. Англия считается одной из основных промышленно - развитых стран.
3. Некоторые районы традиционно славятся той или иной отраслью промышленности.
4. В последнее время региональные различия по отраслям промышленности стали менее заметными.
5. Все больше и больше новых предприятий появляется в различных частях страны.
6. Национальная экономика все еще основывается главным образом на рынке свободной торговли.
7. Поскольку сектор производства уменьшается, то сфера услуг увеличивается.

#### **Use prepositions, where necessary.**

1. The low level ... employment ... agriculture is explained ... a high level ... efficiency.
2. ... instance, Newcastle is famous ... coal industry, the county ... Lancashire ... its textile industry.
3. About two per cent ... the population ... the United Kingdom are engaged ... agriculture.

4. ... one time one ... the world's greatest manufacturing centres, Britain **has** largely **given up** producing goods ... favour ... other kinds ... economic activity.
5. J. K. Galbraith has admired the British ... choosing quality ... life rather ... maximum economic growth.

**Answer the following questions.**

1. What industries were developed in England in the past?
2. What industries are developed in the UK at present?
3. Are high technology industries developed more than heavy engineering now?
4. What part of the population is engaged in agriculture?
5. What are the most important crops grown in Britain?
6. What types of livestock are most numerous in Britain?
7. What are the main trading partners of the UK?
8. Which service industries expanded because of the decline of British manufacturing?
9. What are the central counties of England famous for?
10. What is the national economy based on?

### **Контрольная работа № 8**

**Выберите грамматически верный вариант ответа.**

**I. Read the text and do the tasks. Замените русские слова в скобках английскими эквивалентами из рамки.**

Governments have many ways of making sure that citizens (подчиняются закону). They make the public aware of what the law is and try to encourage social support for (правопорядку). They use police forces (расследовать преступления) and catch criminals. They authorize courts to complete the investigation of criminal and (гражданских правонарушений) and to pass sentences to (наказать виновного) and deter others. And they make efforts to re-educate and reform people who have broken the law. The laws of all countries are to be found in written records – (правовые кодексы) of countries with continental systems, the statutes and case-judgments of common law countries, warning on official forms, and notice in public buildings. Many people do not know where to find these records and do not find it easy to read them. But (незнание законов не освобождает от ответственности). Governments usually expect citizens to be aware of the laws which affect their lives. Sometimes this seems very harsh, for example, when the law is very technical. Shopkeepers in England (преследовались по закону в уголовном порядке) for selling books on Sunday, although they were allowed to sell magazines. However, there are many laws, such as those prohibiting theft, assault and dangerous driving which simply reflect social and moral attitudes to everyday behaviour. In such cases a person knows he (нарушает закон), even if he doesn't know exactly which law it is. 1. to investigate crimes 2. civil offences 3. to punish the guilty 4. law and order 5. is breaking the law 6. obey the law 7. ignorance of the law is almost never a defence for breaking it 8. were prosecuted 9. legal codes

**Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.**

1. What kind of society do we live in?
2. What is the society governed by?
3. What is the difference between laws and rules of morality?
4. Why do rules of morality and custom play an important role in our life?
5. Why are laws designed to control our behaviour?
6. What are the goals of law?
7. When do people turn to

## II. Multiple-Choice Questions:

1. Which of the following is an example of a resource?  
1) petroleum    2) a factory    3) a cheeseburger dinner  
a) only one  
b) only two  
c) only one and two  
d) only three
2. Which of the following situations represent resource scarcity?  
1) Rapidly growing economics experience increasing levels of water pollution.  
2) There is a finite amount of petroleum in the physical environment.  
3) Cassette tapes are no longer being produced.  
a) only one  
b) only two  
c) only three  
d) only one and two  
e) one, two and three

### Контрольная аудиторная работа № 9

Opportunity costs are crucial to individual choice because, in the end, all costs are opportunity costs. That's because with every choice, an alternative is forgone – money or time spent on one thing can't be spent on another. If you spend \$15 on a pizza, you forgo the opportunity to spend that \$15 on a steak. If you spend Saturday afternoon at the park, you can't spend Saturday afternoon doing homework. And if you attend one school, you can't attend another.

The park and school examples show that economists are concerned with more than just costs paid in dollars and cents. The forgone opportunity to do homework has no direct monetary cost, but it is an opportunity cost nonetheless. And if the local college and the state university have the same tuition and fees, the cost of choosing one school over the other has nothing to do with payments and everything to do with forgone opportunities.

Now suppose tuition and fees at the state university are \$5,000 less than at the local college. In that case, what you give up to attend the local college is the ability to attend the state university plus the enjoyment you could have gained from spending \$5,000 on other things. So the opportunity cost of a choice includes all the costs, whether or not they are monetary costs, of making that choice.

The choice to go to college at all provides an important final example of opportunity costs. High school graduates can either go to college or seek immediate employment. Even with a full scholarship that would make college "free" in terms of monetary costs, going to college would still be an expensive proposition because most young people, if they were not in college, would have a job. By going to college, students forgo the income they could have earned if they had gone straight to work instead. Therefore, the opportunity cost of attending college is the value of all necessary monetary payments for tuition and fees plus the forgone income from the best available job that could take the place of going to college.

For most people the value of a college degree far exceeds the value of alternative earnings, with notable exceptions. The opportunity cost of going to college is high for people who could earn a lot during what would otherwise be their college years. Basketball star LeBron James bypassed college because the opportunity cost would have included his \$13 million contract with the Cleveland Cavaliers and even more from corporate sponsors Nike and Coca-Cola. Golfer Tiger Woods, Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates, and actor Matt Damon are among the high achievers who decided the opportunity cost of completing college was too much to swallow in real life.

### I. Find examples to prove the fact that:

1. An alternative is forgone with every choice.
2. Money or time spent on one thing can't be spent on another.
3. The opportunity cost can be no direct monetary cost.
4. The opportunity cost of a choice includes all the costs.
5. The opportunity cost of attending college is the forgone in- come from the best available job.

### II. Check Your Understanding:

1. You make \$45,000 per year at your current job with Whiz Kids Consultants. You are considering a job offer from Brainiacs, Inc., which would pay you \$50,000 per year. Which of the following are elements of the opportunity cost of accepting the new job at Brainiacs, Inc.? Answer yes or no, and explain your answer.
  - a) the increased time spent commuting to your new job
  - b) the \$45,000 salary from your old job
  - c) the more spacious office at your new job
  - d) some other reasons
2. Suppose that you prefer reading a book you already own to watching TV and that you prefer watching TV to listening to music. If there are only three choices, what is the opportunity cost of reading?
  - a) watching TV and listening to music
  - b) watching TV
  - c) listening to music
  - d) sleeping
  - e) the price of the book

### Контрольная работа № 10

#### Match the English words and the Russian equivalents.

1)document –	- юридическая помощь
2)obligation –	- юридический язык, язык
3)system –	юристов
4)action –	- юридический отдел
5)costs –	- профессиональная этика
6)decision –	юриста
7)procedure –	- юрисконсульт
8)remedy –	- профессия юриста
9)person –	- юридическое лицо
10)profession –	- судебной защиты
11)advisor -	- средство

12)ethics -	- судопроизводство
13)department –	- решение суда
14)language	- судебные издержки
15)aid	- система права
	- судебный иск
	- правовое обязательство
	- правовой документ

**Match the following words and word combinations with their definitions.**

1) autonomous okrug	a) a commercial enterprise undertaken by two or more parties
2) average	b) for each person
3) export	c) the usual level
4) joint venture	d) having the freedom to govern itself
5) per capita	e)the sale of goods to other countries

**Are the following statements right or wrong? Correct the wrong ones.**

1. There are two namesake entities, the Ural Federal District and the Ural economic region.
2. The Ural economic region received the status of full territorial unit of the Russian Federation in 1993.
3. The Ural Federal District consists of Yamalo-Nenets and Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Regions, Tyumen, Kurgan and Chelyabinsk oblasts.
4. Metallurgical industry is one of the oldest in the region.
5. There is no military industry in the region.
6. The GDP per capita in the Ural economic region is below the national average.
7. The Ural Federal District doesn't export any products.

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Where is the Urals located?
2. How is the official entity called?
3. When did it receive the status of full territorial unit?
4. How large is the territory?
5. What parts does it consist of?
6. What is the administrative centre of the District?
7. Why is the Ural region called the industrial heart of Russia?
8. What is the territory rich in?
9. What industries are developed in the region?
10. What role does Ekaterinburg play?

### **Контрольная работа № 11**

**Переведите на русский язык следующие английские предложения, обращая внимание на словосочетания со словом "legal".**

1. To the rest of the world the English legal profession is very strange because historically there were two types of lawyers: barristers and solicitors.
2. Every legal system has many shortcomings.
3. Criminal charges and divorce are normally seen as matters needing legal help and advice.
4. Not every accident victim has a legal remedy. Some accidents are nobody's fault.
5. There is a large information gap in people's awareness of their legal rights.
6. Such legal knowledge as people had come largely from newspapers and television.

7. The new Community Legal Service aims to provide legal information as well as legal advice and representation.
8. Newspapers regularly carry frightening stories about losers in legal actions who face bills of thousands of pounds.
9. Legal costs of the lowest income group are paid by the state.
10. Legal aid is usually granted as long as financial test is satisfied.

**Match the parts of the sentences and make up a text about Sverdlovk Oblast. Do it in written form.**

1) Sverdlovsk Oblast is a federal subject	a) over the Eastern slopes of the Middle and North Urals and the Western Siberian Plain.
2) The oblast extends	b) is covered with forests .
3) A considerable part of the territory	c) abundant natural resources.
4) The oblast possesses	d) located in the Ural Federal District.
5) It is particularly rich	e)to the country's development.
6) Sverdlovsk Oblast occupies the second place after Moscow	f) according to the number of towns and villages.
7) The population	g) in metals, minerals, marble and coal.
8) The oblast contributes a lot	h) ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine-building, energy industry.
9) It produces	i) amounts to 4,395,000 people.
10) Its major industries include	j) 60% of Russia's asbestos, 23% of iron, 97% of vanadium.
11) Chemical, woodworking, light and food industries	k) GDP in the district.
12) Sverdlovsk Oblast has the largest	l) broad investment opportunities.
13) The major exports include	m) representative offices in Ekaterinburg.
14) Sverdlovsk Oblast offers	n) steel, copper and chemicals.
15) About seventy foreign firms have opened	o) are also highly developed.

**Прочитайте определения и соотнесите их со словами ниже.**

1. BACHELOR'S DEGREE (LLB) 2. MASTER'S DEGREE (LLM) 3. JURIS DOCTOR DEGREE (JD) 4. DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PH.D) 5. SOLICITOR 6. BARRISTER 7. COMMON LAW 8. CIVIL LAW

1. Law developed by judges through decisions of courts. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The degree awarded to an individual upon the successful completion of a law school. \_\_\_\_\_
3. An academic degree awarded for an undergraduate course or major that generally lasts for three or four years. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Lawyers who traditionally deal with any legal matter including conducting proceedings in courts. \_\_\_\_\_
5. An academic degree granted to individuals who have undergone study demonstrating a mastery or high-order overview of a specific field of study or area of professional practice. \_\_\_\_\_
6. A legal system inspired by Roman law. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A postgraduate academic degree awarded by universities. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A member of one of the two classes of lawyers found in many common law jurisdictions with split legal profession specializing in courtroom advocacy, drafting legal pleadings and giving expert legal opinions. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Контрольная аудиторная работа № 12**

#### **Top Ten Legal Skills**

While legal positions vary greatly in scope and responsibility, there are several core legal skills that are required in most legal functions. If you are considering a career in law, it is wise to polish these top ten legal skills to excel in today's competitive legal market.

##### **1. Oral Communication**

Language is one of the most fundamental tools of the legal professional. Legal professionals must:

Convey information in a clear, concise, and logical manner.

Communicate persuasively.

Advocate a position or a cause.

Master legal terminology.

Develop keen listening skills.

##### **2. Written Communication.**

From writing simple correspondence to drafting complex legal documents, writing is an integral function of nearly every legal position. Legal professionals must:

Master the stylistic and mechanical aspects of writing.

Master the fundamentals of grammar.

Learn how to write organized, concise and persuasive prose.

Draft effective legal documents such as motions, briefs, memos, resolutions and legal agreements.

##### **3. Client Service.**

In the client-focused legal industry, serving the client honestly, capably and responsibly is crucial to success.

#### 4. Analytical and Logical Reasoning.

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Legal professionals must learn to review and assimilate large volumes of complex information in an efficient and effective manner. Legal analytical and logical reasoning skills include: reviewing

complex written documents, drawing inferences and making connections among legal authorities;

developing logical thinking, organization and problem-solving abilities; structuring and evaluating

arguments; using inductive and deductive reasoning to draw inferences and reach conclusions.

#### 5. Legal Research.

Researching legal concepts, case law, judicial opinions, statutes, regulations and other information is an important legal skill.

#### 6. Technology.

Technology is changing the legal landscape and is an integral part of every legal function. To remain effective in their jobs, legal professionals must master communications technology including emails, voice messaging systems, videoconferencing and related technology.

#### 7. Knowledge of Substantive Law and Legal Procedure.

All legal professionals, even those at the bottom of the legal career chain, must have basic knowledge of substantive law and legal procedure.

#### 8. Time Management.

In a profession based on a business model (billable hours) that ties productivity to financial gain, legal professionals are under constant pressure to bill time and manage large workloads.

#### 9. Organization.

In order to manage large volumes of data and documents, legal professionals must develop topnotch organizational skills.

#### 10. Teamwork.

Legal professionals do not work in a vacuum. Even solo practitioners must rely on secretaries and support staff and team up with co-counselors, experts to deliver legal services.

### **Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским словам и словосочетаниям.**

- 1) профессиональные компетенции юриста
- 2) представлять информацию в ясной и краткой форме
- 3) овладеть юридической терминологией
- 4) развивать способность внимательно слушать собеседника
- 5) составлять сложные юридические документы
- 6) овладеть основами грамматики
- 7) составлять ходатайства, записки по делу
- 8) обслуживать клиента честно и ответственно
- 9) просматривать и усваивать большой объем информации
- 10) навыки логического рассуждения
- 11) делать выводы и умозаключения
- 12) осваивать технологии общения (коммуникации)
- 13) на нижней ступеньке карьерной лестницы
- 14) знания материального права и судопроизводства
- 15) выдерживать большие рабочие нагрузки
- 16) почасовая оплата
- 17) развивать высочайшие навыки самоорганизации
- 18) работа в команде



**Приложение 5  
к рабочей программе**

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
**УРАЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**УТВЕРЖДЕНЫ**  
на заседании Педагогического совета колледжа

**ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ  
ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ  
по дисциплине  
Иностранный язык**

**Билеты для зачета**

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
**УРАЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

Дисциплина	иностраннй язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

**БИЛЕТ № 1**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

**Buckingham Palace**

The original building was constructed as a country house in 1705 by the duke of Buckingham, John Sheffield. King George III bought the house in 1761 for his wife and had it altered by William Chambers. In 1826, King George IV asked famed architect John Nash to expand the house - then known as Buckingham House - into a palace. Meanwhile St. James's Palace was still the principal palace used by the royals for ceremonies and receptions.

The palace was expanded in 1850 with a new east wing. The wing added a large number of rooms to the palace, including an expansive forty meter (131 ft) long ballroom. The monumental facade of the east wing was built in 1913 by Aston Webb. It is this facade, facing the Mall and St James's Park, which is now known by most people.

A part of the palace is still used by the Royal family. A flag is hoisted each time the Queen is in the Palace. The palace is not only home to the royal family; there are also a number of staff members living here. The palace has about six hundred rooms, including a throne room, a ballroom, picture gallery and even a swimming pool. Some of these rooms can be visited during a couple of months in the summer - when the Royal Family is not in the palace. Another interesting part of the palace that is open to visitors is the Queen's Gallery, where works of art from the royal collection are on display. The palace's stables, the Royal Mews, can also be visited. Here you'll find a number of royal horse-drawn carriages.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Choose ONE answer.**

Some laws are descriptive: they simply \_\_\_\_ how people, or even natural phenomena, usually behave.

- a. will describe
- b. describe
- c. described

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Дисциплина	иностраннй язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненковва

**БИЛЕТ № 2**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

## Harrods

The history of this famous luxury store goes back to 1849 when Charles Henry Harrod opened a grocery at Brompton Road in Knightsbridge, at the time a small village just outside London. Just two years later, the Great Exhibition of 1851 brought many visitors to the area. Charles Harrod's son (also named Charles) took over and quickly expanded the store, at the time known as 'Harrods Stores'. The department store became well known for its high quality products and excellent personalized service. In 1894 Harrods was taken over by Richard Burbidge who had the store completely rebuilt. He also installed London's first escalator, in 1898.

Now, Harrods is one of the world's most famous stores and one of London's tourist attractions thanks to the wide assortment of luxury goods that are on display in a magnificently decorated building.

The enormous array of products is particularly impressive. The company's motto - engraved on the building's pediment - is Omnia, Omnibus, Ubique (Everything, for everyone, everywhere). Harrods used to be known as the store where anything you could think of was for sale. While this may not be the case anymore, the assortment is still enormous. You can purchase anything from historic eighteenth-century dinner plates or exquisite caviar to giant teddy bears. It is best to take your time for a visit to the large store, which covers an area of about 80,000 sq m spread out over seven floors. Floor plans are available near the entrances.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Choose ONE answer.**

In all societies, prescriptive laws \_\_\_\_ relations between people.

- a. regulate
- b. regulates
- c. regulated

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Дисциплина	иностраный язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

## БИЛЕТ № 3

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

30 St Mary Axe, better known by its nickname Gherkin, is one of the most eye-catching buildings in London and it stands out prominently in the city's skyline. The Gherkin is one of several modern buildings that have been built over the years in a historic area of London.

Construction of the Gherkin was commissioned by Swiss Re, a reinsurance company. The 41-story skyscraper was built in 2004 after a modern glass and steel design by the architectural firm of Foster and Partners. The Gherkin, London

The tower was built in the heart of London's financial center at the site of the 1903 Baltic Exchange Building which had been damaged by a terrorist attack in 1992. The construction of a glittering high-tech building in the middle of a relatively low-rise area with plenty of historic buildings and narrow medieval streets set off a new debate about the need for tall buildings in the City of London. But even as many new

skyscrapers are now built in Canary Wharf - well outside the city's historic center - the Gherkin has acted as a catalyst for the growing cluster of high-rises in the City.

The cigar-shaped structure has a steel frame with circular floor plans and a glass facade with diamond-shaped panels. The swirling striped pattern visible on the exterior is the result of the building's energy-saving system which allows the air to flow up through spiraling wells.

The top of the tower, where visitors find an open hall covered by a glass conical dome is even more spectacular. From here you have great views over the city. Unfortunately the building is not open to the public.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Choose ONE answer.**

Customs need not to be made by governments, and they need not be \_\_\_ down.

- a. written
- b. writing
- c. wrote

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Дисциплина	иностраный язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

#### **БИЛЕТ № 4**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Millennium Dome (O2), London

In 1994, the Chairman of what would later become the New Millennium Experience Company suggested a national exhibition to be held as part of the country's millennium celebrations. The project, to be funded mainly by the National Lottery, was revised when Tony Blair became the new Prime Minister in 1997. He declared that the exhibition, to be held in Greenwich, would open a window on the future. The focus would be on entertainment and education (also dubbed 'edutainment'). This resulted in fourteen themed zones, including Faith, Talk, Mind, Rest, Home Planet, Body and Learning.

The project was controversial from the start. The Millennium Dome, a large domed structure that was built on the meridian in Greenwich to house the exhibition had an estimated cost of £750 million and was disliked by many Londoners, who did not see it as a proper symbol for their city.

Due to the focus on education and the high entrance fee, the Dome did not attract as many visitors as originally forecasted: a total of seven million people visited the exposition, The Millennium Dome, now O2, in London compared to the original estimate of twelve million visitors. Even with each of the separate themes in the Dome sponsored by major corporations, the project had a serious budget deficit. The millennium exhibition ran until the end of 2000.

In 2005 the Millennium Dome was renamed O2, after the mobile phone company. At the same time it was converted into a multifunctional entertainment complex. The arena now hosts many different events, including exhibitions and concerts. At its center is a large concert hall with a capacity of 20,000 people. Several other halls include areas for more intimate concerts, cinemas and exhibitions.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Choose ONE answer.**

There are two \_\_\_ namesake entities, the Ural Federal District and the Ural economic region.

- a. officially
- b. unofficial
- c. official

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Дисциплина	иностраный язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л Бороненкова

**БИЛЕТ № 5**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The Shard is a modern glass skyscraper in London. At the time of its completion in 2012 it was Europe's tallest building. The observatory on the 72nd floor offers some spectacular 360 degree views of the city.

The skyscraper is situated in the London Bridge Quarter in Southwark, a neighborhood along the south bank of the river Thames. It is right near the heart of London and only the river separates it from the City of London. The area is full of history: a bridge was built here by the Romans around 50 AD and in 1836 London's first railway station opened here.

The idea to build a supertall skyscraper in the London Bridge Quarter was first suggested at the end of the twentieth century. The site seemed ideal: it is only a couple minutes' walk from London's financial center across the London Bridge and the site is right smack near the London Bridge Station, a transport hub connected to both the railway network and the underground.

Plans for the new skyscraper were initially drawn up by the architectural firm of Broadway Malyan, and called for a circular 365 meters tall tower. These plans were soon scaled back and a new design was submitted, this time from the hands of the Italian architect Renzo Piano. The renowned architect designed a glass pyramid-shaped structure with a height of just over three hundred meters.

When it was completed, the Shard held the title of Europe's tallest skyscraper with a height of almost 310 meters (1016 ft). The Shard towers over the neighborhood and is visible from afar. The iconic skyscraper looks particularly spectacular at night when seen from across the river.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Choose ONE answer**

The Ural Federal District \_\_\_ the status of full territorial unit of the Russian Federation in 1993.

- a. was received
- b. received
- c. receives

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Дисциплина	иностраный язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

**БИЛЕТ № 6**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

All your life - from cradle to grave - you will run up against the brutal truths of economics. As a voter, you will make decisions on issues - on the government budget, regulating industries, taxes and foreign trade - that cannot be understood until you have mastered the rudiments of this subject.

Choosing your life occupation is the most important economic decision you will make. Your future depends not only on your own abilities but also upon how economic forces affect your wages. Of course, studying economics cannot make you a genius. Economics is exciting and important. Anyone who thinks otherwise has failed to realize that economic ideas have moved people to rebellion, and nations to war.

The great problems that surround us today-among them international conflict, unemployment, inflation, poverty, discrimination, and environmental pollution - have economic roots. Even the small problems – impossibility to find a parking space, the high price of goods and products in our stores- are economic in nature.

Notice that "scarcity" in the economic sense doesn't refer directly to quantity of a resource. The earth has a great deal of land, yet most of the earth land is scarce because it has alternative uses. If land is used for a college campus, that same land isn't available for a shopping mall or a park. All societies confront the problem of scarcity, which implies the existence of alternatives; choices must be made among those alternatives. The ways in which the choices are made, are determined by a society's laws, customs and practices. These constitute a society's economic system.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Complete the sentence.**

Sometimes, we can \_\_\_ these rules without suffering any penalty.

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Дисциплина	иностраный язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

**БИЛЕТ № 7**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The economy comprises millions of people and thousands of firms as well as the government and local authorities, all taking decisions about prices and wages, what to buy, sell, produce, export, import and many

other matters. All these organizations and the decisions they take play a prominent part in shaping the business environment in which firms exist and operate.

The economy is complicated and difficult to control and predict, but it is certainly important to all businesses. You should be aware that there are times when businesses and individuals have plenty of funds to spend and there are times when they have to cut back on their spending. This can have enormous implications for business as a whole. When the economy is enjoying a boom, firms experience high sales and general prosperity. At such times, unemployment is low and many firms will be investing funds to enable them to produce more. They do this because consumers have plenty of money to spend and firms expect high sales. It naturally follows that the state of the economy is a major factor in the success of firms. However, during periods when people have less to spend many firms face hard times as their sales fall. Thus, the economic environment alters as the economy moves into a recession. At that time, total spending declines as income falls and unemployment rises. Consumers will purchase cheaper items and cut expenditure on luxury items such as televisions and cars.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

### Complete the conversation.

- Nice to see you again Mrs. Osborne. How exactly can I help you?
- Well I 'm thinking of getting into something new with my business and I'd \_\_\_to discuss the legal implication with you.

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Дисциплина	иностраный язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

### БИЛЕТ № 8

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

#### Factors of production

Natural Resources are items provided by nature that can be used to produce goods and to provide services are called natural resources. Natural resources are found in/or on the earth or in the earth's atmosphere.

Human Resources involve anyone who works. Any human effort that is exerted in production process is classified as a human resource. The effort can be either physical or intellectual.

Capital Resources are the money and capital goods that are used to produce consumer products. Capital goods include the buildings, structures, machinery, and tools that are used in the production process. Department stores, factories, industrial machinery, dams, ports, wrenches, hammers, and surgical scalpels are all examples of capital goods.

Economists make an important distinction between capital goods and consumer goods. Capital goods are the manufactured resources that are used in producing finished products. Consumer goods are the finished products – the goods and services that consumers buy.

Technology is the use of science to create new products or more efficient ways to produce products. Technology makes the other factors of production – natural, human, and capital resources – more productive. Technological advances in the computer industry, for example, have increased efficiency in the workplace.

The risk-taking and organizational abilities involved in starting a new business or introducing a new product to consumers are called entrepreneurship. The goal of entrepreneurship is to create a new mix of the other factors of production and thereby create something of value. The entrepreneur is a person who attempts to start a new business or introduce a new product.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Complete the sentence.**

Laws protect, provide control, and define the \_\_\_ and obligations of citizens.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

### БИЛЕТ № 9

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The study of the choices people make in an effort to satisfy their wants and needs is called economics. Wants and needs refer to people's desires to consume certain goods and services. In economic terms, a good is a physical object that can be purchased. A record, a house, and a car are examples of a good. A service is an action or activity done for others for a fee. Lawyers, plumbers, teachers, and taxicab drivers perform services. The term product is often used to refer to both goods and services.

The people who wish to buy goods and services are called consumers and the goods that they buy are called consumer goods. The people who make the goods and provide services that satisfy consumers' wants and needs are called producers.

Economists generally classify as needs those goods or services that are necessary that are necessary for survival. Food, clothing, and shelter are considered needs. Wants are those goods or services that people consume beyond what is needed for survival.

The need for making choices arises from the problem of scarcity. Scarcity exists because people's wants and needs are greater than the resources available to satisfy them. Thus people must choose how best to use their available resources to satisfy the greatest number of wants and needs.

A resource is anything that people use to make or obtain what they want or need. Resources that can be used to produce goods and services are called factors of production.

Economists usually divide these factors of production into three categories: (1) natural resources, (2) human resources, (3) capital resources. Today many economists have added technology and entrepreneurship to this list.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Complete the sentence.**

The territory of the Ural Federal District covers 1788,9 thousand \_\_\_ kilometers.



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Дисциплина	иностраннй язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

**БИЛЕТ № 10**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Not surprisingly, the production processes and time required to make an Apple iPad and a gallon of gasoline are different. Production processes use either an analytic or synthetic system; time requirements call for either a continuous or an intermittent process.

An analytic production system reduces a raw material to its component parts in order to extract one or more marketable products. Petroleum refining breaks down crude oil into several marketable products, including gasoline, heating oil, and aviation fuel. When corn is processed, the resulting marketable food products include animal feed and corn sweetener.

A synthetic production system is the reverse of an analytic system. It combines a number of raw materials or parts or transforms raw materials to produce finished products. Canon's assembly line produces a camera by assembling various parts such as a shutter or a lens cap. Other synthetic production systems make drugs, chemicals, computer chips, and canned soup.

A continuous production process generates finished products over a lengthy period of time. The steel industry provides a classic example. Its blast furnaces never completely shut down except for malfunctions. A shutdown can damage sensitive equipment, with extremely costly results.

An intermittent production process generates products in short production runs, shutting down machines frequently or changing their configurations to produce different products. Most services result from intermittent production systems. For instance, accountants, plumbers, and dentists traditionally have not attempted to standardize their services because each service provider confronts different problems that require individual approaches.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Complete the conversation.**

- What \_\_\_ rising costs?
- We had some problems at the plant.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

**БИЛЕТ № 11**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

A growing number of manufacturers have freed workers from boring, sometimes dangerous jobs by replacing them with robots. A robot is a reprogrammable machine capable of performing a variety of tasks that require the repeated manipulation of materials and tools. Robots can repeat the same tasks many times without varying their movements. Many factories use robots today to stack their products on pallets and shrink-wrap them for shipping.

Historically, robots were most common in automotive and electronics manufacturing, but growing numbers of industries are adding robots to production lines as improvements in technology make them less expensive and more useful. Firms operate many different types of robots. The simplest kind, a pick-and-place robot, moves in only two or three directions as it picks up something from one spot and places it in another.

So-called field robots assist people in nonmanufacturing, often hazardous, environments such as nuclear power plants, the international space station, and even battlefields. Police use robots to remotely dispose of suspected bombs. However, the same technology can be used in factories. Using vision systems, infrared sensors, and bumpers on mobile platforms, robots can automatically move parts or finished goods from one place to another, while either following or avoiding people, whichever is necessary to do the job. For instance, machine vision systems are being used more frequently for complex applications such as quality assurance in the manufacturing of medical devices.

The advancements in machine vision components like cameras, illumination systems, and processors have greatly improved their capabilities.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Match the question and the response.**

Good morning Mrs. Black. Business is good I hope?

- a. Is it any good?
- b. Not bad, not bad, thank you.
- c. Good morning.

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Дисциплина	иностраный язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

**БИЛЕТ № 12**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

What comes to mind when you hear the word business? Do you think of big corporations like ExxonMobil or Target? Or does the local bakery or shoe store pop into your mind? Maybe you recall your first summer job. The term business is a broad, all-inclusive term that can be applied to many kinds of enterprises. Businesses provide the bulk of employment opportunities, as well as the products that people enjoy. Business consists of all profit-seeking activities and enterprises that provide goods and services necessary to an economic system.

Some businesses produce tangible goods, such as automobiles, breakfast cereals, and digital music players; others provide services such as insurance, hair styling, and entertainment ranging from Six Flags theme

parks and sports events to concerts. Business drives the economic pulse of a nation. It provides the means through which its citizens' standard of living improves.

At the heart of every business endeavor is an exchange between a buyer and a seller. A buyer recognizes a need for a good or service and trades money with a seller to obtain that product. The seller participates in the process in hopes of gaining profits—a main ingredient in accomplishing the goals necessary for continuous improvement in the standard of living. Profits represent rewards for businesspeople who take the risks involved in blending people, technology, and information to create and market want-satisfying goods and services. In contrast, accountants think of profits as the difference between a firm's revenues and the expenses it incurs in generating these revenues.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Match the question and the response.**

Well, yes. There are just a few points that I'd like to clarify with you.

- a. OK, are you free on Tuesday?
- b. I'm sure that'll be OK
- c. No problem. What would you like to know?

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Дисциплина	иностраный язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

**БИЛЕТ № 13**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The British Isles lie off the north-west coast of continental Europe. They are made up of Great Britain and Ireland. In Britain the higher lands are found in the north and west. There the rocks are old and hard, and the wild plateau areas of the Highlands of Scotland, the Southern Uplands of Scotland, the Lake District, the Apennines Chain, the Welsh mountains, the moors of Cornwall and Devon and the Irish mountains have thin infertile soil.

Newer types of rock are found on the flanks of the Apennines, slopes of the Welsh mountains, the Midland Plain of England and the Central Lowlands of Scotland. Here minerals, particularly coal and iron are found, and manufacturing regions have developed.

Lowland Britain is fertile, with good arable land and pastures. Highland Britain has large areas of poor soil and is sparsely populated.

The Western coasts are rocky and deeply indented, but in the southeast the younger, softer rocks have weathered into low coasts, and the shallow seas (the North Sea and the English Channel) flow over submerged plains which long ago joined Britain to the rest of Europe. This continental shelf is the feeding ground for a great variety of fish. Owing to the various bays and inlets no point of the British Isles is more than seventy-five miles from tidal waters.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Fill in the right answer.**

The Federal Constitutional Law on Judicial System of the Russian Federation \_\_\_\_ adopted in late 1996.

- a. were
- b. was
- c. is

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Дисциплина	иностраный язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

**БИЛЕТ № 14**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Libraries full of books have been written on the education system in Britain, but recently it has been changing considerably. This is roughly how it works.

Compulsory education begins at 5, and children attend primary school until they are 11. Normally the primary school is divided into Infants (5 - 7) and Juniors (7 - 11). At the age of 11 most children go to a comprehensive school, where they stay until they are 16. Some parents, who do not want their children to go to a comprehensive, pay to send their children to a private school. The most expensive and prestigious private schools are actually called public schools – but they are private. At the age of 16 people take examinations. Most take General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.). Ordinary Levels – normally called just “O” Levels. People take “O” Levels in as many subjects as they want to; some take just one or two, others take as many as nine or ten.

If you get good “O” Level results, you can stay on at school until you are 18, in the sixth form (notice that in Britain you start in the First form and finish in the Sixth). Here you prepare for Advanced Level Exams (“A” Levels). Three good “A” Level passes mean you have a chance of going on to university – though this is not automatic. British universities operate a closed numbers system and the number of people who can study there is strictly controlled. Other types of further education are offered at polytechnics and colleges of higher education. Polytechnics offer the chance to study subjects in a more practical way, and many colleges of higher education specialize in teacher training. What is it like, being a student at Oxford? Like all British universities, Oxford is a state university, not a private one.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Fill in the right answer.**

The Urals is a geographical region \_\_\_\_ around the Ural Mountains.

- a. locating
- b. is located
- c. located

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### БИЛЕТ № 15

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

**Sebastian:** I am currently in my fifth year of school at the University of Oregon (The U of O). I am following two careers, business and economics. I arrived to Oregon in 2001 to finish my last year of high school. I applied to the U of O, and voila! I got in and was really happy to stay in Oregon. I liked the people and the scenery because it was quite different from home. I also chose the U of O, because I knew that it had really good financial aid programs for international students. I applied to many scholarships before I started school, and luckily I was awarded financial aid during my first year for academic reasons, and from then on it just got better. In my second year I got accepted to be part of the International Cultural Service Program, where I show different aspects of Ecuadorian culture to different groups of people in the surrounding community or within the University, and in exchange of this I get financial aid.

The U of O has been a great place to meet new people. At the beginning I was really scared because I did not know anyone and had a language barrier in front of me to jump over. But that just made the experience even greater. I met wonderful new people, and made solid friendships. I am lucky to say that now I have a friend from each continent in the world, and all that thanks to the U of O.

**Camilla:** One of the best things about being a student at the U of O is that you can go to basketball games for free. There are other sports events also, American football is huge. I personally don't understand that game at all, but going to Autzen Stadium is an experience in itself. And I have discovered that as long you just cheer along with other people, you'll be fine.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Fill in the right answer.**

There are two official namesake entities, the Ural Federal District and the Ural economic region. The \_\_\_\_ follows the historical boundaries, the former is a political product.

- a. later
- b. late
- c. latest

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Дисциплина	иностраный язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

### БИЛЕТ № 16

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Almost every nation has a reputation of some kind. The English are reputed to be cold, reserved, rather haughty people who do not yell in the street, make love in public or change their governments as often as they change their

underclothes. They are steady, easy-going, and fond of sport. The fire is the focus of the English home. Even when central heating is installed it is kept so low in the English home that Americans and Russians get chilblains, as the English get nervous headaches from stiffness in theirs.

Most people in England have been slow to adopt rational reforms such the metric system, which came into general use in 1975. They do not want the trouble of adapting themselves to new.

The conservatism may be illustrated by reference of the public attitude to the monarchy. The English are amongst the most amiable people in the world, they can also be very ruthless. They have a genius for compromise but can enforce their idea of compromise on others with surprising efficiency.

They are generous in small matters, but more cautious in big ones. The Scots, the Irish, the Welsh are not the English. They have a lot of in common but all of them have their own national spirit, national pride and they cherish their customs and traditions.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

### Complete the conversation.

- So, what do you suggest I do?

- To be\_\_\_, I think it would be best to...

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### БИЛЕТ № 17

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

With the population of just under eight million, and stretching more than thirty miles at its broadest point, London is by far the largest city in Europe. It is also far more diffuse than the great cities of the Continent, such as Rome or Paris. The majority of London's sights are situated to the north of the River Thames, which loops through the center of the city from west to east, but there is no single predominant focus of interest, for London has grown not through centralized planning but by process of agglomeration – villages and urban developments that once surrounded the core and now lost within the amorphous mass of Greater London.

Thus London's highlights are widely spread, and visitors should make mastering the public transport system, particularly the Underground (tube), since much of central London is a permanent logjam. An essential investment is a London Transport travelcard, which is available from machines and booths at all tube and train stations and at some newsagents as well. It is valid for the bus, tube and suburban rail networks. One-day travelcards cost £3 for the central zones 1 and 2, rising £3.90 for all six London Transport zones (which includes Heathrow). Weekly travelcards are even more economical, beginning at £14.80. These cards can only be bought by holders of a photocard, which you can get, free of charge, from tube and train station ticket booth on presentation of a passport.

The principal London Transport information office, providing excellent free maps and details of bus and tube services, is at Piccadily Circus, Euston, King's Cross, Liverpool Street, Oxford circus, St James's Park and Victoria tube stations.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Complete the conversation.**

- Good morning, gentlemen! How are you?

- Fine, \_\_\_\_\_. And how are you getting on?

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Дисциплина	иностраннй язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

**БИЛЕТ № 18**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The New Piccadilly Café nestling behind the tourist highway of Piccadilly Circus is this charming, traditional café, famed for its 1950s decor. Little has altered in this much-loved Soho institution since it first opened its doors half a century ago - including the menu! Stepping inside the New Piccadilly café is like stepping back in time - you half expect to find smoking beat poets in the corner. The café retains almost all of its original features, complete with swiveling (вращающиеся) chairs, old mirrors, authentic 50s cups and cutlery. The café's bill of fare is hand-written on to this vintage, horseshoe-shaped menu board. The menu consists of no-nonsense, traditional meals like Sausage, Egg and Chips, Mixed Grill and Chips, Spaghetti Bolognese and Risotto Bolognese - all at dirt cheap prices. We ate out in style, and our tasty meal was served up in no time. I enjoyed a lengthy chat with the affable owner who enthusiastically told me about his long association with the café. He's full of fascinating stories about the dark Soho of the 1950s, the local gangsters, the rockers, prostitutes and a time where the streets were run by Italians, Greeks, Jews, Maltese, Irish and 'Budapest street rats'. Sadly, the café was very quiet when we visited, apart from a few hipsters (неформалы) enjoying a wholesome cheap meal and the unique Soho ambience. "This place used to make me a living. Now it's more like half a living. I'm the like last one on the ship," he says.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Complete the conversation.**

- That suits me fine. Good bye!

- Good bye! \_\_\_\_\_ you tomorrow morning!

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## БИЛЕТ № 19

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

India is now the second biggest source of foreign direct investment into the UK. In 2005-06 there was a 110 per cent jump in the scale of investment from India, with projects worth £1.02bn - and that rate has been accelerating since then. However, with the global financial centre of London swallowing the bulk of the investment, relatively little of the growth has filtered through to the south-east. Development agencies are determined to change that though, and have stepped up their efforts to attract Indian companies to the region.

A high-level team from the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA) and UK Trade and Investment visited India last year to promote the region to the ranks of Indian companies that are looking to expand internationally. There are clear opportunities for design and construction companies, potential for logistics groups to help Indian agribusiness companies to expand and a massive potential market for environmental technologies, IT (information technology), pharmaceutical, life sciences and creative companies.

Meanwhile, many of the 50 Indian companies already based in the south-east are flourishing. Wipro Technologies, the IT services group, announced plans to add 500 employees to its 140-staff. As the Thames Valley is the UK's IT hub, Wipro has worked perfectly and the company has expanded in the town, providing IT services to large utility and telecommunications companies. It also regards the UK itself as a growing market.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

### Complete the conversation.

- Thanks for coming everybody. \_\_\_ you know, we're here to discuss and how to stay competitive. Could you begin, Tan?

- Well, it's been a difficult year for us, yet we've got rather good results.

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Дисциплина	иностраный язык
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

## БИЛЕТ № 20

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Ports and resorts in the south-east are failing to meet their economic potential, according to a plan to create more than 110,000 jobs in the region over the next decade.

The South East England Development Agency (SEEDA) has announced its blueprint for lifting the region's competitive performance with a focus on coastal towns, many of which are "in decline".

A new coastal strategy, published alongside the broader draft regional economic strategy, aims to reinvigorate towns stretching from Whitstable in north Kent to Southampton in Hampshire, bringing tens of thousands of people back into work. SEEDA set a target of bringing 110,000 economically inactive people



back into the labour market by 2016, of which it said almost half live on the south coast. It plans to raise the number of new workers in the south-east to 250,000 by 2026.

It said raising the performance of the south coast would narrow gaps in economic performance across the region, enabling more people to share in its general prosperity.

SEEDA also announced schemes that it said illustrated the three goals of the regional economic strategy: global competitiveness through world-class infrastructure, smart growth through better productivity, and sustainable prosperity.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

### Complete the conversation.

- Right. Before we decide on the conditions for the loan, we need to have a careful look at your business.
- Of \_\_\_\_\_. As you can see, sales at the start of the year were quite flat.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

### БИЛЕТ № 21

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The Congress of the United States is the highest lawmaking body in the United States and one of the oldest national legislatures in the world. The U.S. Congress consists of two houses - the Senate and the House of Representatives. A member of the Senate is referred to as a senator, and a member of the House of Representatives is called a representative or congressman or congresswoman. The general process for making a bill into a law is described in the Constitution. The first step in the legislative process is the introduction of a bill to the Congress. Bills originate from several different sources: from individual members of the Congress, from a member of a constituent or a group of constituents, from one or more state legislatures, or the President or his administration, but only members of the Congress can introduce legislation. After being introduced, a bill is referred to the appropriate committee for review. There are 17 Senate committees, with 70 subcommittees, and 23 House committees, with 104 subcommittees. A bill is first considered in a subcommittee, where it may be accepted, amended, or rejected. If the members of the subcommittee agree to move a bill forward, it is reported to the full committee, where the process is repeated again. If the full committee votes to approve the bill, it is reported to the House or the Senate. When the bill comes up for consideration, the House has a very structured debate process. Each member who wishes to speak has only a few minutes, and the number and kind of amendments are usually limited. In the Senate, debate on most bills is unlimited - Senators may speak to issues other than the bill under consideration during their speeches, and any amendment can be introduced. A bill must pass both houses of the Congress before it goes to the President for consideration. Once debate has ended and any amendments to the bill have been approved, the full membership will vote for or against the bill. 49 The bill is then sent to the President. When receiving a bill from the Congress, the President has several options. If the President agrees with the bill, he or she may sign it into law. If the President disagrees with the bill, he may veto it and send it back to the Congress. The Congress may override the veto with a two-thirds vote of each chamber, at which point the bill becomes law and is printed.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Choose the most appropriate option for an informal letter.**

From: Sarah Bates

To: Tom Peterson, a Lawyer

Сс: Alan Hickson

Вс: Katia Belmondo

Sent: 12 January 2017 14:54

\_\_\_\_: Re: Request for advice

Attachment: Partnership Agreement

a. Subject

b. Object

c. Topic

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### БИЛЕТ № 22

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Almost everything we do is governed by some set of rules. There are rules for games, for social clubs, for sports and for adults in the workplace. There are also rules imposed by morality and custom that play an important role in telling us what we should and should not do. However, some rules – those made by the state or the courts – are called “laws”. Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behaviour. But unlike rules of morality, laws are enforced by the courts; if you break a law – whether you like that law or not – you may be forced to pay a fine, pay damages, or go to prison. Why are some rules so special that they are made into laws? Why do we need rules that everyone must obey? In short, what is the purpose of law? If we did not live in a structured society with other people, laws would not be necessary. We would simply do as we please, with little regard for others. But ever since individuals began to associate with other people – to live in society – laws have been the glue that has kept society together. For example, the law in our country states that we must drive our cars on the right-hand side of a twoway street. If people were allowed to choose at random which side of the street to drive on, driving would be dangerous and chaotic. Laws regulating our business affairs help to ensure that people keep their promises. Laws against criminal conduct help to safeguard our personal property and our lives. Even in a well-ordered society, people have disagreements and conflicts arise. The law must provide a way to resolve these disputes peacefully. If two people claim to own the same piece of property, we do not want the matter settled by a duel: we turn to the law and to institutions like the courts to decide who is the real owner and to make sure that the real owner's rights are respected.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Match the sentence and its right translation.**

Courts, in turn, are divided into federal courts and courts of the constituent entities of Russia.

- a. Суды, обязательно, делятся на федеральные суды и суды субъектов России.
- b. Суды, конечно, делятся на федеральные суды и суды субъектов России.
- c. Суды, в свою очередь, делятся на федеральные суды и суды субъектов России.

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Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

**БИЛЕТ № 23**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

We need law, then, to ensure a safe and peaceful society in which individuals' rights are respected. But we expect even more from our law. Some totalitarian governments have cruel and arbitrary laws, enforced by police forces free to arrest and punish people without trial. Strong-arm tactics may provide a great deal of order, but we reject this form of control. The legal system should respect individual rights while, at the same time, ensuring that society operates in an orderly manner. And society should believe in the Rule of Law, which means that the law applies to every person, including members of the police and other public officials, who must carry out their public duties in accordance with the law. In our society, laws are not only designed to govern our conduct: they are also intended to give effect to social policies. For example, some laws provide for benefits when workers are injured on the job, for health care, as well as for loans to students who otherwise might not be able to go to university. Another goal of the law is fairness. This means that the law should recognize and protect certain basic individual rights and freedoms, such as liberty and equality. The law also serves to ensure that strong groups and individuals do not use their powerful positions in society to take unfair advantage of weaker individuals. However, despite the best intentions, laws are sometimes created that people later recognize as being unjust or unfair. In a democratic society, laws are not carved in stone, but must reflect the changing needs of society. In a democracy, anyone who feels that a particular law is flawed has the right to speak out publicly and to seek to change the law by lawful means.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Match the sentence and its right translation.**

Along with the Constitution of Russia, the Law is the basis of legal regulation, organization and activity of all judicial bodies in the country.

- a. Наряду с Конституцией России, закон не является основой правового регулирования, организации и деятельности всех судебных органов в стране.
- b. Наряду с Конституцией России, закон является основой правового регулирования, организации и деятельности всех судебных органов в стране.
- c. В отличие от Конституцией России, закон является основой правового регулирования, организации и деятельности всех судебных органов в стране.

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**БИЛЕТ № 24**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)  
The law is a set of rules that people are made to follow. Courts and police enforce law and punish people who break the rules. A judge can make people pay a fine or send them to prison. In ancient societies, laws were written by leaders, to set rules on how people can live, work and do business with each other. Today in most countries, laws are written and voted on by elected politicians, such as a parliament or congress. To follow the laws of a society is to do legal things. An activity is illegal if it breaks a law. So let's go back to the original question. What is law? We know that the law provides a set of rules that allows people to live in an organized and civilized way. If someone breaks a rule, there's a system of punishment that not only protects people but also provides a deterrent. That is, it deters or stops people from breaking the rules. The branches of law We have criminal law, civil law, public law, international law, family law, company law, media and communications law, contract law, and tort law. They are all the rules which forbid or require actions among people and organizations. They are all branches of the law. Criminal law is used by the government to stop people from breaking laws, and punish people who break the rules. Tort law helps people to make claims for compensation when someone hurts them or hurts their property. Contract law sets rules on agreements to buy and sell products and services.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Match the sentence and its right translation.**

Sixty per cent of Russian oil and ninety per cent of its gas come from The Ural region.

- a. Шестьдесят процентов российской нефти и восемьдесят процентов ее запасов поступает из Уральского региона.
- b. Шестьдесят процентов российского угля и девяносто процентов ее запасов поступает из Уральского региона.
- c. Шестьдесят процентов российской нефти и девяносто процентов ее запасов поступает из Уральского региона.

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Дисциплина	иностраннй язык
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Составил	Н.Л. Бороненкова

**БИЛЕТ № 25**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The Head of State is the monarch (not a president), whose duties, functions and powers are conscribed by convention. One of the conventions is that the monarch is politically neutral. The United Kingdom has three separate legal systems; one each for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England and Wales operate a common law system. The laws are established by the passing of legislation by Parliament which consists of the 'Monarch', the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons The House of Commons is a representative body, the membership of which is elected. By convention, the Prime Minister is a member of the House of Commons. The House of Lords The House of Lords is not elected and is not a representative body. Most members of the House of Lords are life peers appointed under the Life Peerages Act 1958. Such peers are appointed by the monarch on the advice of the Prime Minister. Who makes the laws in the UK? The UK's government has three basic types of power: legislative, executive, and judiciary. Legislative power is the power to make new laws or remove old ones. This power is held by Parliament. Executive power – the power to implement and enforce laws – is controlled by the British government, which works on behalf of the Queen. Judiciary power, which is the power to prosecute those who break the law, is kept independent of the legislature and the executive. The highest court in the UK is the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

**Complete the resume.**

Anna Smirnova

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Phone; +7 812 272 08 95

OBJECTIVE: Obtain employment in the field of public relations that will allow me to use my ability to work with people and take advantage of my knowledge of English.

EDUCATION: St. Petersburg State University. 1989–1996 Diploma in English and French. Qualified as English interpreter.

\_\_\_\_\_ (April 1996 till now): assistant, interpreter of General Director Insurance Co. Rodina Ros.

**Приложение 6  
к рабочей программе**

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего  
образования  
**УРАЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**УТВЕРЖДЕНЫ**  
**на заседании Педагогического совета**  
**колледжа**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ  
ДОМАШНИХ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ  
ОЧНО-ЗАОЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

по дисциплине  
иностранный язык

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

### Содержание

Требования к выполнению контрольных работ  
Грамматический материал контрольной работы №1  
Контрольная работа № 1 Вариант № 1  
Контрольная работа № 1 Вариант № 2  
Контрольная работа № 1 Вариант № 3

### Требования к выполнению контрольных работ

Контрольные работы относятся к обязательным точкам, предусмотренным программой по иностранному языку. Основной грамматический материал распределен по контрольным работам равномерно по мере нарастания сложности. Контрольные работы выполняются письменно. Грамматический комментарий перед контрольной работой поможет Вам в ее выполнении.

При положительной оценке контрольные работы защищаются устно во время сессии. Контрольная работа предлагается в трех вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из трех вариантов в соответствии с первой буквой вашей фамилии: студенты, чья фамилия начинается

с букв А, Б, В, Г, Д, Е, Ж, З, И - выполняют вариант 1,

с букв К, Л, М, Н, О, П, Р, С - вариант 2,

с букв Т, У, Ф, Х, Ц, Ч, Ш, Щ, Э, Ю, Я - вариант 3.

Выполненную контрольную работу следует сдавать через портфолио до начала сессии.

## Грамматический материал контрольной работы №1

### § 1. Спряжение глагола “to be”

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
Утвердительные предложения		
I <b>am</b> He/she/it <b>is</b> You/we/they <b>are</b>	I/he/she/it <b>was</b> You/we/they <b>were</b>	I/he/she/it/you/we/they <b>will be</b>
Отрицательные предложения		
I <b>am not</b> He/she/it <b>is not</b> You/we/they <b>are not</b>	I/he/she/it <b>was not</b> You/we/they <b>were not</b>	I/he/she/it/you/we/they <b>will not be</b>
Вопросительные предложения		
<b>Am I ?</b> <b>Is he/she/it ?</b> <b>Are you/we/they ?</b>	<b>Was I/he/she/it ?</b> <b>Were you/we/they ?</b>	<b>Will I/he/she/it/you/we/they be?</b>

### § 2. Спряжение глагола “to have”

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
Утвердительные предложения		
I /you/we/they <b>have</b> He/she/it <b>has</b>	I/he/she/it/you/we/they <b>had</b>	I/he/she/it/you/we/they <b>will have</b>
Отрицательные предложения		
I /you/we/they <b>do not have</b> He/she/it <b>does not have</b>	I/he/she/it/you/we/they <b>did not have</b>	I/he/she/it/you/we/they <b>will not have</b>
Вопросительные предложения		
<b>Do I /you/we/they have?</b> <b>Does he/she/it have?</b>	<b>Did I/he/she/it/you/we/they have?</b>	<b>Will I/he/she/it/you/we/they have?</b>

**Примечание:** Британский эквивалент глагола ‘to have’ - ‘to have got’:

1. Do you have a car? - No, I don't. I don't have a car.  
- Yes, I do. I have a car.
2. Have you got a car? - No, I haven't. I haven't got a car.  
- Yes, I have. I've got a car.

### § 3. Образование Simple/ Indefinite Active

**Present Simple /Настоящее простое (неопределенное)** время употребляется для выражения обычного, постоянного действия; изложения общего факта: She speaks French. Она говорит на французском языке.

**Past Simple /Прошедшее простое время** служит для выражения действия, совершившегося в прошлом при изложении событий: He left the hotel yesterday. Он покинул отель вчера.

**Future Simple /Будущее простое** время используется для выражения действия, которое совершится в будущем: I will return in a few days. Я вернусь через несколько дней.



Present Simple	Утвердительные предложения	
	I/you/we/they + <b>V</b> He/she/it + <b>V(e)s</b>	I eat an apple a day. He eats an apple a day.
	Отрицательные предложения	
	I/you/we/they + <b>don't V</b> He/she/it + <b>doesn't V</b>	I don't eat an apple a day. He doesn't eat an apple a day.
	Вопросительные предложения	
	<b>Do</b> I/you/we/they <b>V</b> <b>Does</b> + he/she/it + <b>V</b>	Do you eat an apple a day? Does he eat an apple a day?
	<i>Every day, usually, always, often, hardly ever, sometimes</i>	
Past Simple	Утвердительные предложения	
	I/you/he/she/it/we/they + <b>V(e)d</b> I/you/he/she/it/we/they+ <b>V<sub>2</sub>*</b>	I ate two apples yesterday. He ate two apples yesterday.
	Отрицательные предложения	
	I/you/he/she/it/we/they + <b>didn't V</b>	I didn't eat any apples yesterday. He didn't eat any apples yesterday
	Вопросительные предложения	
	<b>Did</b> +I/you/he/she/it/we/they/ + <b>V</b>	Did you eat any apples yesterday? Did he eat any apples yesterday?
<i>Yesterday, the day before yesterday, last month, last year, 2 years ago</i>		
Future Simple	Утвердительные предложения	
	I/you/he/she/it/we/they + <b>will V</b>	I will eat an apple tomorrow. He will eat an apple tomorrow
	Отрицательные предложения	
	I/you/he/she/it/we/they + <b>will not (won't)</b> <b>V</b>	I won't eat any apples tomorrow. He won't eat any apples tomorrow.
	Вопросительные предложения	
	<b>Will</b> + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + <b>V</b>	Will you eat any apples tomorrow? Will he eat any apples tomorrow?
<i>Tomorrow, next week, in 5 days</i>		

\* Для выражения времени Past Simple с неправильными глаголами (go, read, write) используется различная вторая форма глагола (went, read, wrote) – таблица неправильных глаголов находится в приложении.

#### § 4. Местоимения

Личные местоим. в именит. падеже (кто?)	Личные местоим. в объектн. падеже (кого? кому?)	Притяжательные местоим.(чей?)	Абсолютная форма* притяжат. местоимений	Возвратные местоимения
I you he she it	me you him her it	my your his her its	mine yours his hers its	myself yourself himself herself itself

we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

**Примечание.** Абсолютная (автономная) форма притяжательных местоимений употребляется без существительных: Is this her coat? – Yes, it’s hers (her coat). – Это её пальто? – Да, её.

### § 5. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Положительная Степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная Степень
<b>Односложные прилагательные и наречия</b>		
Rich	richer	the richest
Big	bigger	the biggest
Small	smaller	the smallest
<b>Двусложные прилагательные и наречия -y, -er, -ow, -le</b>		
Simple	simpler	the simplest
Clever	cleverer	the cleverest
Easy	easier	the easiest
<b>Многосложные прилагательные и наречия</b>		
Difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
Important	more important	the most important
Bored	more bored	the most bored
Tired	<b>more tired</b>	the most tired
<b>Исключения</b>		
Bad	worse	the worst
Good	better	the best
Little	less	the least
much/many	more	the most
far	farther further	the farthest the furthest

### Сравнительные конструкции

*As ... as* – такой же ... как

She is as tall as her sister. – Она такая же высокая как ее сестра.

It’s as cold as in winter. – Холодно как зимой.

*Not as ... as* – не такой ... как

She is not as young as I thought. Она не так молода, как я думал.

*The ... the* – чем ..., тем

The more we study, the more we know. – Чем больше мы учим, тем больше мы знаем.

*Much* + сравнительная степень = «намного» + сравнит. степень:

*Much* better - намного лучше, *much* younger – намного моложе, *much* more interesting – намного интереснее

Сравнительная степень + *than...* - ... чем

Your work is more interesting than mine. – Твоя работа более интересная, чем моя.

Our flat is bigger than his one. Наша квартира больше, чем ваша.

Контрольная работа № 1

Вариант № 1

**I. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола “to be” в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. Are you married? –No, I ... not married. I .... single.  
a. are    b. is    c. am
2. ... you hungry? – Yes, I am.  
a. are    b. is    c. am
3. I ... born in 1976. And when ... you born?  
a. was/was                                      b. was/were                                  c. am / are
4. ... he from Russia? – I don't know. Let's ask him.  
a. are    b. is    c. am
5. I ... happy to help you tomorrow.  
a. will be                                      b. are    c. was

**II. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола “to have” в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. ... you... a cat? – Argh, I don't like cats.  
a. Do, have                                      b. Did, have                                  c. Does, have
2. I think, I ...some free time tomorrow.  
a. Has    b. will have                                  c. had
3. Brad is very rich. He ... five food shops and a café.  
a. Have    b. has    c. will have
4. Last year we ... a wonderful holiday in Crete.  
a. Had    b. has    c. have
5. I ... two tickets to the concert. Do you want to go?  
a. Had    b. has    c. have

**III. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Present Simple (утвердительные предложения).**

1. She ... as an accountant for a big international company. She ... her job a lot.  
a. working/ like                                  b. works/likes                              c. work/like
2. They usually ... their holidays abroad.  
a. spend    b. spends                                      c. spending
3. I ... cooking and I often ... for my friends.  
a. like/cooking                                  b. like/cook                                  c. likes/ cooks

4. He ... too fast, and he often ... speeding tickets.  
 a. drives/gets                      b. driving/getting                      c. drive/get
5. We often ... in sports competitions.  
 a. take part                      b. takes part                      c. taking part

**IV. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Present Simple (отрицательные и вопросительные предложения).**

1. Where ...he ...?  
 a. does, work                      b. do, work                      c. works
2. ... you ... a lot?  
 a. Do, go out                      b. Does, go out                      c. go out
3. I ... TV. I prefer the internet.  
 a. not to watch                      b. do not watch                      c. does not watch
4. She ... Italian, she studies English.  
 a. do not study                      b. does not study                      c. not to study
5. He ... any sport.  
 a. does not do                      b. not to do                      c. do not do

**V. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Past Simple (утвердительные предложения).**

1. I ... to France last summer.  
 a. go                      b. gone                      c. went
2. He ... a horror film last night.  
 a. watch                      b. watched                      c. watches
3. The children ... too much ice cream last night.  
 a. eat                      b. ate                      c. eaten
4. They ... very nice souvenirs from a duty free shop.  
 a. buy                      b. buying                      c. bought
5. I ... a lot of money in a lottery yesterday.  
 a. won                      b. win                      c. winning

**VI. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Past Simple (отрицательные и вопросительные предложения).**

1. Where ... you ... for your summer holiday last year?  
 a. did, travel                      b. do, travel                      c. travelled
2. He ... the answer, so he failed the test.

- a. does not know                      b. did not know                      c. not knew
3. She ... to speak to him yesterday. Do you know why?  
 a. do not want                      b. did not want                      c. does not want
4. He ... me anything about his trip to Canada last week.  
 a. did not tell                      b. do not tell                      c. does not tell
5. Where ... you ... this photo?  
 a. found                      b. did, find                      c. does, find

**VII. Выберите соответствующее вопросительное слово.**

1. ... were you late? – I was late because of the traffic jam.  
 a. Where                      b. Why                      c. How
2. ... does it take you to get to work? – It takes me half an hour to get to work.  
 a. How much                      b. How many                      c. How long
3. ... films do you like best? – I like action films.  
 a. Why                      b. What                      c. How many
4. ... did you stay? – I stayed at a very nice hotel.  
 a. Where                      b. What                      c. How many
5. ... does it cost? – It costs \$ 100.  
 a. How long                      b. How much                      c. How many

**VIII. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Simple (Present, Past or Future)**

1. I ... you tonight and give you all the details.  
 a. calls                      b.                      c. will call
2. Last night we ... shopping and ... a lot of new clothes.  
 a. will go/ will buy                      b. went/ bought                      c. go/ buy
3. I am a sales representative and I often ... on business.  
 a. travelled                      b. travels                      c. travel
4. He wants to change jobs and yesterday he ... a job interview at Megasoft.  
 a. has                      b. had                      c. will have
5. I usually ... from 9 to 5, but I sometimes ... overtime.  
 a. work/work                      b. works/works                      c. worked/worked

**IX. Выберите личное, притяжательное или объектное местоимение.**

1. Do ... live with ... parents?  
a. you / you                      b. you / your                      c. your/ your
2. ... like ... new house.  
a. We / our                      b. Us / our                      c. We / ours
3. ... told me his name, but ... do not remember it.  
a. He / I                      b. He / me                      c. Him / I
4. I always help ..., but you never help ....  
a. you/me                      b. your/me                      c. you/I
5. I never forget ... birthday, but ... always forgets mine.  
a. she / she                      b. she / her                      c. her / she
6. ... usually drives to work.  
a. she                      b. her                      c. hers
7. He loves ..., but she does not love ....  
a. she/he                      b. her/him                      c. she/him

**X. Выберите соответствующую форму прилагательного в сравнительной или превосходной степени сравнения.**

1. The Pacific Ocean is ... ocean on Earth.  
a. the bigger                      b. bigger                      c. the biggest
2. Your task is ...than mine.  
a. more difficult                      b. the most difficult                      c. the more difficult
3. Which is ... for you, speaking or understanding English?  
a. easy                      b. easier                      c. the easier
4. Who is ... person in the world?  
a. richer                      b. the richer                      c. the richest
5. Which is ... for you, having a well-paid or an interesting job?  
a. more important                      b. the most important                      c. the more important
6. Indian food is ... than British food.  
a. spicy                      b. spicier                      c. the spiciest
7. Who is ... person in the world?  
a. the tallest                      b. taller                      c. the taller
8. What is ... painting in the world?  
a. the most expensive                      b. more expensive                      c. most expensive

**XI. Выберите правильный перевод.**

1. I have got as much money as you've got.  
a. больше денег                      b. столько же денег                      c. много денег

2. My house is not as big as yours.  
a. не такой большой как    b. такой же большой    c. больше  
как
3. The more you study, the more you know.  
a. Чем больше, тем больше    b. Все больше, и с. Много, много  
больше    больше
4. The sooner we start, the sooner we finish.  
a. Чем быстрее, тем быстрее    b. Все быстрее, и с. Быстро, быстро  
быстрее    быстрее

**ХII. Прочитайте текст и укажите, верны (True) или нет (False) следующие за ним утверждения.**

### **My perfect weekend**

I am Melanie Chisholm. I am a former jazz singer. At weekends, I try to do all the things I love. I spend time with family and friends of course but I also want to do some exercise, which I just adore. Even though my work doesn't follow a traditional Monday to Friday pattern I still get that excited feeling when Friday night arrives.

On Saturday mornings Scarlet (my daughter) and I are up early – even 7am is a lie-in for her. Luckily I'm a real morning person, which is something of a problem considering that my work usually occupies me late into the night.

Very often at weekends my mum or other family members come and stay to help me look after Scarlet and we have a bit of a catch-up gossip. It's such a treat when they come south to visit us. I miss them a lot, I moved away from Cheshire, where I grew up, when I was 16 to go to a performing arts college in Kent.

Saturday morning is a great time for me to train. I started competing in triathlons three years ago. Every Saturday I go running and cycling in the local sports ground, and if I have time I go for a swim. I work out for up to two and a half hours; I find that sports boost me mentally as well as physically.

To compliment all the exercise I try to eat healthily too but I'm more relaxed about what I feed Scarlet. She's brilliant, however, and will eat anything and everything.

The one thing I can't replace, however, is time in the studio. I love recording music and I can't wait to start working on a new album. But now it's all about Scarlet and our plans to redecorate our house.

Every Sunday I go to one of our wonderful local pubs for a huge roast with my friends. We usually spend all afternoon there.

Then on Sunday nights Scarlet and I do the Sunday hair wash, get the school uniform out and make sure the homework is all ready for Monday. It takes me back to when I was a little girl, and I love it.

1. Melanie likes Friday nights a lot.  
a. true    b. false
2. Melanie and Scarlet usually get up late on Saturdays.  
a. true    b. false
3. Melanie doesn't like getting up early.  
a. true    b. false
4. Melanie lives with her parents.  
a. true    b. false

5. Melanie lives in the north of the country.
  - a. true
  - b. false
6. Melanie travels by train to a sports ground every Saturday.
  - a. true
  - b. false
7. Every Saturday Melanie spends about two hours working on her album.
  - a. true
  - b. false
8. Scarlet is a picky eater.
  - a. true
  - b. false
9. Melanie wants to buy a new house.
  - a. true
  - b. false
10. Every Sunday afternoon Melanie spends in a local pub with her friends.
  - a. true
  - b. false

**Контрольная работа № 1**  
*Вариант № 2*

**I. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола “to be” в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. ... she single? – I ... afraid I don't know.
  - a. Is / are
  - b. Is/ am
  - c. Is/ is
2. Sorry, I ... not at your party last night. I ... very busy.
  - a. was/ was
  - b. am/am
  - c. was/were
3. Where ... you now?
  - a. am
  - b. is
  - c. are
4. Where ... he last night?
  - a. is
  - b. was
  - c. were
5. Hurry up! You ... late.
  - a. will be
  - b. were
  - c. is

**II. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола “to have” в Present, Past и Future Simple.**

1. ... you ... children? – No, I am too young for children!
  - a. Do, have
  - b. Did, have
  - c. Will, have
2. Last year he ... no job. Now he is a successful TV presenter.
  - a. had
  - b. has
  - c. will have
3. I think, we ... a holiday in Spain this summer.
  - a. had
  - b. will have
  - c. have
4. Next year she ... a better job.
  - a. have
  - b. will have
  - c. has
5. Tom ... a very nice car, but he wants a new one.
  - a. has
  - b. will have
  - c. have



**III. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Present Simple (утвердительные предложения).**

1. I often ... films online.  
a. watch                                      b. watching                                      c. watches
2. She ... English three times a week.  
a. studying                                      b. study                                      c. studies
3. Every morning at 9 he ... at work, ... his computer and ... a cup of coffee.  
a. arrive/start/have                                      b. arrives/starts/has                                      c. arriving/starts/has
4. I ... to get a well-paid job.  
a. want                                      b. wanting                                      c. wants
5. We are ready for the exam. We ... all the answers.  
a. know                                      b. knows                                      c. knowing

**IV. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Present Simple (отрицательные и вопросительные предложения).**

1. How ... you usually ... to work?  
a. do, get                                      b. get                                      c. does, get
2. ... he ... English?  
a. Do, study                                      b. studies                                      c. Does, study
3. They ... at night.  
a. do not work                                      b. does not work                                      c. not work
4. I ... to the radio at work.  
a. do not listen                                      b. not listen                                      c. does not listen
5. He ... my name!  
a. do not know                                      b. does not know                                      c. not know

**V. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Past Simple (утвердительные предложения).**

1. They ... to Italy last summer.  
a. go                                      b. goes                                      c. went
2. He ... too much cake at the party last night.  
a. eat                                      b. ate                                      c. eaten
3. We ... at a wonderful hotel last summer.  
a. stayed                                      b. stay                                      c. staying
4. They ... their house four years ago.  
a. buy                                      b. buying                                      c. bought

5. I ... an interesting TV programme last night.  
a. see                                  b. saw                                  c. seen

**VI. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Past Simple (отрицательные и вопросительные предложения).**

1. Why ... you ... to Alaska for your last summer holiday?  
a. did, travel                          b. do, travel                          c. does, travel
2. I ... what to say, so I said nothing.  
a. not knew                          b. did not know                          c. does not know
3. We ... yesterday, we had a party.  
a. not worked                          b. do not work                          c. did not work
4. I am afraid, when I told her the truth, she ... a single word.  
a. did not believe                          b. does not believe                          c. do not believe
5. When ... you ... about his wedding?  
a. found out                          b. did, find out                          c. do, find out

**VII. Выберите соответствующее вопросительное слово.**

1. ... do you want to go on holiday? – I want to go somewhere warm and sunny.  
a. Where                          b. What                          c. How many
2. ... do you usually have for breakfast? – I usually have a sandwich and a coffee.  
a. Where                          b. What                          c. How many
3. ... do you usually get to work? – I usually take a bus.  
a. Where                          b. What                          c. How
4. ... do you want to study English? – I want to study English to get a better job.  
a. Why                          b. What                          c. How many
5. ... students are there in your group? – There are 25 students in my group.  
a. Where                          b. What                          c. How many

**VIII. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Simple (Present, Past or Future)**

1. Children always ... a lot of questions.  
a. ask                          b. asks                          c. asking
2. I usually ... on Friday nights.  
a. goes out                          b. go out                          c. will go out
3. We ... a wonderful time in London last week.  
a. has                          b. having                          c. had
4. He ... a new job next Tuesday.

- a. start                                      b. started                                      c. will start
5. Last year they ... to Moscow.  
a. Moves                                      b. moved                                      c. will move

**IX. Выберите личное, притяжательное или объектное местоимение.**

1. 1. Why did you ask ... to come? I don't like ....  
a. she / her                                      b. her / her                                      c. her /she
2. Can you help ... with this task?  
a. me                                      b. I                                      c. My
3. We usually see ... at the weekend.  
a. they                                      b. them                                      c. their
4. How did you teach ... to read?  
a. he                                      b. his                                      c. him
5. .... like her new car, but ..... doesn't like mine.  
a. I / she                                      b. I / her                                      c. me / she
6. .... would like to go to the cinema tonight, would you like to join ...?  
a. we / us                                      b. we / our                                      c. we / we
7. We met yesterday and talked a lot about .... new job and ... new boyfriend.  
a. my / she                                      b. my / her                                      c. me / she

**X. Выберите соответствующую форму прилагательного в сравнительной или превосходной степени сравнения.**

1. The Everest is ... mountain on Earth.  
a. high                                      b. the highest                                      c. higher
2. Eurasia is ... continent.  
a. bigger                                      b. biggest                                      c. the biggest
3. Summer is usually ... than spring.  
a. hotter                                      b. the hotter                                      c. the hottest
4. Chinese is ... than English.  
a. more difficult                                      b. difficult                                      c. the most difficult
5. February is ... month.  
a. short                                      b. the shorter                                      c. the shortest
6. She is ... than me.  
a. more intelligent                                      b. intelligent                                      c. the most intelligent
7. Your story is ... than mine.  
a. more exciting                                      b. the most exciting                                      c. exciting



2. The book shop sells new books.
  - a. true
  - b. false
3. Sunday is the busiest day of the week.
  - a. true
  - b. false
4. Elizabeth is married to Paul.
  - a. true
  - b. false
5. Elizabeth always works on Sundays.
  - a. true
  - b. false
6. Elizabeth's husband takes the dogs for a walk.
  - a. true
  - b. false
7. Elizabeth sleeps on Sunday afternoon.
  - a. true
  - b. false
8. Elizabeth's ideas are always good.
  - a. true
  - b. false
9. Every week is the same for Elizabeth.
  - a. true
  - b. false
10. Every Sunday Elizabeth goes shopping in London.
  - a. true
  - b. false

### Контрольная работа № 1

#### Вариант № 3

#### I. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола "to be" в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. ... you ready? – Yes, I am.
  - a. Is
  - b. Am
  - c. Are
2. Where ... she from? – I ... afraid I don't know. Let's ask her.
  - a. are/am
  - b. is/am
  - c. is/is
3. Ask him. He ...happy to help you.
  - a. was
  - b. are
  - c. will be
4. I ... sorry, I can't talk now. I ... very busy.
  - a. am/ is
  - b. am/am
  - c. will be/will be
5. Yesterday they ... at the concert.
  - a. was
  - b. were
  - c. will be

#### II. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола "to have" в Present, Past и Future Simple.

1. I ... a house in Miami in 2020.
  - a. have
  - b. had
  - c. will have
2. ... you .... a car? – No, I am afraid, I can't drive.
  - a. Do ... have
  - b. Did ... have
  - c. Will ... have
3. She is married, and she ... two nice children.
  - a. has
  - b. have
  - c. had

4. I think, we ... .. four exams next winter.  
a. have                                  b. will have                                  c. had
5. Yesterday he ... a job interview at Google.  
a. Will have                                  b. has                                  c. had

**III. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Present Simple (утвердительные предложения).**

1. She ... not far from London.  
a. lives                                  b. live                                  c. living
2. I hardly ever ... newspapers now, I ... to read news online.  
a. reading/preferring                  b. read/prefer                  c. reads/prefers
3. We usually ... work at 6, but sometimes we ... overtime.  
a. finishes/works                  b. to finish/to work                  c. finish/ work
4. She sometimes ... computer games online.  
a. plays                                  b. to play                                  c. play
5. He ... to speak English better.  
a. wants                                  b. want                                  c. wanting

**IV. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Present Simple (отрицательные и вопросительные предложения).**

1. ... you ... my new car?  
a. Do, like                                  b. Does, like                                  c. Are, like
2. Where ... she ...?  
a. works                                  b. do, work                                  c. does, work
3. I am afraid, I ... the answer.  
a. do not know                                  b. not know                                  c. does not know
4. He ... the guitar, he plays the piano.  
a. not play                                  b. do not play                                  c. does not play
5. They ... English.  
a. do not speak                                  b. not speak                                  c. does not speak

**V. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Past Simple (утвердительные предложения).**

1. They ... to the mountains last winter.  
a. go                                  b. goes                                  c. went
2. He ... too much last night.  
a. eat                                  b. ate                                  c. eaten
3. We ... a whole month in Paris.

- a. spent                      b. spend                      c. spending
4. She ... her car two years ago.  
a. buy                      b. buying                      c. bought
5. We ... a good film last Friday.  
a. see                      b. saw                      c. seen

**VI. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Past Simple (отрицательные и вопросительные предложения).**

1. Where ... you ... for your summer holiday last year?  
a. did ... travel                      b. do ... travel                      c. travelled
2. I ... the answer, so I failed the test.  
a. not knew                      b. did not know                      c. does not know
3. I ... him yesterday, because I had no time.  
a. do not call                      b. not called                      c. did not call
4. She ... me when I told her about Tom.  
a. did not believe                      b. does not believe                      c. not believed
5. When ... you ... the truth?  
a. found out                      b. did ... find out                      c. do ... find out

**VII. Выберите соответствующее вопросительное слово.**

1. Do you know ... you will go on holiday? – I think, I will go to Italy.  
a. where                      b. what                      c. how many
2. ... do you start work? – I usually start at 9.  
a. Where                      b. What time                      c. How many
3. .... children do you have? – I have three children.  
a. Where                      b. How much                      c. How many
4. ... didn't you come to my party yesterday? – I am sorry, I was very busy.  
a. Why                      b. Where                      c. How many
5. ... do you want to talk to? – I want to talk to Mr. Jones.  
a. Where                      b. Who                      c. What

**VIII. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола во времени Simple (Present, Past or Future)**

1. I usually ... TV in the evening.  
a. watch                      b. watches                      c. watching
2. We ... a wonderful film last night.  
a. sees                      b. see                      c. saw
3. ... you ... me at 12 tomorrow?





7. Who is ..., you or your best friend?  
 a. younger                                      b. the younger                                      c. young
8. His second book is ... than his first book.  
 a. more interesting                                      b. the most interesting                                      c. interesting

**XI. Выберите правильный перевод.**

1. He is not as old as he looks.  
 a. старый                                      b. старше                                      c. не такой старый
2. It is just as warm as it was yesterday.  
 a. также тепло                                      b. теплее                                      c. тепло
3. The more you want, the more you get.  
 a. чем больше, тем больше                                      b. все больше, и больше                                      c. много, много
4. The less we try, the less we do.  
 a. чем меньше, тем меньше                                      b. все меньше, и меньше                                      c. мало, мало

**XII. Прочитайте текст и укажите, верны (True) или нет (False) следующие за ним утверждения.**

**My perfect weekend**

I am Liz Earle, beauty entrepreneur and farmer. Now I only work as a part-time consultant for my business, after selling it 3 years ago, so my time is a bit more flexible. Ideally, I am at our farm in Wiltshire on Thursday night so I can work from the office there on Fridays. My husband, Patrick, and I bought the farm about 14 years ago.

Patrick comes from a farming family so the farm was not a complete shock: we started off with just a few sheep, learning as we went. We employ a full-time stockman who looks after things from Monday to Friday, but we are in charge at the weekends. Now, the farm is where Patrick is at his happiest.

I usually keep Friday nights free for dinner dates with friends. I leave my youngest son, who is three, with one of his four older siblings and go off to someone's house, which I prefer to a restaurant because you can slip off your shoes and chat until late.

On Saturday mornings Patrick takes the children and they go cycling while I get breakfast ready. I try and keep Saturday as a family day. The main reason I wanted to buy a farm was the chance for my two eldest children to have their own horses. And now my children enjoy riding lessons so we often follow them to various competitions. Or we pack up tea and our favourite cucumber and lettuce sandwiches, and go and watch Patrick in a polo match.

I spend Saturday evenings at home. I work for a website where I recommend all sorts of health and beauty products.

Most Sundays we go to church, because I think it is very important to reflect on things greater than ourselves. Then we have our Sunday lunch. I try and get a big roast lamb or chicken in the oven before church and then gather as many family members as possible around the table. This is when I am at my absolute happiest.

In the afternoon we all play a big board game, in an attempt to get the children away from their gadgets. Then it is bedtime for them and some quite time for me.

1. Liz and Patrick bought a farm three years ago.  
 a. true                                      b. false

2. Liz does not work on Fridays.
  - a. true
  - b. false
3. A full-time stockman looks after Liz's youngest child.
  - a. true
  - b. false
4. Patrick likes farms.
  - a. true
  - b. false
5. Patrick plays polo.
  - a. true
  - b. false
6. Liz likes to have her Friday dinner in a restaurant.
  - a. true
  - b. false
7. Liz spends Saturday evenings with friends.
  - a. true
  - b. false
8. They go to church on Saturdays.
  - a. true
  - b. false
9. Patrick cooks Sunday lunch.
  - a. true
  - b. false
10. The children play board games on Sunday mornings.
  - c. true
  - d. false

## **КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2**

### **Содержание**

Требования к выполнению контрольных работ

Требования к выполнению внеаудиторного чтения

Грамматический материал контрольной работы №2

Контрольная работа № 2 Вариант № 1

Контрольная работа № 2 Вариант № 2

Контрольная работа № 2 Вариант № 3

Тексты по внеаудиторному чтению (10 000 печатных знаков)

### **Требования к выполнению контрольных работ**

Контрольные работы относятся к обязательным точкам, предусмотренным программой по иностранному языку для экономических колледжей. Основной грамматический материал распределен по контрольным работам равномерно по мере нарастания сложности. Контрольные работы выполняются письменно. Грамматический комментарий перед контрольной работой поможет Вам в ее выполнении.

При положительной оценке контрольные работы защищаются устно во время сессии.

Контрольная работа предлагается в трех вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из трех вариантов в соответствии с первой буквой вашей фамилии: студенты, чья фамилия начинается с букв А, Б, В, Г, Д, Е, Ж, З, И - выполняют вариант 1, с букв К, Л, М, Н, О, П, Р, С - вариант 2, с букв Т, У, Ф, Х, Ц, Ч, Ш, Щ, Э, Ю, Я - вариант 3.

Выполненную контрольную работу следует сдавать через портфолио до начала сессии.

### **Требования к выполнению внеаудиторного чтения**

Тексты по внеаудиторному чтению читаются и переводятся до сессии. На занятиях будьте готовы устно перевести несколько абзацев из каждого текста по выбору преподавателя.

Незнакомые слова можно вынести отдельно в свой словарь, или подписать прямо в тексте.

**§ 6. Образование Continuous/Progressive Active**

**Present Continuous/ Настоящее длительное** время употребляется для выражения длительного действия, совершающегося в момент речи: He is sleeping now. Он сейчас спит.

Present Continuous	Утвердительные предложения		
	I am He/she/it is We/you/they are	+ Ving	
	I am eating an apple now./ I'm eating an apple now He is eating an apple at the moment./ He's eating an apple at the moment.		
	Отрицательные предложения		
	I am He/she/it is We/you/they are	+not+ Ving	
	We are not eating any apples now./ We aren't eating any apples now. He is not eating an apple at the moment./ He isn't eating an apple at the moment		
	Вопросительные предложения		
	Am Is Are	I he/she/it we/you/they	+Ving ?
	Are you eating an apple now? Is he eating an apple at the moment?		
	<i>Now, at the moment</i>		

**§ 7. Образование Perfect Active**

**Present Perfect/ Настоящее совершенное** время употребляется для выражения: 1) действия, результат которого имеется налицо в настоящем времени (в русском языке соответствует прошедшему времени): I'm happy. I have passed my examination. Я счастлив, я сдал экзамен.

2) действия, имеющего место в незавершенный период времени: I've lived there for ten years.

Present Perfect	Утвердительные предложения		
	I/you/we/they have He/she/it has	+ V <sub>3</sub>	
	I have eaten 4 apples today./ I've eaten 4 apples today He has just eaten an apple./ He's just eaten an apple.		
	Отрицательные предложения		
	I/you/we/they have He/she/it has	+ not +V <sub>3</sub>	
	I have not eaten any apples today./ I haven't eaten any apples today He has not eaten any apples today. / He hasn't eaten any apples today.		
	Вопросительные предложения		
	Have Has	I/you/we/they he/she/it	+V <sub>3</sub>
	Have you eaten any apples today? Has he eaten any apples today?		
	<i>Ever, never, just, already, yet, this week, today, since, for, recently, lately</i>		

**Примечание.** V<sub>3</sub> = Past Participle. Причастие прошедшего времени правильных глаголов образуется при помощи добавления окончания –ed (ask- asked) , Past Participle неправильных глаголов имеет различные формы (см. табл. неправильных глаголов): go- gone, make- made, do- done.

### § 8. Модальные глаголы

Модальный глагол	Модальное Значение	Примеры
<b>Can</b> (could) эквивалент*: <i>to be able to</i>	1. Способность, возможность, умение.	He can (он может) speak English. Can you do it? She couldn't (не могла) come. He will be able to come (сможет прийти) tomorrow.
	2. Сомнение, предположение.	It can rain.- Возможно пойдет дождь.Can they be home?- Может быть они дома?
<b>May</b> (might) эквивалент: <i>to be allowed to</i>	1. Возможность, разрешение.	May (можно, разрешите) I come in? - Yes you may. The children will be allowed (детям разрешат) to swim if the weather is warm.
	2. Сомнение, предположение.	It may (возможно) rain. They might (может быть) come later.
<b>Must</b> эквиваленты: <i>to be to, to have to</i>  <b>mustn't</b>	1. Необходимость.	You must (должен) know your subject. He must try to do it. - Он должен постараться сделать это.
	2. Предположение, уверенность.	She must be still working. - Она должно быть еще работает. This must be (должно быть) your coat.
	3. Запрещение.	You mustn't (вам нельзя) go out today.
<b>Have to</b>	Необходимость, вызванная обстоятельствами.	I have (мне приходится) to get up very early. Did you have to wait? – Пришлось ли вам ждать?
<i>Be to</i>	Необходимость, связанная с договоренностью или планом.	He was to arrive (должен был) on Monday. Am I to come at 5? Я обязан прийти в 5? The meeting is to last 3 hours. Собрание должно продлиться (по плану) 3 часа.
<b>Needn't = don't have to</b>	Отсутствие необходимости	You needn't do it now. = You don't have to do it now. – Вам не надо делать это сейчас.
<b>Should (= ought to)</b>	Необходимость (совет)	You should (вам следует) follow my advice. She shouldn't (она не должна) miss classes. You ought to help her. - Тебе следует ей помочь

**Примечание.** Модальные глаголы не имеют всех временных форм. Модальные глаголы **can, may** имеют формы настоящего и прошедшего времени (could, might). Глаголы **must, should, ought** имеют только форму настоящего времени. Эквиваленты модальных глаголов выражают недостающие значения прошедшего и будущего времени, а также оттенки смыслового значения (to have to, to be to).

### § 9. SOME, ANY, NO и их производные

в утвердительных предложениях		в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях		в отрицательных предложениях	
some	какой-то, какой-нибудь, несколько	any*	какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь	no**	ни один, никакой
something	что-то, что-нибудь	anything	что-либо, что-нибудь	nothing	ничто, ничего
somebody someone	кто-то, кто-нибудь	anybody anyone	кто-либо, кто-нибудь	nobody, no one, none	никто
somewhere	где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	anywhere	где-либо, куда-либо	nowhere	нигде

\***any** в утвердительных предложениях означает «любой»; **anything**- что угодно, **anybody** – любой, кто угодно, **anywhere** – где угодно, куда угодно: Any student can answer this question. - Любой студент может ответить на этот вопрос.

\*\* Если в предложении есть другое отрицание, употребляется **any** и его производные: I found no mistakes in your dictation. = I didn't find any mistakes in your dictation. – Я не нашел ошибок в вашем диктанте.

\*\*\* **every** (каждый) и его производные: **everything** (всё), **everybody** (все), **everywhere** (езде) имеют те же формы в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях: Have you looked everywhere? – Вы езде посмотрели?

#### Контрольная работа № 2

#### Вариант № 1

#### I. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого в Present Continuous Tense.

1. Where is Alex? - He ... an exam.

- a. am taking                                  b. is taking                                  c. are taking

2. Can I talk to Mr. Smith? - Sorry, but he's in the meeting. They ... tomorrow's conference.

- a. am discussing                                  b. is discussing                                  c. are discussing

3. Please, be quiet. I ... on the phone.

- a. am talking                                  b. is talking                                  c. are talking

4. The phone ... . Can you take it?

- a. am ringing                                  b. is ringing                                  c. are ringing

5. What ... you...? - Sorry, but I can't talk. I'm really busy.

- a. am, doing                                  b. is, doing                                  c. are, doing

**II. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого в Present Simple или в Present Continuous Tense.**

1. I never watch TV. I even ... a TV at home.  
a. am not having                      b. don't have                      c. have
2. You can turn off the TV. I ... it.  
a. am not watching                      b. doesn't watch                      c. watch
3. My sister usually ... Cosmopolitan.  
a. is reading                      b. read                      c. reads
4. What ... she ..... now? - Elle.  
a. is reading                      b. does, read                      c. reads
5. He often ... on business trips to London and New York.  
a. is going                      b. go                      c. goes

**III. Выберите правильный перевод сказуемого в Present Perfect Tense.**

1. Have you ever been abroad?  
a. когда - нибудь были                      b. когда - нибудь ездите                      c. когда - нибудь будете
2. They haven't been to London yet.  
a. еще едут                      b. еще не были                      c. еще поедут
3. She hasn't surfed the Internet for a long time.  
a. не была в интернете давно                      b. не будет пользоваться интернетом долго                      c. не занимается серфингом вообще
4. We've been very busy since Monday.  
a. были заняты до понедельника                      b. будем заняты понедельника                      c. заняты с понедельника
5. She has never tried Indian food.  
a. никогда не пробует                      b. никогда не пробовала                      c. никогда не попробует

**IV. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого.**

1. She ... never ... abroad.  
a. doesn't go                      b. has been                      c. have been
2. They ... London many times this year.  
a. don't visit                      b. has visited                      c. have visited
3. I ... a car in a foreign country yet.  
a. didn't drive                      b. don't drive                      c. haven't driven
4. He ... very busy over the last few weeks.  
a. is                      b. has been                      c. will be

5. ...you ever ... a famous person?

a. Have, met

b. Did, meet

c. Does, meet

**V. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого в Past Simple или Present Perfect Tense.**

1. ... you ever ... to St. Petersburg?

a. Has, been

b. Have, been

c. Did, go

2. Yes, I ... there last year.

a. have been

b. has been

c. was

3. ...you ... it?

a. Have, liked

b. Did, like

c. Liked

4. It's the most beautiful city I ... ever ... .

a. saw

b. didn't see

c. have seen

5. What ... you most in St. Petersburg?

a. have impressed

b. impressed

c. did impress

**VI. Определите время сказуемого.**

1. Yekaterinburg will always be one of the most important cities in Russia.

a. Present Simple

b. Future Simple

c. Present Perfect

2. Many tourists visited it last year.

a. Past Simple

b. Present Continuous

c. Present Perfect

3. We have just arrived in Yekaterinburg.

a. Present Simple

b. Past Simple

c. Present Perfect

4. Where are you staying?

a. Present Simple

b. Present Continuous

c. Future Simple

5. We always stay in the Novotel.

a. Present Simple

b. Future Simple

c. Past Simple

**VII. Выберите соответствующий вспомогательный глагол в следующих отрицательных предложениях.**

1. We ... not study yesterday.

a. do

b. did

c. will

2. She ... not work anymore. She's retired.

a. does

b. has

c. is

3. He ... not been to New York yet. It's his dream.

a. was

b. does

c. has

4. You ... not reading the newspaper. Can I take it?

a. do

b. are

c. was

5. Where is Ann? - I don't know. I ... not seen her today.  
a. have                                      b. do                                      c. am

6. It ... not rain tomorrow. I heard the weather forecast.  
a. does                                      b. is                                      c. will

**VIII. Выберите соответствующий модальный глагол.**

1. Moscow is the capital of Russia. You ... visit it. It's worth seeing.  
a. can                                      b. may                                      c. should

2. ... you help me? I don't know how to get to the central square from here.  
a. Can                                      b. Must                                      c. May

3. You ... smoke in cinemas and theatres.  
a. can                                      b. shouldn't                                      c. mustn't

4. ... I use your phone? I want to see the Google map.  
a. Must                                      b. Should                                      c. May

5. I ... find your city on the map. Did it have another name?  
a. can't                                      b. shouldn't                                      c. can

**IX. Выберите соответствующий модальный глагол или эквивалент.**

1. There were long traffic jams yesterday. We ... walk three blocks.  
a. must                                      b. had to                                      c. have to

2. He ... spend hours on the computer. I don't think it's a good habit.  
a. should                                      b. will be able to                                      c. can

3. You ... buy tickets. I booked them online yesterday.  
a. don't have to                                      b. have to                                      c. are able to

4. Do you think he ... to solve this problem?  
a. can                                      b. will be able                                      c. may

5. Fortunately, I ... to find this book in our library.  
a. was able                                      b. could                                      c. had

**X. Выберите соответствующую форму неопределенного местоимения.**

1. You can call me ... time. I'll be at home, waiting for your information.  
a. no                                      b. some                                      c. any

2. We don't have ... new information about the situation yet.  
a. no                                      b. some                                      c. any

3. You can find ... information about the situation on the Internet but not much.  
a. no                                      b. some                                      c. any



4. There is ... information about this situation anywhere and that's really strange.

- a. no    b. some    c. any

5. I can tell you ... interesting facts about the situation but I don't know much myself.

- a. no    b. some    c. any

**XI. Выберите соответствующую форму производного неопределенного местоимения.**

1. There's ... I want to tell you. It's really important.

- a. nothing                                      b. something                                      c. somebody

2. Do you know ... about the past of your hometown?

- a. nothing                                      b. anything                                      c. anybody

3. ... interests him. He's very lazy and passive.

- a. Nothing                                      b. Somebody                                      c. Everything

4. Does ... know when Yekaterinburg was founded?

- a. nobody                                      b. anything                                      c. anybody

5. ... knows it was founded in 1723.

- a. nobody                                      b. everybody                                      c. everything

**XII. Прочитайте текст и укажите, верны (True) или нет (False) следующие за ним утверждения.**

**LONDON**

London has a population of over 8 million people. It lies on the River Thames, where the Romans landed nearly 2,000 years ago. From about 1800 until World War Two, London was the biggest city in the world, but now there are many cities which are much bigger.

London is famous for many things. Tourists come from all over the world to visit its historic buildings, such as Buckingham Palace, where the Queen lives, and the Houses of Parliament, where you can see and hear the famous clock, Big Ben. London has been a capital city for nearly a thousand years, and many of its ancient buildings still stand. They also come to visit its theatres, its museums, and its many shops, such as Harrods, where you can buy anything. And of course they want to ride on the big wheel next to the river.

Like many big cities, London has problems with traffic and pollution. Over 1,000,000 people a day use the London Underground, but there are still too many cars on the streets. The air isn't clean, but it is cleaner than it was 100 years ago.

For many people, the best thing about London is the parks. There are five in the city centre and London has 1,700 parks, big and small, full of trees, flowers and grass. Sit on the grass (you're allowed to) in the middle of Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens, and you will think that you are in the country.

By the day the whole of London is busy. At night, the offices are quiet and empty, but the West End stays alive, because this is where Londoners go to enjoy themselves. There are two opera houses here, several concert halls and many theatres, as well as cinemas, and in nearby Soho the pubs, restaurants and nightclubs are busy half the night.

Many people think that London is gray, but in fact red is London's favourite colour. London is at its best when people are celebrating. Then the flags, the soldiers' uniforms, the cheering crowds and the carriages and horses all sparkle in the sunshine – if it's not raining, of course!

1. London is the biggest city in Europe.  
a. True b. False
2. London is about 2000 years old.  
a. True b. False
3. Big Ben is a famous tower in London.  
a. True b. False
4. Harrods is one of the best supermarkets in London.  
a. True b. False
5. Londoners have made progress in solving the air pollution problem.  
a. True b. False
6. London is a green city.  
a. True b. False

### *Вариант № 2*

#### **I. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого в Present Continuous Tense.**

1. We're on holiday. We ... at the Central Hotel.  
a. am staying b. is staying c. are staying
2. I ...for my business trip to Moscow. I'm leaving tomorrow morning.  
a. am packing b. is packing c. are packing
3. They ...a new theatre in the city centre at the moment.  
a. am building b. is building c. are building
4. What ...you ...? - It's a book about London. I want to go there this summer.  
a. am, reading b. is, reading c. are, reading
5. Paul ... today. It's his day off.  
a. is working b. isn't working c. am working

#### **II. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого в Present Simple или в Present Continuous Tense.**

1. What ... your sister ... - She is a tour guide.  
a. is, do b. does, do c. do, do
2. What ... she ... now? - She is at work.  
a. does, do b. is, doing c. are, doing



2. When ... you ... there?  
 a. have, been                                      b. did, go                                      c. have, gone
3. She ... to the Hermitage many times. It's her favourite museum.  
 a. has been                                      b. have been                                      c. went
4. She ... to the Hermitage many times when she lived in St. Petersburg.  
 a. has been                                      b. have been                                      c. went
5. I ... to the Hermitage yet but I want to.  
 a. have been                                      b. haven't been                                      c. didn't go

**VI. Определите время сказуемого.**

1. Adam Reitman has been round the world by bicycle ten times.  
 a. Present Continuous                      b. Present Simple                      c. Present Perfect
2. He started his journey thirty - five years ago.  
 a. Present Simple                      b. Past Simple                      c. Future Simple
3. His bicycle weighs twenty kilos.  
 a. Present Simple                      b. Past Simple                      c. Present Perfect
4. At the moment he is cycling along the east coast of the USA.  
 a. Present Simple                      b. Present Continuous                      c. Present Perfect
5. He will always travel.  
 a. Present Continuous                      b. Past Simple                      c. Future Simple

**VII. Выберите соответствующий вспомогательный глагол в следующих предложениях.**

1. I saw Bob yesterday but I ... not invite him to our party. I forgot about it.  
 a. have                                      b. do                                      c. did
2. I don't think Bob ... come. He works a lot.  
 a. will                                      b. did                                      c. does
3. Hello, Bob. We're waiting for you. - Sorry, but I ... not coming. I'm really busy.  
 a. do                                      b. have                                      c. am
4. It's a pity Bob isn't coming. I ... not seen him for ages.  
 a. do                                      b. have                                      c. am
5. What ... Bob do? - He's a computer programmer.  
 a. does                                      b. is                                      c. has
6. ... you know Bob? - Yes, we studied together.  
 a. Does                                      b. Do                                      c. Are

**VIII. Выберите соответствующий модальный глагол.**

1. I like this room because you ... see the lake from the window.  
a. must    b. can    c. should
2. ... I open the window? It's hot in here.  
a. May    b. Should                                      c. Can't
3. You ... go to this lake more often. It's good for your health.  
a. may    b. should                                      c. mustn't
4. You ... swim in this lake. It's really polluted.  
a. may    b. should                                      c. mustn't
5. I ... not go to the University last week. I was ill.  
a. can    b. could                                      c. should

**IX. Выберите соответствующий модальный глагол или эквивалент.**

1. When I studied at school I ... do a lot of homework.  
a. must    b. had to                                      c. have to
2. I ... do homework 4 - 5 hours nonstop so I didn't have much free time.  
a. have to    b. can    c. could
3. I ... read War and Peace during one week when I was on holiday.  
a. will be able to                                      b. was able to                                      c. am able to
4. Fortunately, I ... do a lot of homework now.  
a. didn't have to                                      b. am not able to                                      c. don't have to
5. On the other hand, I still don't have much free time because I ... work and study.  
a. don't have to                                      b. am able to                                      c. have to

**XI. Выберите соответствующую форму неопределенного местоимения.**

1. ... child knows that Moscow is the capital of Russia.  
a. No    b. Some    c. Any
2. There are ... famous museums right in the centre of Moscow.  
a. Any    b. some    c. no
3. Do you have ... information about the Pushkin museum?  
a. any    b. some    c. no
4. You can find ... information in this brochure but not much.  
a. some    b. any    c. no
5. How did you get to the museum? - Everything was OK. There were ... problems.  
a. any    b. some    c. no

**XI. Выберите соответствующую форму производного неопределенного местоимения.**

1. She said ... to me but I didn't understand it.  
a. something                              b. anything                              c. nothing
2. Do you know ... about this University?  
a. somebody                              b. anything                              c. something
3. I read a long article about new technology yesterday but I understood ... .  
a. something                              b. anything                              c. nothing
4. I'm looking for my keys. Has ... seen them?  
a. something                              b. anybody                              c. nobody
5. ... knows the exact answer to this question. It's the biggest problem today.  
a. somebody                              b. anybody                              c. nobody

**XII. Прочитайте текст и укажите, верны (True) или нет (False) следующие за ним утверждения.**

**THE CITY OF ANGELS**

California seems to have everything – a beautiful coastline of the Pacific with beaches and mountains and a warm climate. Its largest cities, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the state capital, Sacramento, offer cultural variety.

The state motto, Eureka (Greek for I have found it), dates from the Gold Rush of 1849, which brought thousands of people, all hoping to get rich in California. Many Americans see a move to California as a chance to escape from ordinary lives in other parts of America. Every year, 600,000 people come to the west coast. Some people say that the state's main export is hope and its main import is people. More than thirty million people live in the state.

Los Angeles is America's largest city. Its name comes from the Spanish for The City of Angels, because the land was originally claimed for Spain by missionaries in 1781. It became an American city in 1850 when California became part of the United States after the Mexican - American war.

Approximately 3.8 million people live in Los Angeles. It is a popular place because of its pleasant semi - tropical climate and beautiful Pacific coast. Almost everyone drives to work on the miles of freeways that connect the different areas of this sprawling city. There are about 4 million private cars in Los Angeles, often backed up in long traffic jams. The level of air pollution is one of the highest in the country.

Suburbs like Hollywood, the centre of movie industry, and Beverly Hills, where famous actors and other celebrities live, have also made Los Angeles a tourist attraction.

1. California is washed by the Atlantic Ocean.  
a. True                              b. False
2. In the XIX century many people moved to Los Angeles to become famous.  
a. True                              b. False
3. Los Angeles is a popular place because of its compact size.  
a. True                              b. False
4. Some people say that the main state's export is people.  
a. True                              b. False

5. The air in Los Angeles is fresh and clean.  
a. True b. False

6. Hollywood and Beverly Hills attract many tourists.  
a. True b. False

### **Вариант № 3**

#### **I. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого в Present Continuous Tense.**

1. I ... hard because I've got exams next week.  
a. is working b. am working c. are working

2. Peter ... for a better job because he doesn't earn much.  
a. is looking b. am looking c. are looking

3. Where ... you ... tonight?  
a. is, going b. am, going c. are, going

4. We ... to go to a new restaurant not far from here. Do you want to go with us?  
a. is planning b. are planing c. are planning

5. I'm sorry I can't. I ... late tonight.  
a. am working b. is working c. am not working

#### **II. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого в Present Simple или в Present Continuous Tense.**

1. Hello, Adam. Where ... you ...?  
a. do, go b. are, going c. is, going

2. Hi, Bill. It's nice to see you again. I ... to work.  
a. go b. am going c. goes

3. Where ... you ...?  
a. do, work b. is working c. does, work

4. I ... in a bank and I like my work very much.  
a. works b. work c. are working

5. My mother ... in a bank too. She is an accountant.  
a. work b. works c. is working

#### **III. Выберите правильный перевод сказуемого в Present Perfect Tense.**

1. Bob is not here. He's gone to work.  
a. ходит b. ушел c. пойдет

2. He's worked here for 10 years.  
a. работал b. проработал c. устроился на работу

3. Bob is a good designer. He has developed many new products so far.  
a. разработал                                b. разрабатывает                                c. разрабатывал

4. Have you ever bought anything from Bob's company?  
a. покупал                                b. покупаешь                                c. купишь

5. No, I haven't, but I've seen his products and I like them very much.  
a. вижу                                b. посмотрю                                c. видел

#### IV. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого.

1. I think I ... all James Bond films. I'm his great fan.  
a. see                                b. has seen                                c. have seen

2. How many James Bond films ... he ...?  
a. have, seen                                b. has, seen                                c. do, see

3. We ... to the cinema twice this month.  
a. go                                b. are                                c. have been

4. ... you ever ... to our Opera House?  
a. Have, been                                b. Did, go                                c. Do, be

5. Thousands of citizens ... our theatre this year.  
a. visit                                b. have visited                                c. has visited

#### V. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого в Past Simple или Present Perfect Tense.

1. ... you ever ... to the USA?  
a. Have, been                                b. Did, be                                c. Do, be

2. Yes, I ... to the USA three years ago.  
a. have been                                b. was                                c. went

3. How ... you ... it there?  
a. have, liked                                b. did, liked                                c. did, like

4. It ... really interesting. We saw so many places.  
a. were                                b. was                                c. has been

5. What ... you ... most of all?  
a. did, like                                b. have, liked                                c. has, liked

#### VI. Определите время сказуемого.

1. How often do you go on business trips to Moscow?  
a. Present Simple                                b. Future Simple                                c. Present Perfect

2. I have been to Moscow many times.  
a. Past Simple                                b. Present Continuous                                c. Present Perfect



3. Last time I was there three years ago.  
 a. Present Simple                      b. Past Simple                      c. Present Perfect
4. She's going to Moscow next week.  
 a. Present Simple                      b. Present Continuous              c. Future Simple
5. I'll have to go to Moscow next week too.  
 a. Present Simple                      b. Future Simple                      c. Past Simple

**VII. Выберите соответствующий вспомогательный глагол в следующих отрицательных предложениях.**

1. I ... not seen the weather forecast yet.  
 a. do                                      b. have                                      c. did
2. It ... not rain yesterday. It was a wonderful day.  
 a. does                                      b. did                                      c. has
3. I hope the weather ... be fine tomorrow too.  
 a. is                                      b. was                                      c. will
4. Take your umbrella, please. – Why? It ... not raining.  
 a. is                                      b. was                                      c. does
5. It ... not often rain here at this time of the year.  
 a. is                                      b. was                                      c. does
6. I ... not believe in weather forecasts. They always lie.  
 a. does                                      b. do                                      c. have

**VIII. Выберите соответствующий модальный глагол.**

1. I don't think I ... know everything about Yekaterinburg history.  
 a. can't                                      b. need                                      c. should
2. ... I ask you a couple of questions about the history of Yekaterinburg?  
 a. Should                                      b. Must                                      c. May
3. You ... talk loudly when the lecturer is speaking.  
 a. can                                      b. should                                      c. mustn't
4. I ... do several things at the same time. I multitask really well.  
 a. can                                      b) should                                      c. may
5. I ... just sit and wait till they come. I have lots of things to do.  
 a. can't                                      b. shouldn't                                      c. can

**IX. Выберите соответствующий модальный глагол или эквивалент.**

1. When he was young he ... play tennis really well.  
 a. must                                      b. had to                                      c. could

2. I'm sure he ... beat you at tennis even now.  
 a. should                                      b. is able to                                      c. have to
3. You ... practice tennis a lot if you want to win.  
 a. don't have to                                      b. have to                                      c. are able to
4. I ... start work when I was only 16.  
 a. have to                                      b. will be able to                                      c. had to
5. I ... save some money and got into the university.  
 a. was able to                                      b. can                                      c. have to

**X. Выберите соответствующую форму неопределенного местоимения.**

1. Were there ... letters for me this morning?  
 a. no                                      b. some                                      c. any
2. Yes, there are ... letters on your desk.  
 a. no                                      b. some                                      c. any
3. Unfortunately, there is ... information from our partners. I've been waiting for it for ages.  
 a. no                                      b. some                                      c. any
4. ... information on this subject is very important. We need it badly.  
 a. No                                      b. Some                                      c. Any
5. I think I can give you ... information but not much.  
 a. no                                      b. some                                      c. any

**XI. Выберите соответствующую форму производного неопределенного местоимения.**

1. There's ... at the door. Can you open it?  
 a. nothing                                      b. something                                      c. somebody
2. Oh, it's my Chinese teacher. Do you know ... who can speak Chinese?  
 a. nothing                                      b. anything                                      c. anybody
3. I'm afraid I know ... about China and the Chinese but I'd like to.  
 a. nothing                                      b. somebody                                      c. everything
4. I can tell you ... if you have time.  
 a. something                                      b. anything                                      c. anybody
5. Thank you very much for the information. ... was of great interest.  
 a. Nobody                                      b. Everybody                                      c. Everything

**ХII. Прочитайте текст и укажите, верны (True) или нет (False) следующие за ним утверждения.**

**TOP CITIES**

Have you ever walked around a city and thought, “this is Paradise”? Or maybe, “this is the ugliest, most polluted, dangerous place I’ve been to and I can’t wait to get out”?

Most of us have. And that’s why most of us want to know about the place before we go there.

One thing we can do is to read a good guide book. Another is to look at a new survey conducted by William Mercer, one of the world’s largest Human Resources consultancies.

Mercer decided to judge some of the world’s great cities. They produced their results by giving marks for various criteria. They included political, economic and social environment, healthcare, education, recreation and transport infrastructure.

So, which are the best cities to live in, and which should we avoid? In joint first place were Vancouver, Berne, Vienna and Zurich while Sydney, Geneva, Auckland and Copenhagen came second. Swiss cities occupied three of the top ten places, making it the single most successful country of all those surveyed.

New York was used as the base city with a score of 100, which put it in 50<sup>th</sup> place. Overall, US cities suffered because of high crime rates. The highest ranked city was Honolulu with 104 points.

For Londoners, the news was not too bad. London was slightly ahead of New York with 101.5. Its poorest scores – six out of ten – were awarded for its climate and traffic. Bottom of the list was Brazzaville, in the Congo, where there has been a civil war for many years.

The Mayor of London said that it was unfair to compare large international cities with small cities since smaller ones were much easier to run. “You have to look at cities of five million people plus. On that basis we’re much better than Tokyo and New York,” said he.

1. William Mercer is a Human Resources Manager at a consulting firm.

a. True

b. False

2. To judge some of the world’s greatest cities, they assessed many factors, including economic and political situation in the country.

a. True

b. False

3. Vancouver was at the bottom of their list.

a. True

b. False

4. Swiss is a very comfortable country to live in.

a. True

b. False

5. London rank was lower because of its notorious climate and bad criminal situation.

a. True

b. False

6. Some people think that the judgment was not fair because we can’t compare big cities with smaller places.

a. True

b. False

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3

### Содержание

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### Требования к выполнению контрольных работ

Контрольные работы относятся к обязательным точкам, предусмотренным программой по иностранному языку. Основной грамматический материал распределен по контрольным работам равномерно по мере нарастания сложности. Контрольные работы выполняются письменно. Грамматический комментарий перед контрольной работой поможет Вам в ее выполнении.

При положительной оценке контрольные работы защищаются устно во время сессии.

Контрольная работа предлагается в трех вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из трех вариантов в соответствии с первой буквой вашей фамилии: студенты, чья фамилия начинается

с букв А, Б, В, Г, Д, Е, Ж, З, И - выполняют вариант 1,

с букв К, Л, М, Н, О, П, Р, С - вариант 2,

с букв Т, У, Ф, Х, Ц, Ч, Ш, Щ, Э, Ю, Я - вариант 3.

Выполненную контрольную работу следует сдавать через портфолио до начала сессии.

### *Грамматический материал контрольной работы № 3*

*§ Future Perfect, Present Perfect u Past Perfect.*

<b>Present tenses</b>			
<b>Simple</b> простое	<b>Progressive</b> длительное	<b>Perfect</b> завершенное	<b>Perfect Progressive</b> Завершенное-длительное
<b>usually</b> - обычно <b>often</b> - часто <b>always</b> - всегда	<b>now</b> - сейчас	<b>already</b> - уже <b>today</b> - сегодня <b>this month</b> - в этом месяце	<b>for 2 hours</b> - уже 2 часа <b>since 3 o'clock</b> - с 3 часов
Она <b>обычно сажает</b> розы	<b>Сейчас она сажает</b> розу	Она <b>посадила</b> розу	Она <b>сажает</b> розы с <b>12 часов</b>
She usually <b>plants</b> roses.	She <b>is planting</b> a rose now.	She <b>has planted</b> a rose.	She <b>has been planting</b> roses since 12 o'clock.

<b>V, V-s</b>		<b>be V-ing</b>		<b>have/has V3</b>		<b>have/has been V-ing</b>	
I		I	<b>am planting</b>	I		I	
you		<u>he</u>		you	<b>have planted</b>	you	<b>have been</b>
we	plant	<u>she</u>	<u>is planting</u>	we		we	planting

they		<i>it</i>		they		they	
he she it	plants	we you they	<b>are planting</b>	he she it	<b>has planted</b>	he she it	<b>has been planting</b>

<b>Past tenses</b>			
<b>Simple</b> простое	<b>Progressive</b> длительное	<b>Perfect</b> завершенное	<b>Perfect Progressive</b> Завершенное-длительное
<b>yesterday</b> - вчера <b>last week</b> - на прошлой неделе	<b>yesterday at 3 o'clock</b> - вчера в 3 часа <b>when I came</b> - когда я пришел <b>while I was working</b> - пока я работал	<b>yesterday by 3 o'clock</b> - вчера к 3 часам <b>before I came</b> - до того, как я пришел	<b>for 2 hours when I came</b> - вчера уже 2 часа, когда я пришел
Я посадила розы в прошлом году	Я сажала розы, когда он пришел.	Я посадила розы до того, как он пришел.	Я сажала розы уже 2 часа, когда он пришел.
I <b>planted</b> roses last year.	I <b>was planting</b> roses when he came.	I <b>had planted</b> roses before he came.	I <b>had been planting</b> roses for two hours when he came.

<b>V-ed, V2</b>		<b>was/were V-ing</b>		<b>had V3</b>		<b>had been V-ing</b>	
I you we they	<b>planted</b>	I he she it	<b>was planting</b>	I you we they	<b>had planted</b>	I you we they	<b>had been planting</b>
he she it		we you they		<b>were planting</b>		he she it	

Future tenses			
Simple простое	Progressive длительное	Perfect завершенное	Perfect Progressive Завершенное- длительное
Tomorrow - завтра	Tomorrow at 3 o'clock, when you come - Завтра в 3 часа, когда ты придешь	Tomorrow by 3 o'clock, when you come - Завтра к 3 часам, когда ты придешь	Tomorrow for 2 hours – when you come - Завтра уже 2 часа, когда ты придешь
Она посадит розы завтра/через неделю/в будущем году	Она будет сажать розы завтра в 12 часов/когда он придет	Она посадит розы завтра к 3 часам/до того, как он придет	Она будет сажать розы уже 4 часа, когда он придет/с 12 часов
She will plant roses tomorrow/in a week/next year	She will be planting roses tomorrow at 3 o'clock/when he comes	She will have planted roses tomorrow by 3 o'clock/before he comes	She will have been planting roses for 4 hours/when he comes/since 12 o'clock

will (shall), V		will (shall) be V-ing		will (shall) have V3		will (shall) have been V-ing	
I	will (shall) plant	I	will (shall) be planting	I	will (shall) have planted	I	will (shall) have been planting
we		we		we		we	
he	will plant	he	will be planting	he	will have planted	he	will have been planting
she		she		she		she	
you		you		you		you	
they		they		they		they	

## § Participle I, II

### Что такое английское причастие

Это – еще одна неличная форма глагола, которая сочетает в себе свойства:

- глагола (обозначает действие)

*broken heart* – разбитое сердце;

- прилагательного (может отвечать на вопрос «какой»)

*working machine* – работающий механизм;

- наречия (может отвечать на вопрос «как?», «где?», «куда?», «когда?», «зачем?», «с какой целью?», «в какой степени?»)

*He was rather furious asking Ann about the school marks* – Он был довольно-таки зол, спрашивая Анню о школьных оценках. (Был зол когда? Спрашивая об оценках)

### Формы английского причастия

Выделяются две основных вида:

#### 1. ПРИЧАСТИЕ I (Participle I), Или причастие настоящего времени (Present Participle):

##### 1.1. Present Participle Simple

Это – аналог нашего русского причастия или деепричастия в несовершенном виде.

*Walking* (шагающий, шагая)

*Look at that walking man.* Посмотри на того шагающего мужчину.

*I can't be serious walking with you in the street.* Я не могу быть серьезной, расхаживая с тобой по улице.

##### 1.2. Present Participle Perfect

Это – аналог русского деепричастия в совершенном виде.

*Having done* (сделав)

*Having done the work she went home.* Сделав работу, она пошла домой.

#### ПРИЧАСТИЕ II (Participle II), Или Причастие прошедшего времени (Past Participle)

Вид		Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
<b>Participle I</b>	Simple	V+ing (eating – кушающий, кушая)	Being + III (being eaten – поедаемый, будучи поедаем)
	Perfect	Having+III (having eaten) съев (действие уже произошло)	Having been + III (having been eaten) был съеден (уже)
<b>Participle II</b>		—	III (eaten) съеденный

## Контрольная работа 3

### Вариант 1

#### I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

#### II. Составьте предложения во времени Future Perfect.

1. have / Jill / she / perfected / will / from / her / by the time / Japanese / comes / Tokyo.
2. promotion /Melody / have / By December / will / her / received.
3. get home / Helen's / cleaned / By the time / relatives / she / will / the house / have.
4. to communicate / Steven / he / learned / Will / have / well / Chinese / before / enough / flies to Beijing?
5. finishes / have / By the time / twenty / taken / Jillian's father / that course / he / will / online tests.

#### III. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
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14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.



#### IV. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Perfect или Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Julia wanted to sit down as she ... (stand) at work all day long. (Джулия хотела присесть, потому что она весь день на работе стояла на ногах.)
2. She ... (learn) "Eugene Onegin" by the autumn. (К осени она выучила «Евгения Онегина».)
3. The rain stopped but there were a lot of puddles because it ... (rain) cats and dogs. (Дождь прекратился, но было много луж, потому что лило как из ведра.)
4. Olivia and Victor ... (chat) via Skype for an hour when the connection broke. (Оливия и Виктор беседовали по скайпу в течение часа, когда связь прервалась.)
5. They ... (decorate) the New Year tree before the children arrived. (Они украсили новогоднюю елку до того, как прибыли дети.)
6. Bob ... (eat up) all the muffins by lunchtime. (Боб съел все маффины к обеду.)
7. My sister ... (do) the laundry since early morning. (Моя сестра занималась стиркой с самого раннего утра.)
8. I knew that our parents ... (grow) melons in their greenhouse since they bought the house. (Я знал, что наши родители выращивали дыни в теплице с тех пор, как купили дом.)

#### V. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в Present Simple или Present Continuous

1. We (have)  lunch now. Can you call later, please?
2. They (have)  dinner at 6 pm.
3. Lisa (hate)  onions. She never (eat)  them.
4. John (want)  to go to Paris for Christmas.
5. She can't answer the phone because she (take)  a shower.
6. You can take my laptop, I (not use)  it.
7. They (get up)  at 5 am.
8. I can't talk now, I (drive)  home now.

#### VI. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в форму Present Simple или Present Perfect Continuous

1. I usually (get)  to work by metro.
2. Kate (study)  French for 5 years now.
3. Mike (play)  football since morning.
4. Jane always (do)  yoga at sunrise.
5. We (live)  in Berlin for 10 years.
6. He never (talk)  to strangers.
7. James (take)  music lessons since he was a child.
8. They often (drink)  coffee in the morning

**VII. Дополни предложения личными местоимениями и местоимениями-дополнениями.**

ОБРАЗЕЦ. I want to see them but they don't want to see me .

1. He wants to see her but \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't want to see \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. You want to see him but \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't want to see \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. They want to see you but \_\_\_\_\_ don't want to see \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. She wants to see us but \_\_\_\_\_ don't want to see \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. We want to see them but \_\_\_\_\_ don't want to see \_\_\_\_\_ .

**VIII. Образуйте Participle I или Participle II от глаголов в скобках.**

1. Why have you got that ... (worry) expression on your face? Are you in trouble?
2. The teacher was ... (disappoint) with the test results.
3. Jack's answer was ... (disappoint).
4. I went to the exhibition of French art last week and I was very much ... (impress).
5. We saw a lot of ... (fascinate) paintings.
6. I was so ... (excite) that I couldn't say a word.
7. The trip to the mountains was so ... (excite) — we enjoyed every minute of it.
8. I'm ... (bore) — I have nothing to do.
9. The lecture was so ... (bore) that a few listeners fell asleep.
10. We liked the Room of Horrors but some of the tricks were rather ... (frighten).
11. It was raining so heavily that the little puppy got ... (frighten) and hid under the bed.
12. Little John's questions were ... (surprise).
13. We were ... (surprise) at the news.
14. The boy ... (translate) the story is the best pupil in our class.
15. The girl ... (wash) the window is my sister.
16. ... (do) his homework Tom looked through the window several times.
17. The work ... (do) was very interesting.
18. Everything ... (write) on the blackboard is correct.
19. ... (write) the letter Olga thought about her summer holidays.

**IX. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя причастие I.**

Н-р: He was jumping down the stairs. He broke his leg. – He broke his leg jumping down the stairs. (Он сломал ногу, прыгая вниз по лестнице.)

1. Tom was watching the film. He fell asleep.
2. The pupils opened their textbooks. They looked for the answer.
3. Julia was training to be a designer. She lived in Milan for 3 years.
4. They are vegetarians. They don't eat meat.
5. Jane was tidying up her bedroom. She found some old letters.

**X. Составьте предложения.**

1. have/ in any society/ several characteristics/ laws. 2. these rules/ sometimes/ break/ we/ without suffering any penalty. 3. for a variety of reasons/ arise/ conflicts between individuals. 4. people/ enable/ to feel secure/ laws / in their lives. 5. to forbid / the first aim of law/ certain ways of behaving/ is / like murder, terrorism, or smoking in public places. 6. to provide/ to make their own arrangements/ facilities for people/ is / the second aim of law. 7. to settle/ the third aim of law/ disputes among citizens / is. 8. restrictions on people/ certain guarantees/ imposes/ them / the law/ but also gives

## **XI. Выберите правильную форму глагола.**

1. Students (are studying, study) law at the university. 2. He already (graduated, has graduated) from the university. 3. Last year he (graduated, has graduated) from the university. 4. The police (didn't find, haven't found) the killer yet. 5. For about 10 years legislators (discussed, have been discussing) the bill. 6. Every year the State Duma of the RF (is passing, passes) a lot of laws. 7. In 1992 our country (ratified, had ratified) the treaty. 8. Lawyers (came, have come) to the agreement by the end of the present session. 9. You (are looking, look) very thoughtful. What (do you think, are you thinking) about? – I (think, am thinking) about retirement. – But you are only 25. You only just (started, have started) your career. – I (know, am knowing), but I (read, have read) an article which (says, is saying) that a sensible man (started, starts) thinking about retirement at 25.

## **XII. Замените русские слова в скобках английскими эквивалентами из рамки.**

Governments have many ways of making sure that citizens (подчиняются закону). They make the public aware of what the law is and try to encourage social support for (правопорядку). They use police forces (расследовать преступления) and catch criminals. They authorize courts to complete the investigation of criminal and (гражданских правонарушений) and to pass sentences to (наказать виновного) and deter others. And they make efforts to re-educate and reform people who have broken the law. The laws of all countries are to be found in written records – (правовые кодексы) of countries with continental systems, the statutes and case-judgments of common law countries, warning on official forms, and notice in public buildings. Many people do not know where to find these records and do not find it easy to read them. But (незнание законов не освобождает от ответственности). Governments usually expect citizens to be aware of the laws which affect their lives. Sometimes this seems very harsh, for example, when the law is very technical. Shopkeepers in England (преследовались по закону в уголовном порядке) for selling books on Sunday, although they were allowed to sell magazines. However, there are many laws, such as those prohibiting theft, assault and dangerous driving which simply reflect social and moral attitudes to everyday behaviour. In such cases a person knows he (нарушает закон), even if he doesn't know exactly which law it is. 1. to investigate crimes 2. civil offences 3. to punish the guilty 4. law and order 5. is breaking the law 6. obey the law 7. ignorance of the law is almost never a defence for breaking it 8. were prosecuted 9. legal codes

## Контрольная работа 3

### Вариант 2

#### I. Вставить причастия в нужной форме.

1. Девочка, зовущая меня, моя сестра.

The girl ... me is my sister.

2. Он смотрел на женщину, сидящую за столом.

He looked at the woman ... at the table.

3. Текст, переведенный учеником, - легкий.

The text ... by the pupil is easy.

4. Идя в школу, я встретил дядю.

... to school, I met my uncle.

5. Они увидели бегущих спортсменов.

They saw ... sportsmen.

6. Написав письмо, он пошел на работу.

... the letter, he went to work.

7. Он стоял, смотря игру.

He stood ... the game.

8. Закончив работу, он пошел домой.

... the work, he went home.

9. Уходя на работу, он забыл сумку.

... for work, he forgot to take his bag.

10. Это статья, описывающая политические события.

This is an article ... the political events.

#### II. Поставить глаголы в нужной форме Present Participle \ Perfect Participle.

1. (to live) in the south of our country, he can not enjoy the beauty of Moscow.

2. (to read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf.

3. (to buy) some fruit and cakes, we went home.

4. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.

5. (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends.

6. (to sell) his fruit, he went to see his friends.

7. (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily.

8. (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article about UFOs.

9. (to do) homework he was thinking hard.

10. (to do) homework he went for a walk.

### III. Вставьте глагол во времени Future Perfect.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a Londoner for five and a half years by next September. (be)
2. By Tuesday Jill \_\_\_\_\_ these novels by O'Henry. (finish)
3. Next year is Fred and Kate's 10th wedding anniversary. They \_\_\_\_\_ happily married for ten years. (be)
4. Molly thinks the film \_\_\_\_\_ by the time she gets to Fred's. (to start)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ the plans by then. (to finish)
6. Before his holiday Tom \_\_\_\_\_ all his money. (to spend)
7. The train \_\_\_\_\_ by the time the couple get to the station. (to leave)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner by then. (cook)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home. (finish)
10. Fernando \_\_\_\_\_ his operation by August and should be much fitter. (have)
11. Before Lisa arrives, I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. (finish)
12. Johnny \_\_\_\_\_ this document by 7pm o'clock this afternoon. (translate)
13. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ this awesome doll by her daughter's birthday. (make)
14. Steven \_\_\_\_\_ his lesson by tomorrow. (not/learn)
15. This test is so arduous, that I \_\_\_\_\_ it in a day's time. (not/complete)
16. You \_\_\_\_\_ over half a thousand words when you finish this English book (learn).
17. The commission \_\_\_\_\_ to a definite decision in a month. (come)
18. I won't see Molly on the 1<sup>st</sup> of August since I \_\_\_\_\_ to the South by that time. (go).

### IV. Вставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.)

1. I ... (to have) breakfast before I went to school.
2. He went to meet his friends after he ... (to do) his homework.
3. By 8 o'clock the rain ... (to stop).
4. Alice was late because she ... (to miss) the bus.
5. She went to the post-office after she ... (to write) the letter.
6. He ... (to work) at the factory before he entered the college.
7. He got a bad mark for his test because he ... (to make) a lot of mistakes in it.
8. I went to bed after I ... (to finish) reading the book.
9. The child ... (to fall) asleep before the parents came home.
10. They ... (to marry) before they bought this house.

### V. Вставьте правильную форму *was, were*

- 1.....at the theatre yesterday. 2.My grandmother....a worker. 3.We..... at work on Monday.  
4.They....students some years ago. 5.Mike....in London last weekend. 6.My friends...not at home last weekend. 7. She....in the grander. 8.Alex...not at the cinema, he....at a football match.  
9. I....in the office in the morning. 10.The book....on the table. 11.The film.....interesting. 12. She.....right. 13. I....glad to meet you.

### VI. Поставьте правильный вариант местоимений.

- Don't tell (me, my) about it. 2. I know (his, him) brother. 3.The children asked (them, their) mother to read (them, their) a fairy tale. 4. (my, me) sister always helps (my, me). 5. May I have (your, you) name? 6.I'd like to see (you, your) again. 7. (our, us) parents live in Novgorod. We visit (their, them) every summer. 8. I like (its, it). 9. This hotel is very good and (it, its) staff is polite. 10.They sent a parcel to (them, their) parents yesterday. 11. I'll call (you, your) later. 12. Is this (his, him) car? 13.Do you know (her, his) husband? 14. Let (his, him) explain everything. 15. (your, you) kitten is so nice. What is (its, it) name.

## VII. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) training.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She \_\_\_\_\_ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
6. Oh, no! I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my money!
7. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
8. Dad, you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) my biscuit!
9. I'm tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) three X-Files videos.
10. Hurry up! They \_\_\_\_\_ (start) the film!
11. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
12. Oh no! She \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) the plate!
13. The garden is very green. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) a lot this month.
14. These are my favourite trousers. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) them for five years.
15. Tom's my best friend. I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) him for three years.
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Miami for two years.
17. Jo has earache. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) it since 7 o'clock.
18. Brad \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Chicago since 1998.

## VIII. Расставьте слова по порядку. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

1. have – Britain – several – I – to – times – been
2. Spain – since – she – lived – in – 1994 – has
3. five – married – have – they – years – been – for
4. I – coffee – made – already – for – have – you
5. never – Bob – a bike – has – had

## IX. Образовать вопросительные и отрицательные формы в Future Simple.

They .....help us choose the furniture

?

-

He .....make a birthday wish

?

-

I.....read this novel soon

?

-

## X. Поставьте наречия из скобок в нужное место.

1. Have you washed your hands? (already)
2. We have phoned the doctor. (just)
3. Has she ridden a horse? (ever)
4. I have danced the tango. (never)
5. The train hasn't arrived. (yet)

## **XI. Дополните предложения правильной формой Present Perfect.**

1. I know who your boss is. I (work) for him.
2. Look! Somebody already (broke) the tree.
3. Mary (go) to Moscow, but she'll be back next Monday at the latest.
4. Andy is in hospital now. He (have) a bad crash.
5. Jane is crying. She (hurt) her knee.

## **XII. Прочитайте текст и укажите, верны (True) или нет (False) следующие за ним утверждения.**

Reading is one of the simplest forms of relaxation for mind and body. Relaxation reading helps us take our minds off our problems if even only for a short time. This helps to reduce stress levels. The pressures of work and life these days mean that more people are getting stressed and find it difficult to relax. A good story can aid you in relaxing the mind.

Reading can also be fun. Lately, fewer people are reading books and more people are watching television and playing video games. Many people have forgotten how much fun it is to read a book. A book can open a world of excitement and adventure for the reader. Reading helps improve your knowledge and increases your understanding of the world.

Choosing a book that suits you is as easy as choosing a DVD! There are many different kinds of books, and authors have different styles of writing. Most people have a favorite actor or kind of film. It is just as easy to have a favorite book or author. There are books for everyone: Fiction, Romance, Thriller, Action Adventure, or Horror. Why don't you start reading a new book today? You might be lucky enough to find a book that changes your life!

### Quiz

Reading can help you to relax.

- True
- False

Lately, more and more people are reading books and turning off the television.

- True
- False

Reading can increase your knowledge and understanding.

- True
- False

A good book might change your life.

- True
- False

How is choosing a book similar to choosing a DVD?

- just like movies, there are many kinds of books
- books and movies both have authors
- just like movies, books are not for everyone
- movies and books are both very cheap and easy to buy

## Контрольная работа 3

### Вариант 3

#### I. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

Joe (to grow up) in a small town, then (to move away) to attend college and law school. He (to decide) to come back to the small town because he could be a big man in this small town. He really (to want) to impress everyone. He (to open) his new law office, but business (to be) very slow at first. One day, he (to see) a man coming up the path. He (to decide) to make a big impression on this new client when he (to arrive). As the man (to come) to the door, Joe (to pick up) the phone. He (to motion) the man in, all the while talking. "No. Absolutely not. You tell those clowns in New York that I (not settle) this case for less than one million. Yes. The Appeals Court (to agree) to hear that case next week. I (to handle) the primary argument and the other members of my team (to provide) support. Tell the District Attorney that I (to meet) with him next week to discuss the details." This sort of thing (to go on) for almost five minutes. Joe (to put down) the phone and (to turn) to the man. "I (to be) sorry for the delay, but as you can see, I (to be) very busy. What can I do for you?" The man (to reply), "I (to be) from the phone company. I (to come) to repair your phone.

#### II. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) training.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She \_\_\_\_\_ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
6. Oh, no! I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my money!
7. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
8. Dad, you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) my biscuit!
9. I'm tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) three X-Files videos.
10. Hurry up! They \_\_\_\_\_ (start) the film!
11. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
12. Oh no! She \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) the plate!
13. The garden is very green. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) a lot this month.
14. These are my favourite trousers. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) them for five years.
15. Tom's my best friend. I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) him for three years.
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Miami for two years.
17. Jo has earache. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) it since 7 o'clock.
18. Brad \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Chicago since 1998.

#### III. Дополните предложения словами for или since.

1. I've lived in Washington \_\_\_\_\_ 1997.
2. Ben has studied English \_\_\_\_\_ three years.
3. They haven't visited their grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ months.
4. Julie's ill. She's been in bed \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.
5. My dad has had his car \_\_\_\_\_ sixteen.
6. It's been ten years \_\_\_\_\_ we moved to Oxford.



**IV. Пользуясь опорными словами, а также словами for и since составьте предложения в Present Perfect Simple.**

1. Kate/be/in bed/a long time.
2. She / not eat / anything / this morning.
3. She / not see / her friends / a week.
4. She / stay / at home / Tuesday.
5. She / have / a red nose / three days.
6. She / not play / basketball / last weekend.
7. She / not do / any school work / Monday.

**VI. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия настоящего времени.**

1. The girl standing at the window is my sister.
2. Having been sent to the wrong address the letter didn't reach him.
3. He sat in the arm-chair thinking.
4. She came up to us breathing heavily.
5. The hall was full of laughing people.
6. The singing girl was about fourteen.
7. Having read the book I gave it to Pete.
8. The large building being built in our street is a new school – house.
9. Having finished the experiment the students left the laboratory.
10. Being busy, he postponed his trip.
11. Having been written long ago, the manuscript was impossible to read.
12. Having been built of concrete, the house was always cold in winter.

**VII. Раскройте скобки, употребив причастие прошедшего времени. Переведите.**

1. The letter (to write) by him was very long.
2. We are interested in the goods (to produce) by this factory.
3. She didn't understand the word (to say) by him.
4. He didn't see the things (to keep) in her box.
5. I don't like the video (to buy) yesterday.
6. This is the house (to build) many years ago.
7. The question (to put) to the professor was important.
8. When (to offer) to work abroad, he refused.
9. The article on agriculture (to publish) in this magazine was written by Smith.
10. You can get the book (to recommend) by our teacher in the library.
11. When (to use) for building purposes, concrete is very important.
12. When (to complete) the new building will accommodate 3000 students.

**VIII. Составьте предложения, используя the Future Perfect Tense.**

1. Jim/to write/the report/by next Thursday.
2. We/to clean/ the house/by the time of your arrival tomorrow.
3. I/to prepare/ all the documents/by the beginning of the meeting tomorrow.
4. The film/to finish/by 7 o'clock tomorrow.
5. They/to decorate/the square/by the beginning of the demonstration/ next week.
6. The President/to finish/the press conference/by 3 o'clock tomorrow.
7. Diana/to design/your wedding dress/by next Friday.

8. I/to move/to a new house/by Christmas.
9. You/ to start/your own business/by the time you are twenty-seven.
10. My father/to repair/his car/by Thursday.

### IX. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

1. He  you a chance you  (to give / not to use).
2. Chloe  happy because she  her ring (to be / to find).
3. He  the key that he  yesterday (not to find / to lose).
4. After we  the equipment, something  wrong (to fix / to go).
5. When I  to the hospital, Alex  already  (to come / to leave).
6. I  bad after I  a bottle of juice (to feel / to drink).
7. A robber  already , when police officers  (to escape / to arrive).

### X. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

1.  you  Helen that you  her dog? (to tell/ / to lose)
2.  your friend already  when you ? (to leave / to come in)
3.  she  the team after the captain  her? (to join / to ask)
4. After Lily  her father's phone call, he  to her house (not to answer / to go).
5. My car , because I  the engine earlier (not to start / not to check).
6.  your boss  your plan before you  the construction materials? (to read / to order)
7.  Norman  you any hints before you  solving the puzzle? (to give / to begin)

### XI. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

1. Janet ... (to make) the cake by 3 o'clock tomorrow.
2. ... Chris ... (to book) a table in the restaurant by next Sunday? — Yes, he ....
3. Unfortunately, Sam ... (not to return) from his business trip by next Wednesday.
4. ... Cindy ... (to prepare) her speech by Monday? — Yes, she ... .
5. ... the bookkeeper ... (to pay) all the bills by next Friday? — No, he ....
6. I.. (to write) a shopping list for you by tomorrow morning.
7. ... you ... (to speak) to your parents by tomorrow? — Yes, I ... .
8. ...Tom ... (to pack) his rucksack by the time the bus arrives? — Yes, he ....
9. Pm afraid Molly ... (not to make) photocopies of all the documents by the end of the working day.
10. ... we ... (to reach) the camp by sunset? — I hope we ... .

**ХII. Прочитайте текст и укажите, верны (True) или нет (False) следующие за ним утверждения.**

Albert Einstein is one of the most famous scientists of all time. People say he was one of the most amazing people to have ever lived. His face and his scientific work are known by millions of people around the world. He was born on March 14, 1879 in Ulm, Germany. When he was a young child, Einstein wasn't like other children. He was said to be a very shy boy who didn't talk. He was so quiet that his parents took him to see a doctor, but the doctor found nothing wrong with him. It is thought that Einstein didn't say a word until he was three or four years old. When he was growing up, he liked to play by himself. It is said that he enjoyed elementary school because he had nice teachers, but when he went to high school he became bored. He was bored because the lessons weren't about the things he wanted to learn about. He started to teach himself science when he was 10 years old. He read many books. He also loved music. He learned to play the violin and realized that music was like patterns of numbers. Even as a child Einstein was a deep thinker who was excellent at math and science. People say he was also very curious and had a brilliant mind.

**Quiz**

Where was Albert Einstein born?

- in Germany
- in Switzerland
- in Belgium

Why did Albert Einstein enjoy elementary school?

- because he had many friends
- because his mother was a teacher
- because he had nice teachers

Albert Einstein started to teach himself science when he was 15 years old.

- True
- False

Albert Einstein learned to play the violin.

- True
- False

## Тексты для внеаудиторного чтения

### Text 1

#### Country and people

The United States is a large country with many different natural wonders. It goes from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the islands of Hawaii in the Pacific, and from cold, snowy northern Alaska to sunny Florida in the southeast. The US has almost every kind of weather. Also, it has many kinds of land – rocky coasts, dry empty deserts, and powerful rivers, lakes of all sizes, high mountains, great forests, sunny beaches, and lands of endless winter.

More than 250 million people live in the U.S. The people of the United States are a mixture of many different nationalities.

The United States is a young country. Its written history is a few hundred years old. It is sometimes, in fact, called the “New World”. Over the last four hundred years millions of people have come to start a new life in this “New World”.

Americans are not afraid of new ideas. They built the first skyscrapers and they put the first man on the Moon. They like to be modern. They like exciting, modern cities, new houses, and new cars.

At the same time, Americans love old things. They like to visit historic houses and museums. They build old pioneer houses and remember the days of the “Wild West”. Americans are interested in old traditions, but they are good at making new traditions too.

### Text 2

#### The stars and stripes

The “Stars and Stripes” is a popular name for the red, white, and blue flag of the United States. This is also the name of the national anthem of the United States.

Every country has its own flag. In 1776, the thirteen colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. The United States was born. George Washington was the general of the American Army. He decided that the United States needed a flag, too.

There is a story that General George Washington asked Betsy Ross to make the flag. She used three colours: red, white, and blue. The colour red was for courage, white was for liberty, and blue was for justice. She sewed thirteen red and white stripes and thirteen white stars in a circle on a blue square. The thirteen stars and stripes stood for the number of states at the beginning of the United States. On June 14, 1777, Congress voted this flag to be the national flag.

Later, new states joined the United States. This was a problem for the flag. In 1818, Congress made another law about the flag. The thirteen stripes stayed the same, but for each new state there was a new star. Today, there are fifty stars on the flag. Hawaii was the last star in 1959.

### Text 3

#### New York City

New York is the largest city in the United States. More than eight million people live there. New York has very tall buildings. It is the city of sky-scrapers. It is also the biggest port in the world. Thousands of ships come to the port of New York each year.

New York is a very cosmopolitan city. People from many countries came to live in New York. Three-quarters, or 75 percent, of the people in New York City come from five groups. The groups are: blacks, Jews, Italians, Puerto Ricans, and Irish. The other quarter, 25 percent, comes from all over the world.

New York City is the center for culture in the United States. It has the finest museums and the best art galleries in the country. If you want to see a play, there are many theatres you can go to on Broadway. The street called Broadway is the center for theater in the United States.

People call New York City the “Big Apple”. Jazz musicians in the 1920s gave New York this name. When a musician says he is going to the Big Apple, it means he is the best. Today, New York is still the US center for art and business.

#### **Text 4**

##### **The president of the United States**

Do you want to be president of the United States of America? Maybe you can apply for the job. Answer these three questions. Are you a U.S. citizen? Are you thirty-five years old or older? Have you been a resident of the United States for fourteen years or longer? Did you say “yes” to all three questions? Then you can take the first steps to the White House.

You become president for a term. A term is four years. You can only serve two terms. This means that you can only be president twice. This became law in 1951. Before that, the law was different. In fact, Franklin D. Roosevelt became president in 1933. He was still president when he died in 1945. He was president for twelve years. No one was president longer than he was.

As president of the United States, you earn \$200,000 a year. You also get an extra \$50,000 for expenses, tax free. You have your own limousine, jet, and housekeepers, all free. You also live rent free, in the White House in Washington, D.C. And you are head of the richest country in the world.

Presidents of the United States are very different people. Twenty-two were lawyers, four soldiers, four farmers, four teachers, two writers, two businessmen, one engineer, one tailor, and one actor. Eight of them did not have a college education!

#### **Text 5**

##### **The Pentagon**

The Pentagon is a building in Arlington, Virginia, near Washington, D.C. It has the offices of the U.S. Department of Defense. The Department of Defense includes the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard.

The word pentagon comes from the Greek penta, which means “five”. A pentagon is a figure with five sides. The Pentagon has five rings. The rings are inside each other. Each ring has five sides. How tall do you think the Pentagon is? The answer is easy. Each ring is five stories tall.

The Pentagon is the largest office building in the world. It has seventeen miles of halls. People can get lost in the Pentagon. So the walls on each floor are a different color (brown, green, red, gray, and blue). This helps people to know where they are. There are also many maps in the halls!

The Pentagon is so big that it is like a city<sup>1</sup>. Almost 30,000 people work there. The Pentagon has its own doctors, dentists, and nurses. It has its own banks and stores. It has a post office, a fire department, and a police department. It also has an important center for communications. This center guards the country. It is hundreds of feet under the ground. The Pentagon even has its own radio and TV stations.

#### **Text 6**

##### **George Washington**

The first US President known to all Americans as “The Father of the Nation” was George Washington. George was born in Virginia in a planter’s family. When the boy was eleven his father died. The family had a lot of land but not enough money to send George to school in England as rich families used to do<sup>2</sup> at that time.

G. Washington began his career in the service of his country as a major in the Virginia militia and later became Commander in Chief of the Colonial Army during the Revolutionary War. He was among those who wrote the US Constitution in Philadelphia. People respected him for his courage, honesty and wisdom.

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<sup>1</sup> *like a city* – похож на город.

<sup>2</sup> *used to do* – обычно делали.

After the Revolutionary War Washington wanted to retire and live at Mount Vernon where he had a beautiful house and a big plantation. But he knew that his duty was to serve his country. He hurried off to New York City which was the capital then. On April 30, 1789, before a large crowd Washington promised to “preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States”. So, George Washington became the first President of the country and served two terms. He refused the third term and in 1797 he retired to Mount Vernon where he died two years later.

### **Text 7**

#### **Abraham Lincoln**

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the USA. Like\* George Washington, he takes a special place in the list of American presidents.

Abe grew up in the Middle West. His first home was a small, one-room house in the woods. His family was pioneers who helped to fight Indians and push the borders of the United States farther west. The family lived in poverty. His parents moved from Kentucky to Indiana when Abe was 7, and this was his home for 14 years. Thomas Lincoln, Abe’s father, hoped to make a better living there. Although Abe had little chance to go to school, he liked to read. Everyone liked him. But no one could say that this shy young man with a quiet voice would become one of the greatest American presidents.

In 1861 he became 16th American President. In the same year the Civil War began, so Lincoln had to lead the country through the four terrible years of war. He wanted the northern and southern states to stay together and he hated slavery. In 1863 he signed the Emancipation Proclamation – the document that made all the slaves free. This was a great event in the history of the United States. In 1865 the North won the Civil War. Five years after the war ended, president Lincoln was shot in Ford’s Theatre, Washington.

### **Text 8**

#### **White house**

The White House is the residence of the president of the United States of America. It is situated in Washington. The White House was the first public building which was built in the capital of the USA. They laid the cornerstone in 1792.

In 1800 President John Adams and his wife moved into the building. At the beginning of the 19th century it was a light-grey structure made of sandstone. There were no conveniences in the house. There were no bathrooms and people brought water by hand into the house from a spring which was five blocks away.

Work continued on the structure when Thomas Jefferson became President. In 1814 the building got on fire. The fire burnt the interior to ashes, it destroyed a part of outer walls and the remaining walls got black. In 1818 they reconstructed and reopened the building. Its light-grey sandstone exterior became (turned) white to cover the effects of fire. Some people think it was from its white walls that the home of the president of the U.S.A. got its name. Other people believe that it got its name even before the fire when it was still grey. Nevertheless officially the president’s home got its name the White House in 1902.

### **Text 9**

#### **The statue of liberty**

One of the most famous statues in the world stands on the island in New York Harbor. This statue is, of course, the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is a woman who holds a torch up high. Visitors can go inside the statue. The statue is so large that as many as twelve people can stand inside the torch. Many more people can stand in other parts of the statue. The statue weighs 225 tons and is 301 feet tall.

The Statue of Liberty was a gift to the United States from the people of France in 1886. Over the years France and the United States had a special relationship. In 1776 France helped the American colonies gain independence from England. The French wanted to do something special for the U.S. centennial, its 100th birthday.

The French people gave money for the statue. Americans designed and built the pedestal for the statue to stand on. The American people raised money to pay for the pedestal. The French engineer Alexander Eiffel, who was famous for his Eiffel Tower in Paris, figured out how to make the heavy statue stand.

In the years after the statue was put up, many immigrants came to the United States through New York. As they entered New York Harbor, they saw the Statue of Liberty holding up her torch. She symbolized a welcome to a land of freedom.

### **Text 10**

#### **Modern Babylon**

Some people call New York a poem in steel and stone, others a monster. It doesn't look like any other city in the world.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century only the wigwams of the Iroquois stood where the sky-scrapers of New York now touch the clouds. In 1626 the Dutch Governor, Peter Minuit, bought a large island from Indians. Later the Indians named this island Manhatta (today Manhattan, one of the famous parts of New York).

Beginning from the end of the 18th century the city's real growth began. As it is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River, which is open to ocean-going ships all the year round, New York quickly became one of the largest ports in the world.

After the war of Independence in 1776, New York City became the first capital of the new country. After only one year, however, the capital was moved to Philadelphia, where they built a new city as the capital of the U.S.A., Washington D.C.

At the beginning of the 19th century millions of poor people came to the United States from different countries of Europe. Hundreds of thousands of them settled down in New York. That is why people call it the "Modern Babylon". At present more Irish live in New York than in Dublin, more Italians than in Rome. Emigrants from 70 countries and all the continents of the world, all speaking their own languages, make up this "Modern Babylon".