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Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

ОГСЭ.03. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Специальность:
40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения

квалификация
Юрист

Паспорт фонда оценочных средств.

1.1. Компетенции, формируемые в процессе изучения дисциплины

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях постоянного изменения правовой базы.

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

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

ОК 12. Проявлять нетерпимость к коррупционному поведению.

1.2. Этапы формирования и программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции

№	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины	Наименование оценочного средства
1	ОК-1, ОК-2, ОК-4, ОК-5, ОК-8, ОК-10, ОК-11	Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс Тема 1.1. Введение. Знакомство. Речевой этикет. Тема 1.2. Мой рабочий день.	Эссе, контрольные задания, монологическое высказывание,

			тестирование, ролевая игра
2	ОК-1, ОК-2, ОК-4, ОК-5, ОК-8, ОК-10, ОК-11	Раздел 2. Деловая корреспонденция Тема 2.1. Речевой этикет в деловой корреспонденции. Запрос, предложение. Контракт.	Эссе, контрольные задания, монологическое высказывание, тестирование
3	ОК ОК-1, ОК-2, ОК- 3, ОК-4, ОК-5, ОК- 6, ОК-7, ОК-8, ОК- 9, ОК-10, ОК-11, ОК-12	Раздел 3. Экономический иностраный язык Тема 3.1. Экономические особенности стран изучаемого языка. Тема 3.2. Типы бизнеса в Великобритании и США. Тема 3.3. Регистрация предприятия. Слияния и поглощения. Тема 3.4. Управление компанией. Тема 3.5. Рынок труда. Тема 3.6. Внешняя торговля. Тема 3.7. Банки. Тема 3.8. Источники финансирования предприятия.	Эссе, контрольные задания, монологическое высказывание, тестирование

Процедура оценивания

1. Процедура оценивания результатов освоения программы дисциплины включает в себя оценку уровня сформированности компетенций студента при осуществлении текущего контроля и проведении промежуточной аттестации.

2. Уровень сформированности компетенции (одной или нескольких) определяется по качеству выполненной студентом работы и отражается в следующих формулировках: высокий, хороший, достаточный, недостаточный.

3. При выполнении студентами заданий текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации оценивается уровень обученности «знать», «уметь», в соответствии с запланированными результатами обучения и содержанием рабочей программы дисциплины:

– профессиональные знания студента могут проверяться при ответе на теоретические вопросы, выполнении тестовых заданий, практических работ,

– степень владения профессиональными умениями – при выполнении практических работ и других заданий.

4. Результаты выполнения заданий фиксируются в баллах в соответствии с показателями и критериями оценивания компетенций. Общее количество баллов складывается из:

– сумма баллов за выполнение практических заданий на выявление уровня обученности «уметь»,

– сумма баллов за ответы на дополнительные вопросы.

5. По итогам текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в соответствии с показателями и критериями оценивания компетенций определяется уровень сформированности компетенций студента и выставляется оценка по шкале оценивания.

1.4. Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций, шкала оценивания

Компетенции	Показатели оценивания	Критерии оценивания компетенций				
		Высокий (верно и в полном объеме) 5 б.	Хороший (с незначительным и замечаниями) 4 б.	Достаточный (на базовом уровне, с ошибками) 3 б.	Недостаточный (содержит большое количество ошибок/ответ не дан) – 2 б.	Итого:
<i>Теоретические показатели</i>						
ОК-1, ОК-2, ОК-4, ОК-5, ОК-8, ОК-10, ОК-11	лексический (1200 - 1400 единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	Знает верно и в полном объеме	Знает с незначительным и замечаниями	Знает на базовом уровне, с ошибками	Ответ содержит большое количество ошибок/ответ не дан	2-5
<i>Практические показатели</i>						
ОК-1, ОК-2, ОК-3, ОК-4	– общаться (устно и письменно) на	Умеет верно и в полном объеме	Умеет с незначительным и замечаниями	Умеет на базовом уровне, с ошибками	Ответ содержит большое количество ошибок/ответ не дан	2-5

OK-5	иностранным языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; – переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; – самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.				ошибок/ответ не дан	
OK-6						
OK-7						
OK-8						
OK-9						
OK-10						
OK-11						
OK-12						
						<i>ВСЕГО:</i>

Шкала оценивания:

для проведения аудиторной контрольной работы и дифференцированного зачета

Оценка	Баллы	Уровень сформированности компетенции
отлично	9-10	высокий
хорошо	8-7	хороший
удовлетворительно	6-5	достаточный
неудовлетворительно	4 и менее	недостаточный

Типовые контрольные задания для оценки результатов обучения по дисциплине и иные материалы для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации.

1.1. Материалы для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации.

Типовые контрольные работы к дифференцированному зачету по вариантам:

Вариант № 1

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Дайте определение имени существительного как части речи в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: "My family".
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. whatever it costs
 2. most excellent impression
 3. you have never heard of before, and nobody else either
 4. in the first three years you do not need to learn or use any other adjectives
 5. would never know it really well
 6. far from being the whole vocabulary of the language
 7. and all this

When I arrived in England I thought I knew English. After I'd been here an hour I realized that I did not understand one word. In the first week I picked up a tolerable working knowledge of the language and the next seven years convinced me gradually but thoroughly that I A _____, let alone perfectly. This is sad. My only consolation being that nobody speaks English perfectly. Remember that those five hundred words an average Englishman uses are B _____. You may learn another five hundred and another five thousand and yet another fifty thousand and still you may come across a further fifty thousand C _____.

If you live here long enough you will find out to your greatest amazement that the adjective nice is not the only adjective the language possesses, in spite of the fact that D _____.

You can say that the weather is nice, a restaurant is nice, Mr. Soandso is nice, Mrs. Soandso's clothes are nice, you had a nice time, E _____.
Then you have to decide on your accent. The easiest way to give the impression of having a good accent or no foreign accent at all is to hold an unlit pipe in your mouth, to mutter between your teeth and finish all your sentences with the question: "isn't it?" People will not understand much, but they are accustomed to that and they will get a F _____.

Вариант № 2

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Определите понятие «артикль» в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «My ordinary day»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. which is above Earth's atmosphere.
 2. which are transmitted to scientists on Earth.
 3. which is invisible to the human eye.
 4. who calculated the speed at which galaxies move.
 5. so it has a clear view of space.
 6. because many stars are in clouds of gas.
 7. but where it is.

Before the Hubble Space Telescope was launched, scientists thought they knew the universe. They were wrong. The Hubble Space Telescope has changed many scientists' view of the universe. The telescope is named after American astronomer Edwin Hubble, A ____.

He established that many galaxies exist and developed the first system for their classifications. In many ways, Hubble is like any other telescope. It simply gathers light. It is roughly the size of a large school bus. What makes Hubble special is not what it is, B ____.

Hubble was launched in 1990 from the "Discovery" space shuttle and it is about 350 miles above our planet, C ____.

It is far from the glare of city lights, it doesn't have to look through the air, D ____.

And what a view it is! Hubble is so powerful it could spot a fly on the moon. Yet in an average orbit, it uses the same amount of energy as 28 100-watt light bulbs. Hubble pictures require no film. The telescope takes digital images E ____.
Hubble has snapped photos of storms on Saturn and exploding stars. Hubble doesn't just focus on our solar system. It also peers into our galaxy and beyond. Many Hubble photos show the stars that make up the Milky Way galaxy. A

galaxy is a city of stars. Hubble cannot take pictures of the sun or other very bright objects, because doing so could "fry" the telescope's instruments, but it can detect infrared and ultra violet light F ____ . Some of the sights of our solar system that Hubble has glimpsed may even change the number of planets in it.

Вариант № 3

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Изложите основные правила образования множественного числа существительных в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «My day off»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. and finally measure them.
 2. since it was heard 3,000 miles away.
 3. and they have been able to put many of these discoveries to practical use.
 4. that loud sound is of high intensity.
 5. as they study mechanical forces.
 6. as a painful sensation in the ear.
 7. that the unaided human ear can detect.
 1. The science of sound, or acoustics, as it is often called, has been made over radically within a comparatively short space of time. Not so long ago the lectures on sound in colleges and high schools dealt chiefly with the vibrations of such things as the air columns in organ pipes. Nowadays, however, thanks chiefly to a number of electronic instruments engineers can study sounds as effectively A ____ .
 2. The result has been a new approach to research in sound. Scientists have been able to make far-reaching discoveries in many fields of acoustics B ____ .
 3. Foremost among the instruments that have revolutionized the study of acoustics are electronic sound-level meters also known as sound meters and sound-intensity meters. These are effective devices that first convert sound waves into weak electric signals, then amplify the signals through electronic means C ____ .
 4. The intensity of a sound is measured in units called decibels. "Zero" sound is the faintest sound D ____ .
 5. The decibel measures the ratio of the intensity of a given sound to the standard "zero" sound. The decibel scale ranges from 0 to 130. An intensity of 130 decibels is perceived not only as a sound, but also E ____ . The normal range of painlessly audible sounds for the average human ear is about 120 decibels. For forms of life other than ourselves, the range can be quite different.

6. The ordinary sound meter measures the intensity of a given sound, rather than its actual loudness. Under most conditions, however, it is a quite good indicator of loudness. Probably the loudest known noise ever heard by human ears was that of the explosive eruption in August, 1883, of the volcano of Krakatoa in the East Indies. No electronic sound meters, of course, were in existence then, but physicists estimate that the sound at its source must have had an intensity of 190 decibels, F ____ .

Вариант № 4

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Охарактеризуйте имя прилагательное в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «My hobby»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. trying to persuade people to do more with their phones than just call and text
 2. that there would be more phones in the UK than there are people
 3. and relying instead on actual call charges
 4. that mobile phones would have over the next quarter century
 5. the leap from phones as technology to phones as fashion items
 6. and his son was making the first-ever mobile phone call in the UK
 7. the move to digital technology, connecting machines to wireless networks

Mobile phones

On New Year's Day, 1985, Michael Harrison phoned his father, Sir Ernest, to wish him a happy new year. Sir Ernest was chairman of Racal Electronics, the owner of Vodafone, A ____ .

At the time, mobile phones weighed almost a kilogram, cost several thousand pounds and provided only 20 minutes talktime. The networks themselves were small; Vodafone had just a dozen masts covering London. Nobody had any idea of the huge potential of wireless communication and the dramatic impact B ____ .

Hardly anyone believed there would come a day when mobile phones were so popular C ____ . But in 1999 one mobile phone was sold in the UK every four seconds, and by 2004 there were more mobile phones in the UK than people.

The boom was a result of increased competition which pushed prices lower and created innovations in the way that mobiles were sold.

When the government introduced more competition, companies started cutting prices to attract more customers. Cellnet, for example, changed its prices, D ____ . It also introduced local call tariffs.

The way that handsets themselves were marketed was also changing and it was Finland's Nokia who made E ____ . In the late 1990s Nokia realized that the

mobile phone was a fashion item: so it offered interchangeable covers which allowed you to customize and personalize your handset.

The mobile phone industry has spent the later part of the past decade reducing its monthly charge F _____, which has culminated in the fight between the iPhone and a succession of touch screen rivals.

Вариант № 5

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Опишите способы формирования степеней сравнения прилагательных в английском языке.

2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «My college»

3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:

Chocolate

1. the chocolate consumed today is made
2. that chocolate, eaten in moderation
3. central and southern America for
4. of the world's most popular flavours
5. hand contains no cocoa solids and
6. cacao seeds are intensely bitter and have
7. many countries worldwide at

Chocolate is made from a number of raw and processed foods produced from the seeds of tropical cacao trees. Cacao has been cultivated in A _____ last 3000 years.

For most of this time it was made into a drink called, in translation — "bitter water". This is because B _____ to be fermented to develop a palatable flavour. After fermentation the beans are dried and roasted and the shell is removed to produce cacao nibs. These are then ground and liquefied into chocolate liquor. The liquor is then processed into cocoa solids or cocoa butter. Pure chocolate contains primarily cocoa solids and butter in different proportions. Much of C _____ with added sugar.

Milk chocolate is sweetened chocolate that additionally contains either milk powder or condensed milk. White chocolate on the other D _____ is therefore not a true chocolate.

Chocolate contains theobromine and phenethylamine which have physiological effects on the body. It is similar to serotonin levels in the brain. Scientists claim

E ____, can lower blood pressure. Recently, dark chocolate has also been promoted for its health benefits.

But pet owners should remember that the presence of theobromine makes it toxic to cats and dogs. Chocolate is now one F ____, although 16 of the top 20 chocolate consuming countries are in Europe. Also interesting is that 66% of world chocolate is consumed between meals.

Вариант № 6

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Охарактеризуйте местоимение в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «The best place I've ever been to»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. due to basic human instinct that
 2. is still early to judge
 3. are simply the cycles of fashion
 4. but more usually the stars are members
 5. that the television phenomenon
 6. is a type of programme that
 7. seem to have disappeared

Reality TV seems to dominate broadcasting these days. But what is it, how did it emerge and why on earth is it so popular? The first question is easily answered. Reality TV A ____ presents unscripted, dramatic or humorous situations or events. It can involve celebrities B ____ of the public. Reality TV has been gradually growing in importance for over 60 years. "Candid Camera" — the show that filmed ordinary people reacting to set ups and pranks — started in 1948. Some people, however, believe it was the Japanese with their awful shows in the 1980s and 90s that brought reality TV to centre stage. Others believe C ____ that is called "Big Brother" was the show that spawned the reality TV age. But why are the shows so popular? Different theories come to life. Some believe that it is D ____ we like to watch horrible behaviour: the same instinct that once inspired the ancient Romans to go and watch gladiators destroy each other at the Coliseum. Others suggest a kind of voyeurism is involved there — an unhealthy curiosity to spy on other people's lives. Whatever the real reason — the trend seems to have already peaked. A lot of such shows E ____ or are expected to go in the near future. And the replacement seems to be talents shows — watching competitions in dance, singing and general entertainment. Does it mean that people are changing? It is too early to say. Most agree that these F ____ .

Вариант № 7

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Охарактеризуйте числительное в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «My dream journey»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. who suggested in his letter to Count Shuvalov the idea
 2. to mechanics, chemistry and mineralogy
 3. a person of formidable willpower and keen scientific mind
 4. favourite of Empress Elizaveta Petrovna, the patron of arts and science
 5. the contemporary European powers in
 6. are marked by special events and festivities at
 7. famous among all educated people

Mikhail Lomonosov was one of the intellectual titans of XVIII century. His interests ranged from history, rhetoric, art and poetry A ____ . Alexander Pushkin described him as B ____ , whose lifelong passion was learning. Lomonosov's activity is a manifestation of the enormous potential of the Russian scientific community. Peter I reformed Russia, which allowed the country to reach the standard of C ____ many spheres. Great importance was placed on education. St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, founded by Peter I, established a university and a grammar school to educate intellectuals and researchers the country needed; however, these educational establishments could not fulfill the task they took on. It was Michail Lomonosov D ____ of establishing a university in Moscow. An influential courtier and the E ____ Count Shuvalov supported Lomonosov's plans for a new university and presented them to the Empress. In 1755, on 25 January—St. Tatiana's Day according to the Russian Orthodox Church calendar — Elizaveta signed the decree that a university should be founded in Moscow. The opening ceremony took place on 26 April, when Elizaveta's coronation day was celebrated. Since 1755 25 January and 26 April F ____ Moscow University; the annual conference where students present the results of their research work is traditionally held in April.

Вариант № 8

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Охарактеризуйте времена группы Simple в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*

Порассуждайте на тему: «My hometown»

3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*

Установите соответствия:

1. not like to spend our time
2. that it's probably not quite
3. that particular day turned
4. our real shopping in
5. sometimes go shopping for real
6. anything you want and there is
7. but when we are together

The day would be spent with my best friends Kath and Kate. We are actually three Catherines (by birth spelt with a C), A ___ we are all K's: Kat (that's me), Kath and Kate — the 3K Window Shopping gang! Window shopping is simply wonderful. You can look at any outfit. You can try on B ___ not a single item on sale for which the price is a problem. You will try something on, ponder, pout, twirl, think hard, check yourself in the mirror one last time and finally reflect C ___ right for you! The highlight of this regular adventure however, is generally the 3K chocolate and ice cream break in the Shopping Centre's top floor café. Of course we do not believe that we are wasting anyone's time. We do D ___ as well, but a reliable equation for us is — 3Ks + shopping mall = a good time. But E ___ out to be especially memorable. One of the stores had a questionnaire lottery with the first prize being a voucher worth £ 200. We filled in the question forms while in the caffian and returned to the store by their 2.00 pm deadline. Kate won the first prize but we had decided in advance that if any of us won something, we would share equally: All for one K and one for all! At this point our morning of window shopping paid off. We completed F ___ slightly less than 10 minutes: three skirts, three hats and three belts and three very OK, K's.

Вариант № 9

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Охарактеризуйте времена группы Continuous в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «My favourite cousine / dish»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. me to take a print of your credit card
 2. points poured out smoothly, no verbal
 3. if I would even see her when
 4. although it seemed virtually identical
 5. so sure was I that nobody would

6. me to help you with your luggage

7. as if I am being processed like a product

"Have you stayed with us before sir?" asked the receptionist. His accent sounded middle-European; Czech possibly or Polish. Actually I hadn't stayed at this particular hotel before A ___ to many others from the same chain that I had stayed at. "No — first time" I replied with unnecessary brevity. The thing is I always feel B ___ rather than treated as an individual. Every word that I was about to hear, I had heard before — delivered no doubt from the depths of a tourism and hospitality course. "Welcome to Newcastle sir. Is this your first visit to our city? Can I trouble you to complete this form? Actually the first two lines and the signature at the bottom will do. Would you like C ___ , Sir? This will automatically unlock room facilities like mini-bar and telephone and any other extras you may require. Can I see your passport sir?" The questions and information D ___ responses were actually required and I handed over my passport, credit card and partly filled out form. I was tempted to write under name and address "Donald Duck, Duck Towers, Disney Street" — E ___ ever read the form again. But being a creature of habit I wrote my real name and address. While my card was being processed I looked across the reception area through the wall height windows to the beautiful River Tyne. A wave of nostalgia came over me. It was good to be back. I found myself thinking about her again and wondering F ___ a voice broke in: "It's a plastic key card sir. You also need it to activate the lift and when you get to your room, plug it into the switch on the left as you open the door. It will automatically supply electricity to the room. Any help with your baggage? No? Then enjoy your stay". The accomplished young Pole smiled as he delivered the final command and duly processed, I proceeded to the card activated lift.

Вариант № 10

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Охарактеризуйте времена группы Perfect в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «Russia»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. when studying and can help to start memory
 2. who struggle to learn foreign languages
 3. had no experience of learning this
 4. have experience of remembering words
 5. who had used the "listen and sign" approach
 6. can barely order a simple drink while abroad

7. facilitate verbatim memory for foreign languages

Singing can help when learning a foreign language

It is a source of national embarrassment despite hours of lessons and listening to foreign language tapes, most of us A _____. However, a new study suggests there may be hope for those who have difficulty with a foreign language - they should try singing it instead.

Research found that adults who sang words or short phrases from a foreign language while learning were twice as good at speaking it later. It is thought that by listening to words that are sung, and by singing them back, the technique takes advantage of the strong links between music and memory.

Although not clearly understood, music is known to help students B _____ recall.

Dr Overy said singing could lead to new approaches to learning a foreign language. She said: "Most people C _____ from songs they have heard and songs are sometimes used by language teachers with young children."

Dr Overy and her colleagues used recordings of Hungarian words to teach 60 adults. They chose Hungarian as the participants D _____ language.

The participants either listened to words that were spoken and then had to repeat them back, much like a standard teach-yourself tape, or the words were said rhythmically or sung.

After a 15-minute learning period, they were then given several tests to see how well they had learned the words. Those E _____ scored highest. They were also better at recalling the words correctly in tests of long term memory. Interestingly, they did not sing the words when they recalled them.

Dr Ludke said the findings could help those F _____.

Вариант № 11

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Охарактеризуйте основные типы вопросов в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «United States of America»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. and continue to influence its present and future
 2. that influences the public opinion and lifestyle
 3. has changed and evolved to reflect the needs of a growing
 4. to one and a half million visitors each year
 5. to half a million books and documents that help to inform them
 6. that affect the lives of every Canadian
 7. to both symbolize and celebrate the great nation it serves

Parliament Hill is the home of Canadian democracy and a proud national symbol. It is the heart of Canada's federal government, where representatives from across the country meet to make laws A _____ .

And it is much more than that. Parliament Hill is where you can explore figures, events and achievements that have shaped the country's past, B _____ . Look closely and you can uncover an image of Canada, its people, history and culture. The planning and construction of the buildings, monuments and landscapes of Parliament Hill began in 1859. Since then, the Hill C _____ and modern country. The Hill is home to Canada's federal government, and welcomes close D _____ . A place of work, a place to meet and a place of leisure, Canada's Parliament Hill has come E _____ .

The beautiful structures of Parliament Hill include many historic monuments and stone buildings with copper-tiled roofs. The Centre Block is home to the Senate, the House of Commons and the Library. The Library of Parliament preserves and protects Canada's legislative past. It ensures that senators and members of Parliament have immediate access F _____ on all matters of parliamentary concern. However, the Library is more than a collection of books alone; it contributes to Canadian democracy by creating and delivering reliable and relevant information to and about Parliament.

Вариант № 12

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Охарактеризуйте модальные глаголы в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «Great Britain»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. naming the peak bloom date
 2. the period when 20 percent of the blossoms are open
 3. that are designed to please all ages and interests
 4. friendship between the U.S. and Japan
 5. that is provided by DC's talented and creative guides
 6. which is a celebration of contemporary art and music
 7. which are popular for eating outdoors

Springtime celebration

When Washington DC's signature cherry trees bloom, it is a sure sign that spring has arrived. The National Cherry Blossom Festival runs over three weekends

annually, marking each anniversary of the gift of the trees and celebrating the A _____.

The Festival is always packed with special events B _____. Families flock to the National Building Museum for Family Day and the Open Ceremony and to the southwest waterfront for impressive fireworks. DC's hip and artistic crowd even has a place on the Festival calendar with Cherry Blast, C _____. Visitors can catch free cultural showcases every day by nearly 100 performance groups at the Sylvan Theatre on the Washington Monument grounds.

It is also a prime time to check out a specialty tour D _____. You will learn about the history of the trees and brush up on your photography skills as you capture the Tidal Basin at its finest.

Although the Festival is planned to coincide with the blooming of the trees, the actual bloom dates depend on weather conditions and vary from year to year. The National Park Service monitors the blossoms throughout the year and releases its prediction, E _____, in early March. The peak bloom date is defined as the day on which 70 percent of the blossoms of the Yoshino cherry trees that surround the Tidal Basin are open. The Blooming Period is defined as F _____ until the petals fall and leaves appear. The blooming period can last as long as two weeks.

Вариант № 13

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Охарактеризуйте понятие «инфинитив» в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «Wales»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. depending on the survey and the time of year
 2. rotating disk with holes arranged in a spiral pattern
 3. could be measured in the thousands
 4. could capture moving images
 5. funding a number of research programmes
 6. transmitting images 16 years before
 7. had lived in a house without electricity

Television

Few inventions have had as much effect on contemporary society, especially American society, as television. Before 1947 the number of U.S. homes with television sets A _____. By the late 1990s, 98 percent of U.S. homes had at least one television set, and those sets were on for an average of more than seven hours a day. The typical American spends (B _____) from two-and-a-half to almost five hours a day watching television.

The invention of TV is not credited to one single person. Vladimir Zworykin and Philo Farnsworth both played instrumental roles. Electronic television was first successfully demonstrated in San Francisco on Sept. 7, 1927. The system was designed by Philo Taylor Farnsworth, a 21-year-old inventor who C _____ until he was 14. While still in high school, Farnsworth had begun to think of a system that D _____ in a form that could be coded onto radio waves and then transformed back into a picture on a screen. Boris Rosing and Vladimir Zvorykin in Russia had conducted some experiments in E _____ Farnsworth's first success.

Also, a mechanical television system, which scanned images using a F _____, had been demonstrated by John Logic Baird in England and Charles Francis Jenkins in the United States earlier in the 1920s. However, Farnsworth's invention and Vladimir Zvorykin's electronic TV system are the direct ancestors of modern television.

Вариант № 14

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Охарактеризуйте причастие настоящего времени в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «England»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*

Установите соответствия:

1. the realization of everyone's right to education
2. one of its principal activities to achieve this aim
3. make education systems more effective
4. to respond to contemporary global challenges
5. stimulating teachers to work more effectively
6. to higher education, including vocational education
7. improving quality, and ensuring that education

Education for the 21st century

Since its creation in 1945, UNESCO's mission has been to contribute to the building of peace, poverty eradication, lasting development and intercultural dialogue. Education is A _____. The Organization is committed to a holistic and humanistic vision of quality education worldwide, B _____ and the belief that education plays a fundamental role in human, social and economic development.

UNESCO's educational objectives are to support the achievement of education for All (EFA), to provide global and regional leadership in education; to strengthen education systems worldwide from early childhood to the adult years; C _____ through education.

UNESCO's work encompasses educational development from pre-school through D _____, non-formal education and literacy.

The Organization focuses on increasing access, E _____ develops knowledge and skills in areas such as sustainable development, human rights and gender equality. UNESCO works with governments and a wide range of partners to F _____ through policy change. It coordinates the Education for All movement, tracks education trends and raises the profile of educational needs on global development agendas.

Вариант № 15

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Охарактеризуйте причастие прошедшего времени в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «Northern Ireland»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. who grow up without the education
 2. that were available at several school levels
 3. who works hard to build up one's career
 4. that all members of society need to understand
 5. enter the classroom and teach JA programs
 6. that there is a vital need for work readiness education
 7. who work together to inspire students to dream and

Junior Achievement

Preparing the workforce of the future, Junior Achievement (JA) of Kentuckiana (USA) is the region's leading provider of life-changing economics programs for students. JA has made the commitment to serve every student in the region four times in his/her school career. JA evaluated the programs A _____, and chose those in grades that got the highest impact results: in the 3rd grade, in upper elementary grades, in middle school, and in high school.

In these troubled economic times, it is clearer than ever B _____ the basics of the financial literacy in order to become prosperous and productive citizens. JA is at the forefront of the region's recovery from the current economic crisis. The recent recession has demonstrated C _____. Though JA reaches more than 44,000 students each year in Kentuckiana, there are still countless students D _____ that they both need and deserve to succeed in a global economy.

JA is a partnership between the business community, educators and volunteers, E _____ succeed. JA's hands-on, experiential programs teach the key concepts of work readiness and financial literacy. Volunteers embody the heart of JA. By donating 4 minutes of time for 5-7 weeks, volunteers help JA become a successful

bridge between education and business. Comprehensive classroom materials and a thorough training process prepare volunteers to F _____ .

Вариант № 16

1. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности ЗНАТЬ*
Охарактеризуйте понятие «Герундий» в английском языке.
2. Вопрос (Вопросы) для проверки уровня обученности УМЕТЬ*
Порассуждайте на тему: «Scotland»
3. Задачи/задания для проверки уровня обученности ВЛАДЕТЬ*
Установите соответствия:
 1. where one can enjoy close contact with
 2. which meet every need of their users
 3. than to discover them once for oneself
 4. who has never been to this wonderful city
 5. which is ideal for various water sports
 6. to the smaller coves, sheltered by huge cliffs
 7. who have different options around the capital

Beaches of Portugal

Covering more than 850 km, the Portuguese coast boasts such a large number of fine, white sandy beaches that it is almost impossible to keep count. All bathed by the Atlantic Ocean and all different, their beauty is hard to describe, so there is nothing better A _____.

The most famous are in the Algarve. With three thousand hours of sun per year and warm waters, there are beaches to suit every taste and many dreamlike resorts. The choices are many, from sandy stretches extending as far as the eye can see B _____, the trade image of the region. They are always accompanied by a calm clear sea, C _____.

In Costa da Caparica, the beaches are particularly dear to Lisbonites D _____ for sun and sea bathing. There are deserted beaches here too, of a wild beauty, E _____ nature. In the centre, tourists will find very wide sandy stretches, to which traditional fishing adds a picturesque touch. And further north, the colder waters and the invigorating sea are tempered by the welcoming atmosphere and the clean air of the mountains and the forests.

Despite all their differences, all beaches share one thing – quality. They are safe and offer a wide range of support and recreational services, F _____ . And a large number of Portuguese beaches are granted the European blue flag every year, a distinction that is a sign of their excellent conditions.

БИЛЕТ 17.

Текст №1

PROFIT

It is essential to distinguish a few different concepts of “profit”.

“Profit” in everyday life means advantage or good obtained from something. Besides, it can mean money gained in business.

“Profit” for an accountant means simply the difference between total receipts and total costs. For the economist “profit” has a much wider meaning. It is the revenue derived from the use of resources minus the opportunity cost of using those resources.

The economist attaches a cost to the use of retained earnings, since they could have yielded revenues if used outside the business. Besides, the economist would value the time of owner managers in accordance with what they could have earned outside the business.

The pursuit and realization of profit is an essential characteristic of capitalism. Profit is derived by selling a product for more than the cost required to produce or acquire it. Some consider the pursuit of profit to be the essence of capitalism.

Opponents of capitalism often protest that private owners of capital do not remunerate laborers the full value of their production but keep a portion as profit, claiming this to be exploitative. However, defenders of capitalism argue that when a worker is paid the wage for which he agreed to work, there is no exploitation, especially in a free market where no one else is making an offer more desirable to the worker; that "the full value of a worker's production" is based on his work, not on how much profit is created.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What is profit?
2. What is profit for an accountant?
3. What is essential characteristic of capitalism?

Текст №2

Sam was an old farmer. He was born on his farm and had lived on it all his life. He had married his neighbor’s daughter, and they grew fruit and vegetables.

Sam got up at five o'clock every morning to gather them and take a load off to market in his old truck.

There were very few vehicles on the country roads at that time of the morning, and Sam knew how to get to market very well, so as he was going along, he was always thinking about everything except his driving.

One morning he was thinking about what crops to plant for the next year's harvest, and whether to try something else. A lot of other farmers were planting the same things which he produced, so the prices in the market were coming down and he was getting less money.

After a few kilometres, Sam came to a place where the small road which went in the direction of the market crossed a bigger one, and he continued over it without stopping. He always crossed the big road like that, because there was never any traffic on it at that time of the morning, so there was no fear of having an accident, and anyway he was always in a hurry, because he wanted to get to the market in time for its opening. But this morning a young policeman whom he had never seen before signaled to him to stop a hundred metres beyond the crossroads.

Sam stopped beside the policeman, and the policeman said to him, «Didn't you know that there was a sign telling you to stop at the crossroads before going over the main road?»

«Oh, yes,» answered Sam, «I knew that there was a sign at that point, because I go to market along this road every morning. But what I unfortunately didn't know was that you were here.»

БИЛЕТ 18.

Текст №1

BANKS

Bank generally, a corporation formed for the purpose of maintaining savings accounts and checking accounts, issuing loans and credit, and dealing in negotiable securities issued by governmental entities and corporations.

By law, banks are usually permitted to engage in activities and offer numerous services incidental to and beyond those listed above, e.g., buying and selling gold and silver. Banks earn money by investing their customers' deposits. Banks protect the customers against loss and are strictly regulated.

Commercial bank by far, the most common and most unrestricted type of bank. It is allowed the widest range of services it offers and the investment it makes. Its major limitation is that it must keep on reserve a larger percentage of its deposit. This reserve is used to cover the bank's daily needs, to guard against a money shortage at the bank and a resulting panic, and to shield the customers against the bank's failure and the consequent loss of deposits.

Savings bank's major service was the "time" savings account, or deposit, from which money, once deposited, could be withdrawn only after a set period elapsed or 30 days' notice was given. By law a savings bank's investments are usually limited to certain corporate and government bonds and securities. Its advantages are that it can pay higher interest rates than commercial bank, has certain tax benefits, and can keep a smaller percentage of its deposits on reserve. Usually, the bank is owned by its depositors as creditors whose dividends are paid in form of interest on their accounts.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What is bank in general?
2. What are bank's objectives?
3. What are advantages of savings banks?

Текст №2

Three young men were playing with a gun in a street in a quiet area of the town after dark when one of them fired it by mistake without aiming it at anything. The bullet broke a window in an old lady's house.

The young men made off at once when they saw the damage they had done, but the old lady looked out of a window when she heard the explosion, and she recognized one of them as the son of a man and a woman who lived not far from her.

The old lady complained to the police, and a detective came to her house. The old lady gave him a detailed account of everything that had happened, and then the detective asked her if she knew where the young man lived. The old lady told him that too, so the detective went to the young man's house. He and his companions tried to hide, but the detective found them and the gun and took them to the police station.

There his chief officer questioned the young men to find out which of them owned the gun, but none of them was willing to say. The young man who owned the gun did not dare to admit that he did, because he did not have a license for it.

At last the chief officer decided to put an end to the conversation, so he turned to the detective and demanded to know whether he had got an officer's permission to take the gun away from the young man who owned it.

The detective felt anxious when he heard this question. «No, sir» he answered nervously, «I didn't get it.»

«In that case,» the officer declared angrily, «you were quite wrong to take it away from him. You'd better return it immediately, or there'll be trouble!»

This made the young men smile happily at each other, and as soon as the detective held the gun out and said, «Here you are,» one of them put his hand out in order to get it back. -

That is how the officer finally discovered whom the gun belonged to.

БИЛЕТ 19.

Текст №1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross Domestic Product or GDP is the amount of money a country makes from goods and services inside the country for a certain period of time, usually for a year.

When GDP is calculated different sectors of economy are analyzed.

In the United Kingdom the following sectors of economy are usually analyzed: manufacturing, services (financial, professional and scientific services, leisure and tourism), energy (oil, natural gas, coal) and agriculture. In the United States the following sectors of economy are usually analyzed when the GDP is defined: construction and manufacturing; trade and finance; transport, communication and services; agriculture; and mining.

Speaking, as an example, about one of the recent year's GDP figures, the following can be quoted:

In the United Kingdom the services sector accounted for roughly 60 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. Manufacturing sector accounted for a small percentage of gross domestic product. Energy production sector accounted for about 8 per cent of GDP. Agriculture - only for 4 per cent of GDP. But the agri-cultural sector satisfies two-thirds of the country's needs. And only small fractions of the total population, about 2 per cent, are engaged in agriculture.

In the U.S.A. the construction and manufacturing sector accounted for 40 per cent of GDP; trade and finance earned 25 per cent of GDP; transport, communication and services sector earned 20 per cent of GDP; agriculture and mining earned 5 per cent of GDP. By the way 10 per cent of the employed population of the United States is engaged in agriculture.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What is Gross Domestic product or GDP?
2. When GDP is calculated in the United Kingdom?
3. How many employed population of the United States is engaged in agriculture?

Текст №2

As the train approached the seaside town where I was going to spend my holidays, I went into the corridor to stretch my legs. I stayed there a short time, breathing in the fresh sea air and talking to one of the passengers, whom I had met earlier on the station platform.

When I turned to go back to my seat, I happened to glance into the compartment next to mine. Sitting there was a man who many years before had been my neighbour. He was a great talker, I remembered; it used to take hours to get away from him once he began a conversation. I was not at all sorry when he went to live in another part of London. We had not met since then, nor did I wish to meet him now, when my holiday was about to begin.

Luckily at that moment he was much too busy talking to the man opposite him to catch sight of me. I slipped back into my compartment, took down my two suitcases and carried them to the far end of the corridor so as to be ready to get off the train as soon as it stopped. The moment the train stopped, I called a porter, who in no time at all had carried my luggage out of the station and found me a taxi. As I drove towards my small hotel on the edge of the town, I breathed a deep sigh of relief at my narrow escape. There was little chance that I should run into my boring ex-neighbour again.

When I reached the hotel, I went straight to my room and rested there until it was time for dinner. Then I went down to the lounge and ordered a drink. I hadn't even begun to drink when an all too familiar voice greeted me. I had not escaped from my tiresome neighbour after all! He grasped me warmly by the hand and insisted that we should

share a table in the dining-room. «This is a pleasant surprise,» he said. «I never expected to see you again after all these years.»

БИЈЕТ 20.

Текст №1

THE UNITED STATES' ECONOMY IN THE 21st CENTURY

The United States entered the 21st century with an economy that was bigger, and by many measures more successful, than ever. It endured a global depression in the first half of the 20th century, surmounted challenges of sharp inflation, high unemployment, and enormous government budget deficits in the second half of the century. The nation finally enjoyed a period of economic calm in the 1990s: prices were stable, unemployment dropped to its lowest level in almost 30 years.

The American economic system endured a continuous change. Its dynamism often has been accompanied by some pain and dislocation – from the consolidation of agricultural sector to the massive restructuring of the manufacturing sector that saw the number of traditional factory jobs fall sharply in the 1970s and 1890s. As American see it, however, the pain also brings substantial gains. Jobs may be lost, but they can be replaced by new ones in industries with greater potential – high –technology industries: computers and biotechnology, or in rapidly expanding service industries such as health care and computer software.

Because of the huge size of its economy, the United States necessarily will be a major actor in global matters, such as ozone depletion, deforestation, marine pollution, climate change, global warming, and will influence the global economy. Its affluence also complicated its role. The U.S. has achieved a high standard of a strong economy, which by no means must be a prerequisite to social progress.

Отвѣтьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What economy did the USA enter the 21st century?
2. What did the nation enjoy in the 1990s?
3. Why will the United States be a major actor in global matters?

Текст №2

Jim lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and then he got a job in the office of a big factory in another town, so he left home. He found a comfortable little flat which had two rooms, a small kitchen and a bathroom, and he lived there on his own.

At first he cleaned it himself, but he did not want to have to go on doing this, so he determined to find someone else to do it instead of him. He asked a lot of his fellow workers at the factory what they did about this, and at last one of the men said, «Oh, Mrs. Roper comes and cleans my flat regularly. She washes the dishes, irons my shirts and keeps the place neat and tidy and so on. I'll introduce you to her, if you like. She's a charming old lady. She does her best, but she hasn't got much energy.»

«Well, you'd better ask her to come and see me, please,» Jim answered. So the next evening Mrs. Roper came to see him, and she agreed with pleasure to come to his flat every morning for an hour.

After she had been working for Jim for two weeks, he looked at the mirror in his bedroom and thought, «That mirror looks very dusty. Mrs. Roper's forgotten to clean it. I can write on it with my finger.» He wrote a message in the dust: «I'm coughing whenever I breathe because everything in this room is very dusty.»

He came home at 7 o'clock that evening, and when he had eaten his supper, he went into his bedroom and looked at the mirror. «That silly old woman still hasn't cleaned it!» he said to himself. «All it needs is a cloth!»

But then he bent down and saw a bottle in front of the mirror. «I didn't put that bottle there.» He thought. «Mrs. Roper must have left it.» He picked the bottle up and looked at it carefully.

«She's written some words on it,» he said to himself. He read the words. They were: «Cough medicine.»

БИЈЕТ 21

Текст №1

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The European Economic Community, or the Common Market, or the EEC was established in 1957. The original six member countries of the Community were France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Then a few other countries joined the Community.

Now the Community forms an enormous trading area of almost 250 million people, and accounts for two fifths of the world's trade. Today's Community (it's usually called the EC now, not the EEC) works hard to promote European business, industry and free trade. It's not just an economic organization. These days, EC decisions and laws affect almost every aspect of life in the member countries, including education, employment, energy, environment, foreign aid, human rights, the law, medical and scientific research, transport.

The membership allows imports to enter member countries either free of duty or at lower customs duties.

All member countries contribute to a common budget for certain purposes, based on relative total output of goods and services, or gross national product.

Under the Community regulations, people of member countries may freely enter another member state to travel or to work there.

The Community has the following institutions:

- The European Parliament members of the European Parliament (MEPs) are directly elected every five years by voters in their own countries.
- The Council of Ministers consists of government ministers from all member countries who meet regularly to talk about Community business.

- The Court of Justice

The headquarters of the European Economic Community are located in Brussels, Belgium.

Отвeтътe на вoпpocы пo тeкcтy:

1. When was the E.E.C. established?
2. What countries established the E.E.C.?
3. Where are the E.E.C. headquarters?

Текст №2

Andy Barton was in a bad mood. It was Friday, and at six o'clock his favourite programme *Travel with us*, was on TV. Andy liked to get home in good time for that. But then, just as he was leaving the office a little early, a customer rang up with a few complaints. The customer complained steadily for the next fifteen minutes! «I can still get home in time if I hurry,» Andy told himself as he dashed out of the office. But then, as he drove off in his car, he noticed that he was almost out of petrol. «I'll have to stop at Fenton's,» Andy thought. He hated Fenton's because it was a self-service petrol station. «You do all the work yourself, but you pay the same for the petrol,» he used to grumble.

But at Fenton's things went wrong again! The pump was not working properly and it took ages to get the petrol. It was four minutes to six by the time Andy jumped back into his car and drove off. But at two minutes past six he was sitting in front of the television, watching *Travel with us*. He was on his way to Japan!

Then the phone rang. «Shall I answer it?» Andy thought. He tried to concentrate on Japan and forget the phone. But it kept on ringing and finally he picked it up.

«Mr. Barton?» a voice said. «Fenton's Garage here.»

«Fenton's?» said Andy. «Why, I was at your place only a few minutes ago, getting some petrol. Did I leave something behind or what?» «No, you didn't, Mr. Barton,» the voice went on. «That's just the trouble! You didn't leave anything behind! You went off without paying for your petrol, you see! Now normally, when that happens, we ring up the police. But luckily I recognised you because I live on the same street as you, and I knew it was a mistake.»

«I'm really very sorry,» Andy said.

«Oh, that's all right, Mr. Barton. These things happen! But could you come round now and pay for your petrol? And please hurry! We close at half past six!»

БИЛЕТ 22.

Текст №1

ENGLISH BANKNOTES AND COINS

The official currency of the United Kingdom is the pound sterling which is equal to one hundred pence.

English banknotes are issued by the Bank of England. As to coins they are minted also by this state bank. There are banknotes of the following denominations: £ 1, £ 5, £ 10, £ 20, £ 50 and £ 100.

The following coins are in circulation: halfpenny, one penny, two pence, five pence, ten pence, fifty pence.

On the face of English banknotes one can read the denomination given both in figures and in words.

Then the inscription on the face of the banknote reads: I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of... And then there are two signatures. The first signature is that of the person authorized by the Government and the Bank of England.

The second signature is that of the Chief Cashier.

The back of English banknotes, like many other banknotes, feature portraits of different famous people.

The one pound banknote, for example, features Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727) a well-known English scientist .

The back of the five pound note portrays the Duke of Wellington (1769 - 1852), a famous Irish general who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, Belgium in 1815.

On the back of the ten pound note one can see Florence Nightingale (1820 - 1910), founder of the nursing profession.

And the back of the twenty pound banknote features William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), the greatest playwright of all time.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What is the official currency of the U.K.?
2. How many pence are there in one pound?
3. What famous people are featured on the back of various English banknotes?

Текст №2

Patrick Reilly was the manager of a company that made washing powders, among other things. The company employed several scientists, whose job was to find new and better kinds of products, including washing powders.

Patrick did not know very much about science himself, but he used to meet his scientists regularly. He always enjoyed it and took a great interest in what they were doing.

One day one of them was in Patrick's office, talking about plans for the future, when he said to Patrick, «I suppose you know Sir James White. He was my professor at the university where I studied, and now he's one of the world's greatest and most honoured biologists.»

«Oh, yes, I know,» Patrick answered, «but I've never actually met him. What about him?»

«Well,» said the scientist, «he's discovered some new type of system that might be very useful to us for improving our manufacture of soap powders. I read an article about it yesterday in one of the scientific journals I take every month. You ought to meet him.»
«I'd like to,» Patrick answered. «What do you think of inviting him to dinner one evening and suggesting that we might be able to offer him a job as an adviser?»
«I agree,» the scientist replied. «That would be an excellent decision.»

Patrick got his secretary to ring Professor White's office at the university to give him the invitation, and they managed to find a date on which they would both be free for dinner.

«It'll be a small family affair,» Patrick said. «I propose to invite two of my scientific staff with their wives. One of them was a student of yours. And I hope Lady White will be able to come too.»

«Thank you,» the professor answered, «I'm sure she'll be delighted to.»

Patrick had a son of sixteen, who had finished his O-level examinations and was studying for his A-levels. While everybody was having a drink before dinner, the boy chatted to the professor. «What do you do?» the boy asked.

«I study biology,» the professor answered.

«Oh?» the boy answered proudly. «Well, I finished biology last July.»

БИЛЕТ 23.

Текст №1

GLIMPSES OF HISTORY OF MONEY

There are numerous myths about the origins of money. The concept of money is often confused with coinage. Coins are a relatively modern form of money. Their first appearance was probably in Asia in the 7th century BC.

At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, furs, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt, shells etc. The experts underline that to serve effectively as money, a commodity should be fairly durable, easily divisible, and portable.

Early Stone Age man began the use of precious metals as money. Until the invention of coins, metals were weighed to determine their value. First they were superseded by silver and later by gold ingots.

When a payment was made the metal was first weighed out. The next stage was the cutting of the metal into pieces of definite weight and so coins came into use.

The first printed money appeared in China, around 800 AD. Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmiths in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins. After goldsmiths became bankers their receipts became banknotes. That's how the first banknotes came into existence. At first coins were worth their face value as metal. But later token coins of limited value as legal tender were issued. Now smaller denomination coins are made from bronze and are often

referred to as coppers. Bigger denomination coins are made from cupronickel and are usually called silver.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What commodities served as money in the past?
2. What are the requirements of a commodity to serve as money?
3. What precious metal was used first to serve as money?

Текст №2

I left my friend's house shortly after seven. It was still too early for me to have my evening meal, so I walked along the seafront for about an hour until I began to feel hungry. By that time I was not far from a favourite restaurant of mine, where I often went to eat two or three times a week. I knew the owner well and frequently complimented him on his excellent cooking.

I went into the restaurant, which was already crowded, and ordered my meal. While I was waiting for the soup to arrive, I looked around to see if I knew anyone in the restaurant. It was then that I noticed that a man sitting at a corner table near the door kept glancing in my direction as if he knew me. I certainly did not know him, for I never forget a face' The man had a newspaper open in front of him, which he was pretending to read, though all the while I could see that he was keeping an eye on me. When the waiter brought my soup, the man was clearly puzzled by the familiar way in which the waiter and I addressed each other. He became even more puzzled as time went on and it grew more and more obvious that I was well known in the restaurant. Eventually he got up and went into the kitchen. After a few minutes he came out again, paid his bill and left without another glance in my direction.

When I had finished and was about to pay my bill, I called the owner of the restaurant over and asked him what the man had wanted. The owner was a little embarrassed by my question and at first he did not want to tell me. I insisted. «Well,» he said, «that man was a detective.» «Really?» I said, considerably surprised. «He was certainly very interested in me. But why?» «He followed you here because he thought you were a man he was looking for,» the owner of the restaurant said. «When he came into the kitchen, he showed me a photograph of the wanted man. He certainly looked like you! Of course, since we know you here, I was able to convince him that he had made a mistake.» «It's lucky I came to a restaurant where I am known,» I said, «otherwise I might have been arrested!»

БИЛЕТ 24.

Текст №1

TAXES IN THE UK

Taxation is the process by which the people pay the expenses of carrying on the government. Many kinds of taxes are used in the world. The main taxes can be divided into taxes paid on income and capital, called “direct” taxes and those paid

when money is spent, called “indirect” taxes. Indirect taxes are paid on goods and services.

The taxes are paid by the shops or manufactures, but then passed on to the consumers in the form of higher prices.

Companies pay corporation taxes nine months after the end of the accounting period. Corporation taxes are charged for a financial year (also called fiscal year) which runs from 1 April to the following 31 March.

Income tax and capital gains tax are charged for a tax year, or year of assessment. Individuals usually pay taxes in two equal installments on 1 January and 1 July. Usually taxpayers are given 30 days to pay from the date of issue of an assessment. Employees pay taxes in a different way. When an employee takes a new job he has to give his new employer his P.45. This is a document which shows the employee's tax coding and the amount of tax he has paid so far in the tax year.

Employees are taxed under PAYE system which means Pay as You Earn. Every employee has the tax deducted weekly or monthly. The deductions are calculated by reference to the employee's tax coding. This information is supplied to the employer by the tax office.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What are direct and indirect taxes?
2. What is a fiscal year? How long is it?
3. What does PAYE system mean?

Текст №2

Nick was bored with life. Every day was exactly the same. He got up at exactly the same time; he caught the same bus to work; he did the same things in the office; he talked to the same people; he came home at the same time; he watched the same programmes on television — and he went to bed at the same time!

«What I need is a little adventure!» Nick thought as he waited at the bus-stop one morning. Nick's «little adventure» happened sooner than he expected!

While he was on the bus, reading his newspaper (the same one that he read every morning), the man sitting next to him suddenly pushed a large brown envelope into his hands. «Here, take this!» he muttered. Then he stood up and got off the bus before Nick could say a word.

Nick sat there, holding the envelope. It felt heavy. There were papers inside, or money perhaps. «I'd better hand it over to the police,» he thought. There was a police-station close to his office. But, as he got off the bus, a man approached him. He was obviously waiting for something. «He wants the envelope,» Nick thought. Nick began to walk quickly—and the man hurried after him. Nick started to run — and the man began to run too. But then, just before he got to the police station, Nick managed to lose the man in the crowds. When he entered the police station, the man was no longer in sight.

Inside the police-station, Nick handed over the envelope to the inspector in charge. The inspector opened it. The envelope was full of money —false money. «Obviously the man made a mistake,» the inspector said. «He thought you were one of the gang! Well, congratulations!»

Nick felt like a hero. He could already see his name in all the papers. He could imagine an interview on television!

«However,» the inspector went on, interrupting Nick's day-dreams, «I'm afraid I must ask you to keep quiet about all this. We're trying to catch some very clever thieves — and we don't want them to know that we have some of the money. So you mustn't say a word to anyone — not even your boss! Sorry!»

«So that's that!» Nick said to himself on his way to the office. He was over an hour late. «I've had my little adventure... but I can't tell anyone about it, so what's the point? I've even got to make up an excuse for the boss!»

БИЛЕТ 25.

Текст №1 MONEY

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Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What commodities served as money in the past?

2. What are the requirements of a commodity to serve as money?
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ТЕКСТ №2

We were lucky that morning. The train was not very crowded and we managed to get a corner seat to ourselves in one of those long open carriages. «I don't like this sort of carriage,» Mark said as he took out papers for our meeting, «but at least you get a table to work on!» I fetched some coffee and biscuits from the restaurant car and we settled down to work. People passed up and down the train, and once the ticket inspector came to look at our tickets. But, apart from that, it was a peaceful journey.

«Good!» said Mark after an hour or so. «I think we've just about finished.» He began to put away his papers. «What time is it?» he asked. «My watch has stopped.» «About nine-thirty, I reckon,» I said. «Hold on a moment. My watch is here somewhere on the table.»

I looked under my own papers, and then on the floor, but there was no sign of my watch. It was not in my pockets, either.

«You didn't put it in your bag, did you?» I asked Mark. «Along with your papers.» He checked, but the watch was not there.

«It's very odd,» I said. «I remember taking it off and putting it on the table when we started work. No one's been near us except the ticket collector — and *he* didn't pick it up!»

«Someone came and cleared away the coffee cups,» Mark said. «I remember seeing a man with a big plastic bag.»

The man with the plastic bag came from the restaurant car, one of the passengers informed us. I went along there to see him and I explained my problem.

«Are you sure?» the man asked. «Look, there's the bag - full of rubbish. I don't want to empty everything out if you're not sure.»

«I can't be absolutely certain,» I said, «but my watch *was* on the table. I'll look in the bag myself if you like. It's a very expensive watch!»

«Well, in that case, we'd better have a look, sir,» the man said and emptied everything out on the floor. There, among the paper coffee cups, half-eaten biscuits and pieces of paper, lay my very valuable watch!

«Phew!» I said. «I think I need another cup of coffee after that!»

«Sorry, sir,» the man snapped. «The restaurant car is closed. We're almost at London.»

БИЛЕТ 26.

ТЕКСТ №1

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Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

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2. How many pence are there in one pound?
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Текст №2

Aunt Jane is now well over seventy, but she is still a great cinema-goer. The cinema in our town closed down years ago and sometimes she has to travel twenty miles or more to see a good film. And once a month at least she goes up to London to see the latest foreign films. Of course she could see most of these films on television, but the idea does not attract her. «It isn't the same,» she says. «For one thing, the screen's too small. Besides, I like going to the cinema!»

One thing has always puzzled us. Although Aunt Jane has lots of friends and always enjoys company, she always goes to the cinema alone. We discovered the reason for this only recently — from mother. «It may surprise you to learn that Aunt Jane wanted to be an actress when she was young,» she told us. «She used to wait outside film studios all day,

just to appear in crowd scenes. Your aunt has probably appeared in dozens of films — as a face in the crowd at a railway station or in the street! Sometimes she did not even

know the name of the film they were making, so she couldn't go to see herself at the cinema!

«All the time, of course, she was looking for a small part in a film. Her big chance came when they started to make a film in our town. Jane managed to meet the director at a party, and he offered her a role as a shopkeeper. It really was a very small part — she only had a few lines to say — but it was an important moment for Jane. Before the great event, she rehearsed for days. In fact, she turned the sitting-room into a shop! We all had to help, going in and out of the shop until she was word perfect. And on the actual day she was marvelous. The director congratulated her. Jane thought that this was the beginning of her film career!

«Unfortunately, in the end, they did not include the shop scene in the film. But nobody told Jane! When the film first appeared in London, she took all her friends to see it. And of course she wasn't in it! It was a terrible blow! She stopped going to film studios and gave up the idea of becoming an actress. She still loves the cinema, as you all know, but from that day she has always gone alone!»

БИЖЕТ 27

Текст №1

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

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- The Court of Justice

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Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

4. When was the E.E.C. established?
5. What countries established the E.E.C.?
6. Where are the E.E.C. headquarters?

Текст №2

George Robinson was ambitious but not very clever when he was at school, and he left when he was sixteen. At first he did not know what to do, but then he tried selling cheap toys in the street, and it quickly became clear that he was a clever businessman. Soon, without much struggle, he had a small shop of his own.

Before he was thirty he had quite a big factory for making toys, and had succeeded in making a considerable fortune.

George had always been interested in local politics. He was elected to the town council when he was thirty-two, and was such a busy and useful member of it that he rapidly became mayor.

Although he was very successful in international industry as well as in local government, George was still not a very well-educated man, and as he was also a very busy one, he began to have the speeches he had to make written for him by a special speechwriter. George never had any difficulties with him and got quite used to trusting him. In the end he did not trouble even to look at what he was given until it was time to make the speech.

Then one day George had to make an important speech at a formal official ceremony marking the opening of a new library. He had been away on urgent business for a week before this occasion, so he had had no time to read through his speech at all.

When it was his turn to speak to the audience, he stood up on the stage, took his speech out of his pocket and began to read it. He enjoyed jokes, and always asked his speechwriter to put a few good ones in each speech he wrote for him, to put his audience in good temper. This time, sure enough, he came to the words, «And that reminds me of one of my favourite stories».

George had actually never heard that story before, and when he looked at it before reading it aloud, he burst out laughing and laughed so much that he fell off the platform on which he was standing and broke his arm.

БИЛЕТ 28.

Текст №1

THE UNITED STATES' ECONOMY IN THE 21st CENTURY

The United States entered the 21st century with an economy that was bigger, and by many measures more successful, than ever. It endured a global depression in the first

half of the 20th century, surmounted challenges of sharp inflation, high unemployment, and enormous government budget deficits in the second half of the century. The nation finally enjoyed a period of economic calm in the 1990s: prices were stable, unemployment dropped to its lowest level in almost 30 years.

The American economic system endured a continuous change. Its dynamism often has been accompanied by some pain and dislocation – from the consolidation of agricultural sector to the massive restructuring of the manufacturing sector that saw the number of traditional factory jobs fall sharply in the 1970s and 1890s. As American see it, however, the pain also brings substantial gains. Jobs may be lost, but they can be replaced by new ones in industries with greater potential – high –technology industries: computers and biotechnology, or in rapidly expanding service industries such as health care and computer software.

Because of the huge size of its economy, the United States necessarily will be a major actor in global matters, such as ozone depletion, deforestation, marine pollution, climate change, global warming, and will influence the global economy. Its affluence also complicated its role. The U.S. has achieved a high standard of a strong economy, which by no means must be a prerequisite to social progress.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What economy did the USA enter the 21st century?
2. What did the nation enjoy in the 1990s?
3. Why will the United States be a major actor in global matters?

Текст №2

Jim lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and then he got a job in the office of a big factory in another town, so he left home. He found a comfortable little flat which had two rooms, a small kitchen and a bathroom, and he lived there on his own.

At first he cleaned it himself, but he did not want to have to go on doing this, so he determined to find someone else to do it instead of him. He asked a lot of his fellow workers at the factory what they did about this, and at last one of the men said, «Oh, Mrs. Roper comes and cleans my flat regularly. She washes the dishes, irons my shirts and keeps the place neat and tidy and so on. I'll introduce you to her, if you like. She's a charming old lady. She does her best, but she hasn't got much energy.»

«Well, you'd better ask her to come and see me, please,» Jim answered. So the next evening Mrs. Roper came to see him, and she agreed with pleasure to come to his flat every morning for an hour.

After she had been working for Jim for two weeks, he looked at the mirror in his bedroom and thought, «That mirror looks very dusty. Mrs. Roper's forgotten to clean it. I can write on it with my finger.» He wrote a message in the dust: «I'm coughing whenever I breathe because everything in this room is very dusty.»

He came home at 7 o'clock that evening, and when he had eaten his supper, he went into his bedroom and looked at the mirror. «That silly old woman still hasn't cleaned it!» he said to himself. «All it needs is a cloth!»

But then he bent down and saw a bottle in front of the mirror. «I didn't put that bottle there.» He thought. «Mrs. Roper must have left it.» He picked the bottle up and looked at it carefully.

«She's written some words on it,» he said to himself. He read the words. They were: «Cough medicine.»

Критерии оценки для проведения дифференцированному зачета

Устная речь студентов, может быть оценена по следующим критериям:

Критерий/ оценка	5 отлично	4 хорошо	3 удовлетво- рительно	2 удовлетво- рительно
смысловая связность	Умеет кратко пересказать сюжет и последовательность событий, употребляя косвенную речь и используя средства связности для построения логической последовательности высказывания. Умеет давать четкое и подробное описание по широкому кругу вопросов, может объяснить свою точку зрения, высказывая аргументы «за» и «против».	Умеет изложить содержание текста в виде последовательности простых предложений, используя для их связи союзы и союзные слова. Умеет простым языком описать один из вопросов в виде ряда последовательных утверждений. Может кратко обосновать и объяснить свои взгляды и намерения.	Умеет изложить содержание текста в виде простой последовательности элементарных предложений, выбранных из текста. Умеет простым языком представить людей, описать повседневные занятия, что нравится/не нравится и т.д. в виде ряда коротких фраз и предложений.	Умеет произносить простые, как правило, не связанные между собой фразы о людях и местонахождении.

объем речевой деятельности	знакомство – 3- 5 высказываний; пересказ – 1/3 объема текста беседа – 5 – 8 высказываний по кругу вопросов	знакомство – 2-4 высказывания; пересказ – 1/3 объема текста беседа – 3 – 4 высказывания по кругу вопросов	знакомство – 2 высказывания; пересказ – не менее 8 высказываний беседа – 3 – 4 высказывания по простейшим вопросам	Не умеет высказываться
словарный запас	Умеет четко выразить свою мысль, не испытывая при этом видимых затруднений, владеет запасом языковых средств, достаточных для описания действий, явлений, предметов, выражения точки зрения. При этом не испытывает видимых затруднений в подборе слов и пытается использовать некоторые сложные модели предложений.	Словарного запаса хватает для общения на повседневные темы (семья, работа, увлечения), однако, испытывает трудности при подборе нужного слова, иногда с трудом формулирует свою мысль.	Знает базовый словарный запас, достаточный для общения в простейших ситуациях, однако, испытывает затруднения в выборе слов, что существенно ограничивает возможность общения.	Умеет кратко высказаться на простейшие темы, умеет рассказать о себе и других, используя простейшие грамматические конструкции, заученные фразы для общения в повседневных ситуациях.
грамматическая правильность	Относительно высокий уровень грамматической правильности и хороший уровень контроля:	Достаточно грамотная речь в знакомых ситуациях общения,	Правильно используются простые грамматические конструкции, однако	Не владеет грамматикой

	допускает немногочисленные ошибки и незначительные неточности в построении предложений, которые может сам может исправить.	заметное влияние родного языка, ошибки допускаются, но общий смысл высказывания ясен.	систематически допускаются типичные ошибки – путает времена, неправильно оформляется согласование, тем не менее, общий смысл высказывания вполне ясен.	
фонологический контроль	Умеет четко и естественно произносить сложные слова, нет ошибок на ударение в словах.	Достаточно четкое произношение, хотя допускает незначительные ошибки произношения отдельных слов.	Произношение довольно понятное, однако собеседники бывают вынуждены просить повторить отдельные слова и фразы.	Неправильно произносит слова
беглость речи	Умеет говорить в достаточно ровном темпе, четко излагая свои мысли, иногда делая заметные паузы при поиске нужных конструкций и выражений	Умеет излагать свои мысли понятно, но делает заметные паузы, часто переформулирует высказывания	Умеет сказать только то, что позволяют ограниченные языковые ресурсы, понятно и бегло объясняется только при использовании заученных выражений.	Не умеет воспроизвести самые простые фразы
степень легкости при общении	Умеет начать, поддержать и закончить разговор	Испытывает незначительные трудности в	Не может начать и закончить разговор,	Не может поддержать беседу

		поддержании разговора	поддерживает беседу односложным и ответами	
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Промежуточная аттестация
Комплект заданий для аудиторной контрольной работы

Выполните грамматические задания

1) Поставьте прилагательное в скобках в нужную форму.

1. The Volga is.....(long) river in Europe.
2. Life in the country is.....(relaxing) than in the city.
3. He is one of.....(rich) people in the world.
4. My house is.....(modern) than yours.
5. The weather today is.....(good) than it was yesterday.
6. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be.
7. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made.
8. Asia is (large) than Australia.

2) Поставьте слова в правильном порядке.

1. Lisa / opera / can / beautifully / sing
2. drive / it / me / when / you / fast / nervous / makes
3. music / to / Robert / classical / sometimes / listens
4. in | popular | kind | of transport | what | is | China | ?
5. know / I / well / don't / his / very / wife
6. you / many / did / ask / How / people / ?
7. the / is / as / not / the / fast / plane / as / train.
8. work / go / Tom's / tomorrow / in / will / car / I / to.
9. for / for / company / twelve / worked / my / this / parents / years
10. summer / mother / my / the / my / every / helps / garden / grandfather / in

3) Вставьте предлоги времени.

1. Was Easter ____ May last year?
2. Is your birthday ____ summer?
3. I'm going to have a party ____ the weekend.
4. I usually come home ____ three o'clock.
5. I usually take a shower ____ the evening.
6. I usually tidy my room ____ Sunday.
7. He was born ____ the fifth of June.
8. The telephone rang ____ midnight.

9. She is sleeping ___ the moment.

10. Does Greg send cards _____ Valentine's Day?

Комплект заданий для аудиторной контрольной работы

Подготовьте устное сообщение и опишите своего друга, используя следующие выражения

Name, surname, older/younger, slim/fat, eyes, hair, complexion, selfish/generous, reliable, friendly, optimistic, the best/the worst, a real helping hand to sb, plain, skinny, honest, kind, clever, pleasant, lively, active, with a good sense of humour, serious, bright, funny, good at.

Выполните грамматические задания

1) Соедините две части предложения.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I was feeding the dog | 1. when my cell phone broke |
| 2. I was playing basketball | 2. while I was staying in Madrid. |
| 3. She was running to catch the bus | 3. when their plane crashed |
| 4. We were sitting on the beach | 4. their mother made dinner. |
| 5. While the children were playing in the yard | 5. when she fell over. |
| 6. My boyfriend's Spanish. I met him | 6. when it bit me. |
| 7. The team was flying from Rome to Paris | 7. when the tsunami arrived. |
| 8. I was sending an SMS | 8. when I broke my leg. |

Критерии оценки:

Отлично – 100% - 76% правильно выполненных заданий

Хорошо – 51% - 75 % правильно выполненных заданий

Удовлетворительно – 26% - 50% правильно выполненных заданий

Неудовлетворительно – менее 25% правильно выполненных заданий

Комплект заданий для аудиторной контрольной работы

Прочитайте, переведите и перескажите текст.

The US Economy

The US economy is the world's largest, most powerful and most diverse. The roots of this lie in the physical expansion and development of the country during the 19th century.

The United States is the largest importer of goods and third largest exporter, though exports per capita are relatively low. Canada, China, Mexico, Japan, and Germany are its top trading partners.

The United States is the third largest producer of oil in the world, as well as its largest importer. It is the world's number one producer of electrical and nuclear energy, as well as liquid natural gas, sulfur, phosphates, and salt. While agriculture accounts for just under 1% of GDP, the United States is the world's top producer of corn and soybeans.

Main trade partners: Canada, China (PR), Japan, Mexico, France, Germany, Korea (Rep), Taiwan and UK. The U.S. is a member of several international trade organizations. As the major epicenter of world trade, the United States enjoys leverage that many other nations do not. For one, since it is the world's leading consumer, it is the number one customer of companies all around the world. Many businesses compete for a share of the United States market. In addition, the United States occasionally uses its economic leverage to impose economic sanctions in different regions of the world. USA is the top export market for almost 60 trading nations worldwide.

Since it is the world's leading importer, there are many U.S. dollars in circulation all around the planet. The stable U.S. economy and fairly sound monetary policy has led to faith in the U.S. dollar as the world's most stable currency

2) Используйте глаголы в пассивном залоге.

1. The emails (send) tomorrow.
2. You (give) a good present for your birthday.
3. The machines (inspect) only next week.
4. The report (type) in an hour.
5. I (show) some places of interest yesterday.
6. The plan (discuss) at the meeting now.
7. Last week hey (inform) about it .
8. The documents (sign) by the boss.
9. All the tickets ...already (sell).
10. The room ... (prepare) for them but they didn't arrive.

11. The boss says that the contract (sign).

12. She told me the key (not find).

Критерии оценки

Оценка «отлично» ставится в случае если устная тема раскрыта в полном объеме, студент смог четко выразить свою мысль, не испытывая при этом затруднений, студент в полной мере владеет запасом языковых и грамматических средств, достаточных для выражения своих мыслей.

Оценка «хорошо» ставится в случае, если устная тема раскрыта в достаточном объеме, студент смог выразить свою мысль в целом, с допустимыми отдельными лексическими и грамматическими ошибками, не искажающими смысл высказывания. Студент в достаточной мере владеет запасом языковых и грамматических средств.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится в случае, если устная тема раскрыта не в полном объеме, большое количество лексических и грамматических ошибок. Словарный запас не достаточен для выражения смысла высказывания.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, в случае если устная тема не раскрыта, студент не смог четко выразить свою мысль, испытывает при этом видимые затруднения, студент не владеет запасом языковых и грамматических средств, достаточных для выражения своих мыслей. Допущены лексические и грамматические ошибки, искажающие общий смысл высказывания. Студент владеет не базовым словарным запасом, достаточным для раскрытия темы.

Перечень нормативных правовых документов, основной и дополнительной учебной литературы, необходимой для освоения дисциплины

Основная литература:

1. Английский язык для юристов (A2–B2) : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / М. А. Югова, Е. В. Тросклер, С. В. Павлова, Н. В. Садыкова ; под редакцией М. А. Юговой. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 522 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-13844-3. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/467023>

2. Ступникова, Л. В. Английский язык для юристов (Learning Legal English) : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / Л. В. Ступникова. — 3-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 403 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-10364-9. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/451217>

Дополнительная литература:

1. Английский язык для юристов (B1–B2) : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / И. И. Чиронова [и др.] ; под общей редакцией И. И. Чироновой. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 399 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11887-2. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/450704>

2. Полубиченко, Л. В. Английский язык для колледжей (A2-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / А. С. Изволенская, Е. Э. Кожарская ; под редакцией Л. В. Полубиченко. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 184 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09287-5. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/455449>

3.3. Перечень программного обеспечения, профессиональных баз данных, информационных справочных систем ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет», необходимых для освоения дисциплины

1. Образовательная платформа Юрайт : официальный сайт. — Москва. — Обновляется в течение суток. — URL: <http://urait.ru>. — Режим доступа: для зарегистрированных пользователей.

2. Образовательная платформа ЭБС Znanium : официальный сайт. — Москва. — Обновляется в течение суток. — URL: <http://znanium.com> — Режим доступа: для зарегистрированных пользователей.

3. Образовательная платформа Проспект : официальный сайт. — Москва. — Обновляется в течение суток. — URL: <http://ebs.prospekt.org> — Режим доступа: для зарегистрированных пользователей.

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ
И ТЕКУЩЕЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

ОГСЭ.03. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Специальность:

40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения

квалификация

Юрист

Задания для контрольной работы

Вариант

1. Прочитайте приведенные ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Peter's mother was a very busy woman. She was out at work all day. When she came home she had to cook dinner for Peter and his dad. Peter always wanted a sweet alter his meal but he 1

NOT GET
one because his mother never had time to make one.

Sometimes she remembered 2 a cake home. BRING

Other times she forgot. "You 3 HAVE just..... to do without," she told Peter then.

"Vernon's mum bakes cakes and biscuits every week,

" grumbled Peter. "I don't care!" replied his mother.

"Vernon's mum doesn't have to go out to work". When Peter visited his friend Vernon one evening,

Vernon 4 homemade apple pie. EAT

He gave Peter a slice. It was delicious. "My mum 5 WORK always ," complained Peter,

"so she never makes us any sweets." The next evening, after school, Peter took Vernon to his home where a surprise was waiting for them.

"What's that chocolate smell?" said Vernon as they entered the hall.

A large chocolate cake 6 and left on the kitchen table together with a note: "I 7 shopping. GO

BAKE
Back soon. Enjoy the cake! Mum". "Wow!" said Vernon, between mouthfuls, "This is even better than Mum's apple pie!"

2. Образуйте прошедшую форму данных глаголов

Act, happen, admit, delay, apply, boil, escape, suffer, try, stop, repair, annoy

3. Раскройте скобки, ставя глаголы Past Simple /Past Continuous

1) When I gave them the sandwiches, they(eat) them all

2) When I saw the rat, it..... (run) through the kitchen

3) when I walked in, I (not recognize) you straight away

4) when she was living in Tokyo, she..... (send) me an e-mail every week

5) she decided to go walk faster because she (get) cold

4. Выберите правильный ответ

1. While Tom _____ a book, Marhta _____ TV.
a) was reading, watched c) was reading, was watching
b) read, watched d) read, was watching
2. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we .
a) will plan c) plan
b) were planning d) have planned
3. I feel terrible. I think I _____ to be sick.
a) will c) am going
b) go d) will be going

5. Соотнесите английские слова с русскими эквивалентами

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. To work for a company / a person | a) Важный человек, ключевая фигура (персона) |
| 2. To meet smb | b) Страна-производитель вина |
| 3. To specialize in smth/in doing smth | c) Ездить из пригорода в город на работу |
| 4. wine-producing country | d) Специализироваться в чём-либо |
| 5. key person | e) Быть родом из |
| 6. business trip | f) Возглавлять компанию (руководить проектом) |
| 7. To run a company (a project...) | g) Конкурировать с кем-либо |
| 8. To come from | h) Познакомиться с кем-либо |
| 9. To commute from.. .to... | i) Работать на компанию / человека |
| 10. To compete with smb | j) Командировка |

6. Переведите с русского на английский язык

1. Федеральная резервная система контролирует поступление денежных средств.
2. Самое сильное оружие системы - дополнительные резервные обязательства
3. Если банк держит на руках 30 процентов фондов, он может давать ссуду из остальных 70 процентов.
4. Когда Федеральная резервная система покупает правительственные ценные бумаги, поступление денег увеличивается.
5. Система использует эти методы для «тонкой настройки» экономики

Вариант

1. Прочитайте приведенные ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.
Jerry stared worriedly out of the window. He had been up studying most of the night and now his exam was about to start Even though he had revised the same things again

and again, he wasn't at all sure how

1he would be. It had been his decision to
SUCCEED

take this 2 programming course, but that didn't
OPTION

mean he wasn't eager to pass. In fact, he wanted to get a good mark as
he had hopes of becoming a software 3 This was DESIGN
Jerry's golden opportunity but he felt his hand shaking as he picked up his pen to write
his name on the paper. The exam was particularly

4.....as he knew his future career might be at stake. FRIGHT

He took a deep breath as he opened the exam paper that was handed to
him. This was the moment of truth. Then he gave a little gasp of

5..... He knew the answers to all the questions; BELIEF
all last night's revision had paid off. He was going to do just fine!

2. Образуйте прошедшую форму данных глаголов

Begin, fly, run, win, buy, give, spend, come, lose, take, put, feel, grow

3. Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в правильное время

I..... (watch) Frank de la Selva on TV last night.

She (visit) the Prado Museum.

I..... (met) my best friend when I was 6.

When..... you (see) Borja?

I..... (finish) my maths homework yet.

4. Выберите правильный ответ

1. Mr Smith said he will call you back _____ 4pm.

until

in

by

on

2. The new report contained _____ important information?

many

another

an

a lot of

3. His flight _____ at 9am tomorrow.

is arriving

arrives

will be arriving will arrive

5. Соотнесите английские слова с русскими эквивалентами

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. To make a phone call | a) Навещать кого-либо |
| 2. To make an arrangement | b) Увеличивать(ся) издержки |
| 3. To do activities | c) Назначить (договориться о) встречу |
| 4. To have a free time | d) Заниматься разными видами деятельности |
| 5. To communicate with smb | e) Опыт всё-либо |
| 6. To make an appointment | f) Сделать звонок |
| 7. To come to visit smb | g) Уменьшать риск |
| 8. To decrease a risk | h) Договариваться |
| 9. To increase costs | i) Общаться кем-либо |
| 10. To look forward to doing smth | j) Иметь гибкий (скользящий) график работы |
| 11. An experience in smth/doing smth | k) Ждать с нетерпением чего-либо |

6. Переведите с русского на английский язык

1. Федеральная резервная система контролирует разнообразные финансовые учреждения и является «банком банкиров».
2. Все национальные банки являются членами Федеральной резервной системы владеют ею совместно с правительством.
3. Банки - члены Федеральной резервной системы время от времени берут ссуды в местных резервных банках.
4. Федеральная резервная система предоставляет финансовую поддержку и консультирует своих членов.
5. Банки-члены Федеральной резервной системы получают дивиденды на капитал, которым владеют резервные банки

Ответы

Вариант 1.

Задание 1

1. Didn't get
2. bringing
3. had
4. ate
5. is working
6. was baked
7. went

Задание 2

Acted, happened, admitted, delayed, applied, boiled, escaped, suffered, tried, stopped, repaired, annoyed

Задание 3

1. ate
2. was running
3. didn't recognize
4. sent
5. got

Задание 4

1. c
2. d
3. c

Задание 5

1 - i, 2 - h, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a, 6-j, 7-f, 8-e, 9-c, 10-g

Задание 6

1. The federal reserve system supervises receipt of money resources.
2. The strongest weapon of system - additional reserve obligations
3. If the bank holds on hands of 30 percent of funds, it can grant the loan from the others of 70 percent.
4. When the Federal reserve system buys the governmental securities, receipt of money increases.
5. The system uses these methods for «thin adjustment» economy

Вариант 2**Задание 1**

1 - successful, 2 - optional, 3 - designer, 4 – frightening

Задание 2

Began, flew, ran, won, bought, gave, spent, came, lost, took, put, felt, grew

Задание 3

1- watched, 2- visited, 3 - met, 4 -did see, 5 - haven't finished

Задание 4

1-a, 2 - a, 3 – a

Задание 5

1 - f, 2 - h, 3 - d, 4 - j, 5 - i, 6 - c, 7 - a, 8 - g, 9 - b, 10 - k, 11 - e

Задание

1. The federal reserve system supervises various financial institutions and is «bank of bankers».
2. All national banks are members of Federal reserve system own it together with the government.
3. Banks - members of Federal reserve system take from time to time loans in local reserve banks.
4. The federal reserve system gives financial support and advises the members.
5. Banks-members of Federal reserve system receive. Dividends on the capital which reserve banks own

Критерии оценки:

Отлично– 100% - 76% правильно выполненных заданий

Хорошо – 51% - 75 % правильно выполненных заданий

Удовлетворительно – 26% - 50% правильно выполненных заданий

Неудовлетворительно – менее 25% правильно выполненных заданий

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

**Задания для контрольной работы
по дисциплине Иностранный язык**

Темы: ‘The United States of America’, ‘Education’. Грамматический материал: Gerund (герундий), Participle I, Participle II (причастие), Complex Object (сложное дополнение).

Вариант 1

Task 1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

Part A (Grammar).

1. In the UK some people continue ...their mother tongue.
a) speaking b) speak c) to speak
2. I'm sorry for ... you waiting.
a) keep b) keeping c) kept
3. One can't describe the surface of the country...lakes and rivers.
a) with mentioning b) mentioning c) without mentioning
4. Highlands is worth
a) of seeing b) being seen c) seeing
5. Washington, D.C.,... in the first president's honour, is the most carefully planned capital in the world.
a) naming b) named c) names
6. His brave action certainly deserves ...
a) rewarding b) to reward c) reward
7. The teacher supposed the text about education ... by students.
a) to read b) to be read c) have read
8. They made her ... the lectures on history
a) to attend b) attending c) attend

9. Ann didn't expect her brother ... this exam well.
a) to pass b) to be passed c) pass
10. There are thirteen stripes on the American flag ...thirteen original states.
a) representing b) represented c) having been represented

Part B (Lexical).

1. Many rich people like spending their free time in the ...
a) East End b) West End c) City
2. The English people have a habit of naming the City the ... of London.
a) goods b) money c) hands
3. Many swift rivers in Scotland have their
a) straits b) peninsula c) tributaries
4. The first President of the USA was
a) G. Washington b) A. Lincoln c) T. Jefferson
5. The longest river in the USA is the
a) Missouri b) Mississippi c) Colorado
6. The USA has got vast areas of ... soil.
a) natural b) abundant c) fertile
7. ... education prepares the students for a job.
a) Primary b) Secondary c) Vocational
8. Each state in the USA is in ... of organizing and regulating its own system of education.
a) responsible b) help c) charge
9. In the USA high schools, junior and senior, provide ... education.
a) secondary b) elementary c) higher
10. In Great Britain at the ages of 15 or 16 pupils take an examination called the General Certificate of ... Education.
a) School b) Vocational c) Secondary

Task 2. Make up general, special, alternative and disjunctive questions to the following sentences:

1. The UK occupies the territory of the British Isles.

2. The first President of the USA chose the place for the capital on the Potomac river.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Невозможно описывать Англию без упоминания о погоде.

2. Северо-восточная часть США включает район пяти Великих озер, соединяющихся естественными каналами.

3. Общее образование ставит своей целью передачу культурного наследия нации.

Критерии оценки:

Отлично – 100% - 76% правильно выполненных заданий

Хорошо – 51% - 75 % правильно выполненных заданий

Удовлетворительно – 26% - 50% правильно выполненных заданий

Неудовлетворительно – менее 25% правильно выполненных заданий

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Задания для контрольной работы

Темы: 'The United States of America', 'Education'. Грамматический материал: Gerund (герундий), Participle I, Participle II (причастие), Complex Object (сложное дополнение)).

Вариант 2.

Task1. Choose the proper words and fill in the gaps.

Part A (Grammar)

1. The English people started...their national flag 'The Union Jack' long ago.

- a) name b) naming c) on naming

2. I'm sorry for ... you waiting.

- a) keep b) keeping c) kept

3The winds ... from the north are very cold.

- a) blown b) to blow c) blowing

4. The word 'Nevada' is a Spanish word ... covered with snow.

- a) meant b) meaning c) means

5. He asked the secretary to bring him catalogues ... from California.

- a) received b) receiving c) receive

6. Our boss never signed a paper without ... it through.

- a) reading b) read c) having read

7 .Under the dome of the Capitol there is a monumental hall ... Rotunda.

- a) calling b) called c) to call

8.On ... school adults may take up further education.

- a) left b) leave c) leaving

9. The parents ... him to enter this college.
10. There are thirteen stripes on the American flag ...thirteen original states.
- a) representing b) represented c) having been represented

Part B (Lexical)

1. A piece of land which is surrounded by water called
a) peninsula b) cost c) channel
- 2.The UK is ... from the continent by the English Channel.
a) surrounded b) divided c) separated
3. The ... in the White House, has been used as the President's Office for many years.
a) Blue Room b) East Room c) Oval Office
- 4.The USA is a rich country because it has ... natural resources
a) rare b) abundant c) various
- 5.If you look at the reverse side of the Great Seal, you can see the
a) Eye of Providence b) Capitol c) US flag
- 6.The USA includes ... far out in the Pacific ocean.
a) Florida b) Hawaii c) Alaska
- 7.The national emblem of England is a
a) red rose b) thistle c) white rose
- 8.The national symbols of the USA include the flag and
a) olive branch b) laurel branch c) Great seal
- 9 People learn different kind of
a) skills b)aims c) abilities
- 10.Most countries provide inclusive education for physically or mentally ... children.
a) healthy b) handicapped c) talanted

Task 2.Make up general, special, alternative and disjunctive questions to the following sentences:

1. Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life.
2. Christopher Wren finished to build St Paul's Cathedral in 1701.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Продолжительное время Соединенному Королевству удается оставаться одним из важнейших торговых центров мира.
2. Северо-восточная часть США включает район пяти Великих озер, соединяющихся естественными каналами.
3. Иногда люди по своей собственной инициативе учатся различным навыкам или получают информацию о чем-нибудь.

Критерии оценки:

- Отлично – 100% - 76% правильно выполненных заданий
- Хорошо – 51% - 75 % правильно выполненных заданий
- Удовлетворительно – 26% - 50% правильно выполненных заданий
- Неудовлетворительно – менее 25% правильно выполненных заданий

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Задания для контрольной работы

(Темы: ‘Science and technology’, ‘Arts’. Грамматический материал: Complex Subject (сложное подлежащее), Subjunctive Mood (сослагательное наклонение), Conditional Clauses(условные придаточные предложения)).

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Art is a way to show one’s emotions or communicate one’s thoughts. Art is an important part of people’s cultural life. There are different forms of art. Painting is a practice of applying paint or color to a surface. There are a lot of genres and styles. For example, there are landscape, portrait and still life paintings. There are a lot of famous painters, such as Leonardo da Vinci with his Mona Lisa and Rafael with his Sistine Madonna.

Sculpture is one of the plastic arts. The process of work involves carving or modeling. Stone, clay or wood are the most typical materials.

Photography is also a form of art but is characterized by usage of various technical tools. Thanks to technological progress a photographer can create unforgettable images.

Theatre is a form of art where a group of people performs in front of a live audience. The performance is usually based on a real or imagined event. The actors communicate this experience to the public through gestures, songs and words.

Cinema is a relatively new form of art. The action is performed on the screen. Today, cinema is a very popular leisure activity.

Music has always been an important part of human’s life. Different genres of music can be used for relaxation, awakening, and what not. Everyone has heard about Ludwig van Beethoven, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and other great composers.

Architectural works are often perceived as a form of art. Architecture is quite versatile. There are a lot of styles, shapes and trends. One can’t help admiring the Sagrada Familia by Antoni Gaudi or the Winter Palace by Francesco Rastrelli.

Task 2. Give the title to the text and make up its plan.

Task 3. Choose the correct words in *italics and translate the sentences*

- 1 If we *wait/ will wait/ would wait* here, we’ll see them when they arrive.
- 2 If I were you, I *won’t/wouldn’t/wasn’t* go there.
- 3 If I *am going/went/would go* to university again, I would study sociology.

- 4 We'll stay in a beautiful hotel if we *go/went/would go* to Prague.
- 5 If you *gave/give/ will give* him some money, he'd stop asking you.
- 6 She'll *call/would call/called* us when she gets the message.
- 7 They wouldn't come unless they *will want/ wanted/would want* to buy something.
- 8 She'd be so happy if she *won/win/would win* the race.
- 9 I *will/won't/didn't* know how to contact her unless she gets in touch.
- 10 You'll fail your exams if you *wouldn't start/didn't start/don't start* revising.

Критерии оценки:

Отлично– 100% - 76% правильно выполненных заданий

Хорошо – 51% - 75 % правильно выполненных заданий

Удовлетворительно – 26% - 50% правильно выполненных заданий

Неудовлетворительно – менее 25% правильно выполненных заданий

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Ролевая игра

Подготовка к ролевой игре

Ролевая игра обладают рядом черт. Так, имитация конкретных ситуаций профессионального общения вызывает мотивацию обучающихся. Проблемный характер и динамизм ролевых игр стимулирует мыслительную деятельность обучающихся и преподавателя, в которой преподаватель выступает консультантом, помощником, делает лидером обучающегося, побуждает его взять на себя инициативу и ответственность.

Подход к обучению, направленный на саморазвитие обучающейся личности, предполагает не только индивидуальные и самостоятельные, но и групповые формы работы. Здесь очень важную роль играет такой аспект, как организация взаимодействия членов группы. Обучаемым предлагается в рамках той или иной формы групповой работы разработать концепцию, выработать аргументы, выстроить точку зрения, протестировать, задав интересующие вопросы, прийти к совместному решению и т.д., – словом, получить результат. Таким образом, через взаимодействие всех членов команды решается определенная коммуникативная задача, связанная с профессиональной сферой деятельности будущих специалистов.

Цель:

1. Формирование учебно-познавательной деятельности на уроках английского языка с помощью игр.
2. Развитие коммуникативной компетенции в совокупности с её составляющими: речевая, языковая, социокультурная, компенсаторная.
3. Формирование умения осуществлять устные формы общения.
4. Совершенствование умения обучающихся самостоятельно решать коммуникативные задачи в различных ситуациях иноязычного общения.
5. Формирование и развитие общеинтеллектуальных умений в процессе организации целенаправленного наблюдения за языковыми умениями.
6. Пробуждение у обучающихся познавательной активности.
7. Стимулирование их общения на изучаемом языке.
8. Воспитание интереса и положительного отношения к изучаемому языку, культуре народа, говорящего на этом языке.
9. Понимание себя как личности, принадлежащей к определённым языковому и культурному сообществу.

Порядок выполнения самостоятельной работы.

1. Внимательно прочитайте задание и предлагаемую ситуацию.

2. Представьте и оцените ситуация и свою роль в ней.
3. Соберите всю необходимую информацию. необходимую вам для эффективного и корректного представления своей роли, используя основную и дополнительную учебную литературу, интернет-ресурсы.
4. Обработайте ее.
5. Напишите сценарий или тезисы своей роли, используя лексические единицы по теме и речевые клише.
6. Воспроизведите на английском языке.
7. Прорепетируйте свою роль.
8. Продумайте несколько вариантов развития событий.
9. Прорепетируйте их.

Темы ролевых игр

1. Знакомство
2. Приглашение на деловой ужин
3. Участие в переговорах
4. Выражение благодарности
5. Обсуждение контракта
6. Устройство на работу

Ролевая игра: «Бизнес»

ROLE CARD FOR GROUP A

You are a group of friends. You have been invited to the party organized by Mr. _____, one of your friends. First deal with the recent news.

Suggestions: Nick has gone to Paris with his new girl-friend, Martha and Ben have arrived from their business trip, etc.

Then your friend announces that he (she) is going to open a new business in selling fashionable clothes for teenagers in this country and abroad. Of course, you are shocked. Express it. Prepare questions to discuss the possibility of working and helping with the new business.

Prompts:enough capital? ... a license? ... advertisements? ... price per unit? ... where to open shops? ... subsidiaries?(how many? Where?) Etc.

ROLE CARD FOR GROUP B

You are all very close friends, and one of you (Mr. _____) organized a party in his cosmetics office on Friday evening. Choose that person and tell it to group A.

The party starts in an informal way: mainly you are welcome to exchange the news with your guests. Then Mr. _____ suddenly says that he is going to run a new business. Though, you all know about it (but not your guests). You will be selling teenage clothes in this country and abroad in about two months' time.

The guests are very much interested in that project and have a lot of ideas and questions. Discuss them. Be sure everyone is involved in the discussion.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если текст работы соответствует заявленной теме; тема раскрыта полностью с привлечением интересных фактов по теме. Текст работы выстроен логично, присутствует вступление и заключение, список литературы. Соблюден требуемый объем презентации; используется разнообразный наглядный материал (фото, картинки, карты, таблицы), на слайдах отсутствует избыточная информация. В презентации допущено не более двух грамматических / лексических и 3 орфографических / пунктуационных ошибок. В речи использована разнообразная лексика, понятная аудитории, допущено не более 2-х языковых ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание. Речь понятна: практически все звуки в потоке речи произносятся правильно: не допускаются фонематические ошибки (меняющие значение высказывания); соблюдается правильный интонационный рисунок и темп речи. Выступающий четко и грамотно ответил на все заданные аудиторией вопросы.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если текст работы соответствует заявленной теме; тема раскрыта не до конца (недостаточное количество интересных фактов, в основном уже известная информация). Текст работы соответствует заявленной теме; тема раскрыта не до конца (недостаточное количество интересных фактов, в основном уже известная информация). Текст работы в целом выстроен логично, но отсутствует вступление / заключение и / или список литературы. Соблюден требуемый объем презентации, но недостаточно используется наглядный материал или несколько слайдов содержат избыточную информацию. В презентации допущено не более четырех грамматических / лексических и 4 орфографических / пунктуационных ошибок. Выступающий уложился в отведенное для представления проектной работы время, однако текст работы по большей части читался с листа, чем рассказывался. В речи использована разнообразная лексика, в целом понятная аудитории, допущено не более 4-х негрубых языковых ошибок. В целом, речь понятна, но присутствуют фонетические ошибки (не более 5) или фонематические (не более 2). Выступающий в целом справился с ответами на вопросы аудитории.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если текст работы соответствует заявленной теме; тема раскрыта слабо (мало информации,

неинтересно). Текст работы соответствует заявленной теме; тема раскрыта слабо (мало информации, неинтересно). Текст работы выстроен нелогично, отсутствует вступление и заключение, список литературы. Требуемый объем презентации не соблюден или мало наглядного материала и практически все слайды перегружены информацией. В презентации допущены многочисленные грамматические / лексические и орфографические / пунктуационные ошибки. Выступающий не уложился в отведенное для представления проектной работы время или текст работы полностью читался с листа. В речи использована разнообразная лексика, однако присутствует несколько слов, незнакомых для аудитории, которые затрудняют понимание сказанного, допущено не более 6-ти негрубых языковых ошибок или 2-3 грубых ошибок. Речь почти не воспринимается на слух из-за неправильного произношения многих звуков и многочисленных фонематических ошибок.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если текст работы не соответствует заявленной теме (при 0 за этот критерий ставится 0 за всю работу). Требуемый объем презентации не соблюден или мало наглядного материала и практически все слайды перегружены информацией. Презентация скудно оформлена, плохо подобран цвет фона и шрифта и / или используемый на слайдах шрифт неудобен для восприятия. В презентации допущены многочисленные грамматические / лексические и орфографические / пунктуационные ошибки. Выступающий не уложился в отведенное для представления проектной работы время или текст работы полностью читался с листа. Допущены многочисленные языковые ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание сказанного. Речь почти не воспринимается на слух из-за неправильного произношения многих звуков и многочисленных фонематических ошибок. Выступающему не удалось ответить на большинство вопросов аудитории.

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Материалы для текущего контроля

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 1

Money

The work which people undertake provides them with money. People buy essential commodities with money. All values in the economic system are measured in terms of money. Our goods and services are sold for money, and that money is in its turn exchanged for other goods and services. Coins are adequate for small transactions, while paper notes are used for general business. Originally, a valuable Metal (gold, silver or copper) served as a constant store of value, and even today the American dollar is technically backed by the store of gold which the US government maintains. Because gold has been universally regarded as a very valuable metal, national currencies were for many years judged in terms of the so called "gold standard". Nowadays national currencies are considered to be as strong as the national economies which support them. The value of money is basically its value as a medium of exchange or as economists put it, its "purchasing power". This purchasing power is dependent on supply and demand. The demand of money is reckonable as the quantity needed to effect business transactions. The demand for money is related to the rapidity with which the business is done. The supply of money is the actual amount in notes and coins available for business purposes. If too much money is available, its value decreases. This condition is known as "inflation".

Read and answer the following questions

1. What is money used for?
2. Which value does money have?
3. What is inflation?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 2

Functions of money

People accept money in exchange for goods and services. But the role of money depends on the state of development of an economy. Money has become an essential element of economies based on the division of labour, in which individuals have specialized in certain activities and enterprises have focused on manufacturing specific goods and rendering specific services. In order to make transactions as simple and efficient as possible, the introduction of a generally accepted medium of exchange suggested itself.

Money performs the function of a medium of exchange or means of payment with goods being exchanged for money and money for goods. At the same time it also acts

as a unit of account.

Money is a store of value, as part of an individual's income may be set aside for future consumption.

These three functions of money - medium of exchange, unit of account and store of value – can only be fulfilled if there is great confidence in its stability of value. Safeguarding monetary stability is the primacy task of the central banks all over the world. Moreover, the central bank has the function of regulating the money supply in order to guarantee a smooth functioning of the monetary system.

Read and answer the following questions

1. What do people accept as money?
2. What are three main functions of money?

Практическое задание № 3

Organisation Of The European System Of Central Banks (ESCB)

The ESCB is composed of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks (NCBs) of the European Union member states. In accordance with the ESCB Statute, the primary of the ESCB is to maintain the price stability.

The basic tasks to be carried out by the ESCB are:

- to define and implement the monetary policy;
- to conduct foreign exchange operations;
- to hold and manage the official foreign reserves of the Member States;

And to promote the smooth operation of payment systems.

In addition, the ESCB contributes to the smooth conduct of policies relating to supervision of credit institutions and the stability of the financial system. It also has an advisory role on matters which fall within its field of competence. Finally, in order to undertake the tasks the ESCB, the ECB shall collect the necessary statistical information.

Read and answer the following questions

1. Define the notion ESCB
2. What is the Russian national currency?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 4

A financial audit is the examination of financial records and reports of a company or organisation, in order to verify that the figures in the financial reports are relevant, accurate, and complete. The general focus is to ensure the reported financial statements fairly represent a company's stated condition for the firm's stakeholders. These stakeholders will be interested parties, such as stockholders, employees, regulators, and the like. Doing a financial audit is called the "attest" function. The general purpose is for an independent party (the CPA firm) to provide written assurance (the audit report)

that financial reports are "fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles". Because of major accounting scandals (failure by CPA firms to detect widespread fraud), assessing internal control procedures has increased in magnitude as a part of financial audits. Financial audits are typically done by external auditors (accountancy firms). Many organizations, including most very large organizations, also employ or hire internal auditors, who do not attest to financial reports. Internal auditors often assist external auditors, and, in theory, since both do internal control work, their efforts should be coordinated.

Read and answer the following questions

1. What is a financial audit?
2. What is the general purpose of audit?
3. What typically does financial audits?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 5

Their first appearance was probably in Asia in the 7th century BC. And whether these coins were used as money in the modern sense has also been questioned. To determine the earliest use of money, we need to define what we mean by money. We will return to this issue shortly. But with any reasonable definition the first use of money is as old as human civilization. The early Persians deposited their grain in state or church granaries. The receipts of deposit were then used as methods of payment in the economies. Thus, banks were invented before coins. Ancient Egypt had a similar system, but instead of receipts they used orders of withdrawal - thus making their system very close to that of modern checks. In fact, during Alexander the Great's period, the granaries were linked together, making checks in the 3rd century BC more convenient than British checks in the 1980s. However, money is older than written history. Recent anthropological and linguistic research indicates that not only is money very old, but its origin has little to do with trading, thus contradicting another common myth. Rather, money was first used in a social setting. Probably at first as a method of punishment.

Read and answer the following questions

1. Are the concepts of money and coinage the same?
2. How old is the first money?
3. What did early Stone Age men use as money?
4. Where and when did the first bank notes appear?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 6

An essential characteristic of capitalism is the institution of rule of law in establishing and protecting private property, including, most notably, private ownership

of the means of production. Private property was embraced in some earlier systems legal systems such as in ancient Rome, but protection of these rights was sometimes difficult, especially since Rome had no police. Such and other earlier system often forced the weak to accept the leadership of a strong patron or lord and pay him for protection. It has been argued that a strong formal property and legal system made possible a) greater independence; b) clear and provable protected ownership; c) the standardization and integration of property rules and property information in the country as a whole; d) increased trust arising from a greater certainty of punishment for cheating in economic transactions; e) more formal and complex written statements of ownership that permitted the easier assumption of shared risk and ownership in companies, and the insurance of risk; f) greater availability of loans for new projects, since more things could be used as collateral for the loans; g) easier and more reliable information regarding such things as credit history and the worth of assets; h) an increased standardization and transferability of statements documenting the ownership of property, which paved the way for structures such as national markets for companies and the easy transportation of property through complex networks of individuals and other entities. All of these things enhanced economic growth.

Read and answer the following questions

1. What is an important feature of capitalism?
2. Is capitalism the only system embracing private property?
3. Give your definition to the term "intellectual property".

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 7

One of the primary objectives in a social system in which commerce and property have a central role is to promote the growth of capital. The standard measures of growth are Gross Domestic Product or GDP, capacity utilization, and 'standard of living'. The ability of capitalist economies to increase and improve their stock of capital was central to the argument which Adam Smith advanced for a free market setting production, price and resource allocation. It has been argued that GDP per capita was essentially flat until the industrial revolution and the emergence of the capitalist economy, and that it has since increased rapidly in capitalist countries. It has also been argued that a higher GDP per capita promotes a higher standard of living, including the adequate or improved availability of food, housing, clothing, health care, reduced working hours and freedom from work for children and the elderly. These are reduced or unavailable if the GDP per capita is too low, so that most people are living a marginal existence. Economic growth is, however, not universally viewed as an unequivocal good. The downside of such growth is referred to by economists as the 'externalization of costs'. Among other things, these effects include pollution, the disruption of traditional living patterns and cultures, the spread of pathogens, wars over resources or market access, and the creation of underclasses.

Read and answer the following questions

1. What are the standard measures of economic growth?
2. What are the side effects of economic growth?
3. What did the recent natural disasters prove?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 8**Competition**

All businesses produce goods and services and seek profits. And they all compete with other businesses in doing so. -Competition is universal in the world of business. Businesses do not compete only in selling things. They compete for labour, capital, and natural resources. If a business is going to survive in the face of competition, it needs a constant flow of new ideas. It needs managers who are good at developing new products, finding new ways to reduce costs, and thinking of new ways to make products attractive to consumers. In the 1960s Xerox had a virtual monopoly on producing copying machines because the company had major patents. Rivals like Kodak, Canon, and 3M spent huge amounts of money on getting new patents. They succeeded in obtaining new patents, and now Xerox is just one among many competitors in the copier market.

Read and answer the following questions

1. What do all businesses produce?
2. What is competition?
3. What does a businessman need to develop new products?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 9**Supply and Demand**

The backbone of any economy are producers. They are represented by enterprises or firms. The aim of producers is to supply goods and services, seek profits, and compete successfully with one another. To create the goods and services they sell, producers transform inputs into outputs. Three factors of production are needed to make goods and services. They are labour, capital, and natural resources. Every economy faces the problem of what, how and for whom to produce. In market economies the problem is solved by the market thanks to the law of supply and demand. The law states that the imbalances in the market between the quantity of the goods that buyers want to purchase and the quantity that producers want to sell tend to be corrected by changes in prices. Other things being equal, people tend to increase their purchases of a good or service when its price goes down, and to cut back on purchases when prices go up. Producers tend to respond to a rise in price by increasing their output. Together, changes in supply and demand act to correct temporary shortages or surpluses. When there is a shortage, producers see a chance to increase the supply and to make an extra

profit. Whenever people who are willing to sell a commodity contact people willing to buy it, a market for that commodity is created. In a perfect market, buyers and sellers are numerous and competition is completely free. In some markets there may only be one seller or a very limited number of sellers to offer goods and services. Such a situation is called a "monopoly".

Read and answer the following questions

1. What is the backbone of economy?
2. What are three main factors of production?
3. What is the monopoly?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 10

The Nation's Economy

The economy of the country is like a machine which provides us with things we need, i.e. goods and services. The economy creates the wealth of the country. The better it works the better off are the people.

The government through its economic policy plays an important role in the control of the economy machine. The major branches of economic policy are fiscal and monetary policies. Fiscal policy is concerned with taxes and government spending activities. Monetary policy is concerned with controlling the supply of money and credit.

A nation's economy can be divided into three sectors of activity. The primary sector deals with extraction of minerals, agriculture, fishing, and forestry. Processing of the primary sector materials and production of manufactured goods is the field of the manufacturing sector. The service sector provides services of various kinds such as transportation, distribution, catering as well as financial services and tourism. The role of the manufacturing sector in the advanced industrialised countries is decreasing while the service sector is becoming more important.

Read and answer the following questions

1. What does the economy create?
2. Which role does the government play?
3. Which sector deals with agriculture?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 11

"In God we trust, all others we audit". This quote sums up a basic viewpoint of some professionals towards auditing. Auditing has existed in one form or another since ancient times. Records show that auditing activity was part of early life in Babylonia, China, Greece, and Rome. One ancient meaning for the word "auditor" was a "hearer or listener". In Rome, auditors heard transactions as they took place. They observed the events as they happened and were able to recount the responsibilities and obligations

to which each party was bound. Modern auditing, as defined by the American Accounting Association, is a systematic process of objectively obtaining and evaluating evidence regarding assertions about economic actions and events to ascertain the degree of correspondence between those assertions and established criteria and communicating the results to interested users. An examination of the definition of auditing reveals that there are three key aspects of the definition. First, auditing is not an activity which can be performed in a haphazard manner, it is a systematic process based on logic and reasoning. Second, during an examination of financial statements the auditor objectively obtains and evaluates evidence regarding assertions about economic actions and events embodied in the financial statements to ascertain the degree of correspondence between those assertions and established criteria. In the audit of financial statements prepared by a company, the established criteria are generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). That is, the financial statements must be prepared in accordance with GAAP. Consequently, the auditor must obtain and evaluate evidence to determine whether the assertions (the elements of the financial statements) meet the established criteria (GAAP).

Read and answer the following questions

1. What did auditors do in the ancient Rome?
2. What is the essence of the modern auditing?
3. What are the three key aspects of the definition of auditing?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 12

Franchise

What is a franchise? A franchise is a right granted to an individual or group to market a company's goods or services within a certain territory or location. Some examples of today's popular franchises are McDonald's, Subway, Domino's Pizza, and the UPS Store. There are many different types of franchises. Many people associate only fast food businesses with franchising. In fact, there are over 120 different types of franchise businesses available today, including automotive, cleaning & maintenance, health & fitness, financial services, and pet-related franchises, just to name a few. If you are thinking about buying into a franchise system, it is important that you understand exactly how franchising works, what fees are involved, and what is expected of you from the franchise company. An individual who purchases and runs a franchise is called a "franchisee." The franchisee purchases a franchise from the "franchisor." The franchisee must follow certain rules and guidelines already established by the franchisor, and in most cases the franchisee must pay an ongoing franchise royalty fee, as well as an up-front, one-time franchise fee to the franchisor. Franchising has become one of the most popular ways of doing business in today's marketplace. In most states you cannot drive three blocks without seeing a nationally recognized franchise company.

Read and answer the following questions

1. What is the franchisee?
2. How many types of franchise business?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 13

The pursuit and realization of profit is an essential characteristic of capitalism. Profit is derived by selling a product for more than the cost required to produce or acquire it. Some consider the pursuit of profit to be the essence of capitalism. Sociologist and economist, Max Weber, says that "capitalism is identical with the pursuit of profit, and forever renewed profit, by means of conscious, rational, capitalistic enterprise". However, it is not a unique characteristic for capitalism, some practiced profitable barter and monetary profit has been known since antiquity. Opponents of capitalism often protest that private owners of capital do not remunerate laborers the full value of their production but keep a portion as profit, claiming this to be exploitative. However, defenders of capitalism argue that when a worker is paid the wage for which he agreed to work, there is no exploitation, especially in a free market where no one else is making an offer more desirable to the worker; that "the full value of a worker's production" is based on his work, not on how much profit is created, something that depends almost entirely on factors that are independent of the worker's performance; that profit is a critical measure of how much value is created by the production process; that the private owners are the ones who should decide how much of the profit is to be used to increase the compensation of the workers (which they often do, as bonuses); and that profit provides the capital for further growth and innovation.

Read and answer the following questions

1. How can profit be derived?
2. Is the pursuit of profits a unique characteristic of capitalism?
3. What do defenders of capitalism think the value of a worker's production is based on?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 14

Since individuals typically earn their incomes from working for companies whose requirements are constantly changing, it is quite possible that at any given time not all members of a country's potential work force will be able to find an employer that needs their labor. This would be less problematic in an economy in which such individuals had unlimited access to resources such as land in order to provide for themselves, but when the ownership of the bulk of its productive capacity resides in relatively few hands, most individuals will be dependent on employment for their economic well-being. It is typical for true capitalist economies to have rates of unemployment that fluctuate between 3% and 15%. Some economists have used the term "natural rate of unemployment" to describe this phenomenon.

Depressed or stagnant economies have been known to reach unemployment rates as high as 30%, while events such as military mobilization (a good example is that of World War II) have resulted in just 1-2% unemployment, a level that is often termed "full employment". Typical unemployment rates in Western economies range between 5% and 10%. Some economists consider that a certain level of unemployment is necessary for the proper functioning of capitalist economies.

Read and answer the following questions

1. What is the natural rate of unemployment?
2. What sort of events can lead to full employment?
3. How can minimum wage laws affect unemployment rates?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 15

Economics (from the Greek "household management") is a social science that studies the production, distribution, trade and consumption of goods and services. Economics, which focuses on measurable variables, is broadly divided into two main branches: microeconomics, which deals with individual agents, such as households and businesses, and macroeconomics, which considers the economy as a whole, in which case it considers aggregate supply and demand for money, capital and commodities. Aspects receiving particular attention in economics are resource allocation, production, distribution, trade, and competition. Economic logic is increasingly applied to any problem that involves choice under scarcity or determining economic value. Mainstream economics focuses on how prices reflect supply and demand, and uses equations to predict consequences of decisions. The fundamental assumption underlying traditional economic theory is the utility-maximizing rule.

Read and answer the following questions

1. What is the definition of economics?
2. What are the two main branches of economics?
3. Which aspects receive particular attention in economics?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 16

Темы: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America. Grammar: Gerund, Participle I, Participle II

Task 1. Choose the correct word in brackets. Write down the sentences and translate them in a written form

1. The book (written /writing) by him was not interesting.
2. Do you know the boy (coming/come) towards us?
3. The question (discussing/discussed) at the meeting is very urgent.
4. (Having traveled/Traveling) about the UK for a month he returned home.
5. (Living/having lived) in London we often went sightseeing.
6. (Staying/To stay) at the international hotels such as the Hilton make tourist enjoy a real comfort.

Task 2. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Переходя дорогу, будьте осторожны.
2. Преподаватель внимательно прочитал переводы, выполненные студентами.
3. Сдав экзамены, Алекс решил отдохнуть где-нибудь в горах Шотландии.

Task3. Read the text and ask 5 different types of questions to it in the written form.

King Henry VIII of England had six wives. He divorced two of them, executed two of them, one died while she was giving birth to a child and the last one lived on after Henry died.

Anne Boleyn was the king's second wife. When Henry married Ann, he was deeply in love with her, but soon things changed. The king was getting old and wanted a son to reign after his death. Unfortunately, Ann gave birth to a daughter. Henry became angry with her and ordered soldiers to imprison her in the Tower of London and later to chop off her head.

There are many stories about the ghost of Anne Boleyn. Every year on the anniversary of her execution, Anne's ghost returned to Blickling Hall, the place where she was born. One resident of this house said that he saw her sitting in a coach and holding her head on her knee. Four horses pulling the coach and a coachman were headless too.

Anne's Boleyn ghost also appeared in the Tower of London, where she was a prisoner before her execution.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 17

Тема: Образование (Education). Grammar: Complex Object (сложное дополнение)

Task1. Choose the correct word in brackets. Write down the sentences and translate them in the written form

1. We (believed/believing) formal education to be instruction given at different kinds of schools, colleges, universities.
2. Oliver lay (covered/covering) with mud and dust (bleeding/having bleed) from the wound.
3. At that moment (supporting/supported) himself with a stick a stout old gentleman walked into the room.
4. The third and the largest painting was the last work (doing/done) by the artist.
5. (Having failed/Failing) to get into the college, she began to work for a small firm.
6. I don't like you (talk/to talk) like that.

Task 2. Translate the sentences into English using the Complex Object.

1. Я надеюсь, что Элис встретит нас в аэропорту.
2. Организаторы конференции ожидали, что все участники придут вовремя.
3. Преподаватель хотел, чтобы студенты выбрали темы презентаций как можно скорее.
4. Родители Маргарет хотели, чтобы она поступила в медицинский колледж.

Task 3. Read the text and write down 5 different types of questions to it.

The early days of Oxford

There is proof that schools existed at Oxford as soon as the early 12th century. By the end of that century a university was well developed. The University had no buildings in its early years; lectures were given in other halls and churches. The different colleges of Oxford were originally houses for poor men of science.

During the early history of Oxford its reputation was based on theology and the liberal arts. But it supported the development of physical sciences. Roger Bacon made his scientific experiments and lectured at Oxford from 1247 to 1257. In the early 16th century the title of a professor was brought in and at the end of the 17th century the interest in scientific studies increased.

Since that time Oxford has traditionally had the highest reputation for knowledge and instructions in classics, theology and political science.

The first women's college at Oxford, Lady Margaret Hall, appeared in 1878, and women were allowed to become members of the University in 1920. In the 20th century Oxford curriculum was modernized. Science was studied more seriously and professionally and at that time many new faculties appeared with ones for modern languages, political science and economics.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 18

Тема: Наука и технология (Science and Technology. Grammar: Complex Subject.)

Task 1. Choose the correct word and translate the sentences.

1. Science ... to be the broad field of knowledge that deals with facts and the relationship among these facts.

- a) believes b) to believes c) is believed

2. You ... to enter this college.

- a) are unlikely b) are like c) to like

3. He ... to come to the conference.

- a) is sure b) sure c) surely

4. Tim Berner-Lee, the inventor of the World Wide Web ... to have been awarded The Millennium Technology Prize.

- a) is known b) know c) knowing

5. I would have written the composition long ago, if you ... disturbed me.

- a) didn't b) hadn't c) haven't

6. Albert Michelson is known ... the speed of light as a fundamental constant and won Nobel Prize for Physics.

- a) established b) to establish c) establish

Task 2. Translate the sentences into English using the Complex Subject.

1. Известно, что Альфред Нобель стал полноценным химиком в 16 лет.

2. Говорят, что многие ученые подтверждают теорию Большого взрыва ("The Big Bang Theory").

3. Кажется, что он знает много об энергосберегающих технологиях.

Task3. Read the text

The Mark I Computer

In 1944 in the United States, International Business Machines (IBM) built a machine in cooperation with scientists working at Harvard University under the direction of Prof. Aiken. The machine called Mark I Automatic Sequence-Controlled Calculator, was built to perform calculations for the ManhattanProject, which led to the development of atomic bomb. It was the largest electromechanical calculator ever built. It used over 3000 electrically actuated switches to control its operations. Although its operations were not controlled electronically, Aiken's machine is often classified as a computer because its instructions, which were entered by means of a punched paper tape, could be altered. The computer could create ballistic tables used by naval artillery. The relay computer had its problems. Since relays are electromechanical devices, the switching contacts operate by means of electromagnets and spring. They are slow, very noisy and consume a lot of power.

Task 4. Answer the questions to the text in the written form

1. What machine was built in IBM in 1944?
2. Who was at the head of its building?
3. How the machine was called?
4. With what object did IBM and scientists build Mark I?
5. How were instructions entered Aiken's machine?
6. What are the problems of the relay computer?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 19

Тема: Arts (Искусство). Grammar: Subjunctive Mood (Сослагательное наклонение).

Task 1. Choose the correct word and translate the sentences.

1. He ... take you to the concert tomorrow, if he has a spare ticket.
a) will b) would c) -
2. I would have written the composition long ago, if you ... disturbed me.

- a) didn't b) hadn't c) haven't

3. Theatre includes every form of ... from the circus to the play.

- a) plot b) playwright c) entertainment

4. I have been twice to the State Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow and once to the ... in St Petersburg.

- a) National Gallery b) Laure c) Hermitage

5. Opera combines ... and orchestral music with drama.

- a) dancing b) lightning c) singing

6. Film "Gone with the wind" won eight Academy Awards, including an award for the best ... of the year.

- a) artist a) player c) actress

7. Hollywood is called the centre of making

- a) film stars b) singers c) producers

8.

Task 2. Translate into English and write down the sentences.

1. Что бы ты сделал(а), если бы выиграл(а) миллион долларов?
2. Мы не опоздали бы на поезд, если бы взяли такси.
3. Как бы я хотел жить у моря!

Task 3. Read the text and translate it in a written form.

The Beatles

It was the 1960s in Liverpool, England. Four young men were making a new majestic sound differed from jazz and blues. They called the Beatles, and their lovely music quickly travelled to America and all over the world.

They did not have their first hit until 1962. They first came to the USA in 1964. They were met at the airport by thousands of screaming American teenagers. The Beatles were so popular that they were attacked everywhere they went around the world. The effect they had on their fans was known as "Beatlemania".

The group perform on the TV show on 9 February watched about 74 million viewers. This time became known in America as the "British Invasion".

Their albums were named as the greatest albums of all over the times by Rolling Stone Magazine. They were also named the most influential artists of all time,

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 20

Тема: Tourism .Грамматика: Adverbs (наречия)

Task1.

a) Open the brackets and choose the correct form.

- 1.I did not sleep very (good/well) last night.
- 2.I was (angry/angrily) at he was said.
- 3.We travelled (comfortable/comfortably).
- 4.The two sisters were depressed (different/differently).
5. It is (sad/sadly) that you have been ill such a long time.

b) Write down the sentences, putting the adverbs in the right place.

1. She is late (never).
2. I write to him (often), but he answers my letters(seldom).
3. It was late in the day, and the sun had disappeared (already).
4. He was able to carry his trunk (hardly).
5. I have money to go on holiday (enough).

Task 2. Choose the correct word and fill in the gaps

- 1.The ... tries to give a meal to people who are in a hurry.
a) cafe b) fast food c) restaurant
- 2.Dentist say ... spoil our teeth.
a) tea b) coca cola c) juice
- 3.Bees interest people a lot for sweet ... they produce.
a) honey b)sugar c) ingredients
- 4.Women have four times as many ... problems as men because of high heels.
a) heart b)weight c) foot
- 5.The Egyptian knew about the law of blood circulation and the function of heart and ... 6000 years ago.
a) intellect b) brain c) head
- 6.Each football team tries to ... a goal to his opponents
a) put b) throw c) score

7. We call the instructor of a team a
a) captain b) tutor c) coach
8. ... is a Russian martial art and combat sport.
a) curling b) sambo c) boxing
9. ... is a negative feeling that stops you being happy and relaxed.
a) sleep b) doubt c) stress
10. To deal with the stress you should go for a walk, do exercise especially ...
a) jumping b) diving c) yoga

Task 3. Read the text and translate it in a written form.

Exercise is in fashion. Everybody wants to be fit, feel good, look slim and stay young. It started with jogging. Millions of Americans put on their new coloured sports shoes and fashionable jogging suits and ran through the parks or along the streets for half an hour a day. Then the joggers got the marathon craze.

Popular marathons are now held everywhere. Lots of people want to see if they can run 42 kms and do it faster than everyone else. The big city marathons in London and New York, are important sporting events. Television cameras and newspapers report them in detail. Some remarkable people take part in the marathons: seventy-five-year-old grandparents and even invalids in wheelchairs.

Taking exercise is only one part of keeping fit. Books and magazines about slimming are bestsellers these days. Some people eat nothing but fruit for two or three days a week! It sounds terrible.

Task 4. Ask 5 five different types of questions to the text and write them down.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 21

Тема: Trade and Shopping. (Торговля и шопинг). Grammar: Prepositions (предлоги). Conjunctions (союзы)

Task 1. Choose the correct word.

Part A (grammar)

- 1.He didn't call me ... late in the evening.
a) till
b) until
c) but
- 3.The prices rose ... the growing inflation.
a) for
b) due to
c) whilst
- 4.... we had no money left, we had to travel hitch-hiking back home.
a)Since
b)Because of
c)Due to
5. We enjoyed the trip ... all the difficulties at the very beginning.
a) due to
b) despite
c) because
- 6.She's brought her earlier recordings ... we would be able to have a full picture.
a)because
b) therefore
c) in order
- 7.I'm going to stay ... we hear from them.
a) since
b) before
c) unless
- 8.She is smiling ... she had a surprise for us.
a) as if
b)though
c) because

Part 2(lexical)

9. Our Earth is our ...
a)flat
b)home
c)apartment

10. When the temperature falls below zero, we say it is...

- a) freezing
- b) drizzling
- c) melting

11. Our environment must be...

- a) clean
- b) dirty
- c) polluted

12. At present about ten hundred species are almost

- a) survive
- b) damaged
- c) extinct

13. Whales communicate with each other with ... sounds

- a) low-pitched
- b) high-pitched
- c) hoarse

14. To save our planet we must use ... technologies.

- a) oxygen
- b) various
- c) energy-saving

15. ... protect our planet from radiation.

- a) ozone layer
- b) oxygen
- c) clouds

16. The electricity generated by ... costs the least.

- a) coal
- b) gas
- c) nuclear power

Task 2. Read the text and translate it in a written form

Green Cities

Cities consume too much energy. State-of-the-art environmental technologies reduce consumption and even make carbon dioxide-free cities possible. And the

champion is: Copenhagen. Denmark's capital is Europe's most eco-friendly city. This fact was confirmed in the European Green City Index, a study conducted by the Economist Intelligence Unit in cooperation with Siemens that took at 30 cities throughout the continent. In general, Scandinavian cities earn the highest rankings in the index. The annual energy consumption of residential buildings in Copenhagen, at 554 megajoules per square meter, is the lowest of the 30 cities in the survey.

However, the city's administration is not resting on the laurels and plans to turn Copenhagen with its 528,000 residents into a carbon dioxide-neutral city by the year 2025. Other cities have similar goals: Munich, Germany, for example, intends to cut dioxide emissions in half by 2030.

Task 3. Ask 5 different types of questions to the text and write them down.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 22

Тема: Healthy Lifestyle (Здоровый образ жизни)

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the blanks, choosing the proper words:

according, fact, people, shown, wrong, forward, cigarettes, problems, than, saves, addictive, services, crime, also, dangerous, health

Legalize Cannabis?

There has been much debate about drugs recently, and are very concerned about the arguments put in support of new, more liberal laws. Cannabis is no harmful than But tests have that average joint contains moretwenty times the amount of cancer-causing agents than cigarettes. Moreover, it is a well-known that heavy users develop acute mental..... and dependency on the drug. Preventing people from buying cannabis ultimately money for the health and social, as well as saving lives.

To conclude, legalizing a drug which is is not irresponsible but very

Task 2. Make up 6 questions (general, special and disjunctive) to the text.

Task 3. Answer the questions:

1. What is your favourite sport? Why?

2. What sport can you play well?
3. What sport do you hate? Why?
4. Who is your favourite sport personality or team? Which sport do they do/ play?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 23

Тема: Business World (Деловой мир)

Task 1. Complete sentences with the correct linker and translate them in a written form: *because / but / so*

1. It is a difficult time for the industry.....our company is still growing.
2. The motivation of the sales staff is now increasingwe bought some new company cars.
3. Sales are fallingmanagement does not seem very worried about it.
4. Sales were not as good as they had hoped they launched a marketing campaign.
5. The best option is to buy new machinery the old machines are always breaking down.
6. There is a steady growth in sales profits are not rising.
7. Local competition is extremely strong we are planning to buy out two local competitors.
8. We are planning to open a new store in New York next year we want a foothold in the US market.
9. We increased our market share considerably, our share price rose to an all-time high.
10. We were unable to finance the new project of severe cash flow problems.

Task 2. Make up general, special, alternative and disjunctive questions to the following sentences:

1. Oil pollution from refineries ruins resort and national parks.
2. The representative of Smart Equipment will visit us on Monday to demonstrate their new computer.

Task 3. Read the text and answer the questions.

Foreign Trade Zones (FTZ) are areas in the country that are treated as foreign territory. Foreign goods can be imported into these areas without payment of duties

imposed by the national government. These goods can then be sold and shipped from the FTS to other countries duty-free.

The advantage of FTZ is that it provides jobs for native workers and markets for goods produced in the country. There are now ninety seven such zones in the USA, for example. They are doing more than 7 billion dollars of business and create more than thirty thousand jobs. The most well-known are The Brooklyn Navy Yard (New York), Port Everglades (Florida), Del Rio (Texas). In Brooklyn Navy Yard over 150 firms do business. Many US workers there repackage goods for shipment to foreign markets. In other cases companies use an FTZ to delay customs duties on goods that are not ready yet for market. For example, a wine company in the New Orleans FTZ is aging its wine for future distribution.

1. What is a Free Trade Zone?
2. What is the major advantage of FTZ?
3. What are the most well-known FTZs in the USA?
4. What do workers do in the Brooklyn Navy yard?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 24

Тема My Future Profession (Моя будущая профессия). Согласование времен (Review).

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Choosing a Career

Choosing a future profession is one of the most important decisions in a person's life. If you spend eight hours a day five times a week at the place you hate, your whole life can be spoilt only because of your job.

So, it is a question of satisfaction with the career. Besides, a future income depends on the type of work a person will do. It should be enough to correspond to his needs and ambitions.

Those people who manage to choose a prosperous and satisfying career are lucky. But, most young people are not quick in making a right decision because they do not have enough life experience.

First, estimate your own abilities and talents. Most likely, your favourite subjects at school or your hobbies will build up a strong basis for your future professional field.

Secondly, it is good to ask for advice from working professionals and visiting them at work. Try to visit different places, compare what you see, analyze if it your cup of tea or not. Moreover, parents and teachers are always ready to help, ask them.

Finally, look inside yourself. See how ambitious you are, what kind of character and temper you have, what your tempo of life is. Your future job should be corresponding to your nature.

Professional preferences of school-leavers change from generation to generation. Scientific progress, fashion and economic situation in the country play a great role in choosing definite professions.

Modern teenagers want to be engineers, policemen, doctors, lawyers. Among the least popular are scientists, teachers, and artists.

Task 2. Find English equivalents in the text:

1. будущий доход
2. достаточный жизненный опыт
3. оценить свои способности
4. от поколения к поколению

Task 3. Choose the right variant.

1. I knew that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.
2. I know that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.
3. I knew that my sister ... (will have/would have/had) a problem soon.

4. He said he ... (lived/has lived/had lived) in Moscow since 2005.
5. She asks me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/been cancelled).
6. She asked me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/was cancelled).
7. Nobody knew what ... (will happen/would happen/happens) next.
8. Mike said that he ... (hasn't met/didn't meet/hadn't met) Helen since they parted.
9. Kelly said that she ... (didn't want/doesn't want/hadn't wanted) to wear her hat.
10. We didn't expect that he ... (showed/will show/would show) us the film.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 25

Тема Знаменитые люди. Времена пассивного залога (Review).

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin is a Russian statesman and politician, acting President of the Russian Federation and Supreme Commander of the Russian Armed forces.

He was born on October 1, 1952, in Leningrad, Russia in ordinary family of workers. He was the only child in a family. They were not rich and lived in a communal apartment with other people.

As Putin had got a law degree in 1975, he joined the KGB, the security force of the former Soviet Union. Then he been working in the KGB for 15 years, not only in Russia, but also in Germany. In 1983 he got married Lyudmila Shkrebneva and got two daughters. However, he is divorced today.

For the first time he became a president of Russian Federation in 2000.

Many people believe that the President conducts a very competent foreign policy, trying to reduce some tension between Russia and other countries that arises due to various reasons, but the President's domestic policy is very weak. Unfortunately, the number of rich people and oligarchs as well as the poor is growing, and the economy is falling. However, the President as a head of Government periodically offers various solutions to help the population: hotlines, social packages, demographic programs, etc.

Task 2. Find English equivalents in the text :

1. государственный деятель
2. главнокомандующий
3. оставить должность
4. внутренняя политика

Task 3. Choose the right variant.

1. Guernica ... by Picasso.
 - a) has painted
 - b) is painted
 - c) painted
2. The parcel ... yet.
 - a) has not been delivered
 - b) has not delivered
 - c) have not yet been delivered
3. Alpha Romeo cars ... in Italy.
 - a) made
 - b) make

- c) are made
4. The thief.....last night.
- a) has been arrested
 - b) was arrested
 - c) had been arrested
5. The announcementtomorrow.
- a) will be made
 - b) will make
 - c) is made
6. Earlier this evening an earthquake hit Cairo, Egypt. Many people
- a) killed
 - b) are killed
 - c) have been killed
- a) Every year thousands of people..... in traffic accidents.
- a) has been injured
 - b) has injured
 - c) are injured
7. The city by the fascists during the war.
- a) had been destroyed
 - b) destroyed
 - c) was destroyed

8. Emergency teams all over the city.

a) already has set up

b) already have been set up

c) have already been set up

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 26

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Укажите залог.

1. The storm destroyed the house.
2. The house was destroyed.
3. We usually do exercises in class.
4. Oral exercises are usually done in class.
5. They built this church in 1815.
6. This church was built in 1815.
7. Bananas are grown in Africa.
8. The great collection is kept in Mr. Crane's house.

2. Замените действительный залог страдательным.

1. Many people attended this lecture.
2. He will leave the ticket on the table.
3. People speak English in many countries.
4. An actor killed President Abraham Lincoln.
5. They grow bananas in Africa.
6. The teacher gave the student much work.

3. Выбрать глаголы в действительном или страдательном залоге.

1. The architect (was built / built) many beautiful bridges in town.
2. They (study/are studied) the properties of this material.
3. He (influenced / was influenced) by his friends.
4. He (reconstructed/was reconstructed) an old church in our town.
5. He (was caught/caught) by police yesterday.
6. The manager (gave/was given) an interesting work by the President.

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Кофе выращивают в Бразилии.
2. Масло делают из молока.
3. Сказки читают взрослые и дети.
4. Книга была написана в 1924 году.
5. В футбол играют круглый год.

6. Письма были оставлены на столе.

5. Замените действительный залог страдательным.

1. The girl has put all the books into the bookcase.
2. They will hand in the homework tomorrow.
3. People speak English in many countries.
4. He stole a lot of money from the shop.
5. They broke the window last week
6. She always invites me to her dinner parties

6. Употребите нужную форму страдательного залога.

1. I don't know when the news conference (a. will be held, b. is held, c. would be held).
2. She did not follow the advice she (a. was given, b. was being given, c. had been given).
3. This museum usually (a. has been closed, b. is being closed, c. is closed) in winter.

7. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. I asked my uncle: "How long did you stay in the Crimea?" 2. I said to Becky: "What kind of book has your friend brought you?" 3. I said to her: "Can you give me their address?" 4. "Tom, go to bed," said his mother. 5. "Don't play in the street," said the man to the boys. 6. I saw my friend at the stadium yesterday," said Johnny to his mother. 7. My uncle said to us: "I buy several newspapers every day." 8. Nick said to his friend: "Will you stay at the 'Hilton'?"

8. Переведите на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

Surgutneftegas is a huge Russian oil company. It carries out prospecting, gas and oil field construction and development, oil and gas production and marketing. It prides itself in a flexible, long-term development strategy and the use of state-of-art technology. It takes its name from the territory in Western Siberia, where oil and gas production began in the mid-1960s. The company produces one-third of all gas produced by Russian companies. It is active in social and charitable causes, having funded the restoration of some masterpieces in the State Tretyakov Gallery, and supporting the Vakhtangov Moscow State Academic Theatre, and Academic Maly Theatre in St. Petersburg.

9. Answer the questions on the text.

1. Is Surgutneftegas a small Russian oil company?
2. What does this company carry out?
3. When did they begin oil and gas production?
4. The company produces one-third of all gas produced by Russian companies, doesn't it?
5. What theatres does it support?

Критерии оценки:

Отлично— 100% - 76% правильно выполненных заданий

Хорошо – 51% - 75 % правильно выполненных заданий

Удовлетворительно – 26% - 50% правильно выполненных заданий

Неудовлетворительно – менее 25% правильно выполненных заданий

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Комплект контрольных заданий

Задания по темам: Знакомство. Речевой этикет. Мой рабочий день.

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, поставив предложенное прилагательное в нужной степени.

1. Jill's a far _____ (intelligent) person than my brother.
2. Kate was the _____ (practical) of the family.
3. Greg felt _____ (bad) yesterday than the day before.
4. This wine is the _____ (good) I've ever tasted.
5. Jack was the _____ (tall) of the two.
6. Jack is the _____ (clever) of the three brothers.
7. If you need any _____ (far) information, please contact our head office.
8. The sinking of Titanic is one of _____ (famous) shipwreck stories of all time.
9. Please, send the books back without _____ (far) delay.
10. The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the _____ (rich) in the world.
11. Could you come a bit _____ (early) tomorrow?
12. I like this song _____ (well) than the previous one.
13. Which of these two performances did you enjoy _____ (much)?
14. The fire was put out _____ (quickly) than we expected.

Задание 2. Составьте из данных слов предложения. Переведите их.

1. some – the kitchen – I – for – want – furniture – to buy.
2. aren't – the table – cakes – on – there – on – any.
3. have – I - please – can – some – butter?
4. there – any – casinos – in – are – Berlin?
5. take – book – you – any – can – here.
6. lives – the west – Mary – somewhere – in.
7. something – talk – let's – else – about.
8. loves – our family – fish – in – nobody.
9. on TV – interesting – is – nothing – tonight - there.
10. anybody – my dictionary – take – can.

Задание 3. Поставьте фразы диалога в логическом порядке.

- Excuse me. Are you Mr. Hitchcock from Sydney?
- Pleased to meet you, Mr. Mason. So where shall we go now?

- Oh, you might be exhausted... Sorry, I completely forgot to introduce you Phillip Mason, our sales manager.
- How do you do! Thank you for coming to meet me. Have I kept you waiting?
- OK. It sounds good.
- I am Charles Atkinson from Telecom Systems. How do you do!
- Not at all. Your plane has arrived according to the timetable. Did you have a good flight?
- My idea is to go to the office from here first and have lunch there. It will take us about 40 minutes to get to the place.
- Yes, I am
- Yes, thank you. The trip was quite long and I was a bit airsick but I'm OK now.

Задания по темам: Речевой этикет в деловой корреспонденции. Запрос, предложение. Контракт.

Задание 1. Напишите следующие выражения с соответствующими предлогами.

2 o'clock, Friday, the morning, last Friday, night, Tuesday, March, 1st March, the afternoon, next Tuesday, 1980, Monday morning, this morning, the summer, every summer, my birthday, the weekend, 8.15, tomorrow evening, July, Friday night, 1804, 4th July, the spring, weekends, Christmas, New Year's Day, yesterday afternoon

Задание 2. Напишите вопросы так, чтобы подчеркнутая информация в предложениях была ответом на ваш вопрос.

1. I was on holiday in August. 2. We have English classes twice a week. 3. Martin did his job professionally. 4. My friend is learning to drive a car. 5. We know that man. 6. She was living in Paris when they met. 7. The train arrives at midnight. 8. There are eight students in our group. 9. They've got important information. 10. Last week she flew to Japan.

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Starting a Business

Michael Welch left school at 16 and started work in a garage as a car-tyre fitter. He quickly learnt about the car-tyre business and decided to set up his own mail-order company. He advertised in motoring magazines and sold high-performance specialist tyres. He knew very little about running a business so he took a college course to study aspects like financial management. His next step was to get a job with the tyre company Kwikfit where he got some experience.

His company, Blackcircles.com, allows customers to order tyres on the Internet

and get them fitted within a day. Its low-cost, speedy service has proved to be a success. Welch started in an office with a single desk which he rescued from a rubbish bin.

These days, Blackcircles.com is a thriving business and the company has built up a network of 970 franchise outlets. The company has set up a central call centre which phones every single customer to get feedback on the service. Recently the company has launched a specific web-based service for customers with fleets of cars and has added motorbike tyres to its range of over 20,000 tyres.

1. Where did Michael Welch start work?
2. What kind of business did he set up?
3. Did he know anything about running business?
4. Did he succeed in business? How?

Задания по темам: Экономические особенности стран изучаемого языка.

Задание 1. Расположите фразы в правильной последовательности, чтобы получился законченный диалог.

A: I will take advantage of your advice.

A: What does the government do to keep the economy at high level?

A: What is the economy of Great Britain mostly based on?

A: I heard you have been in Great Britain?

A: How interesting! Do you agree that Great Britain is one of the highly developed country?

A: But I know that in the UK there have been periods of growth and decline in the economy. What were the years of economical growth in Britain?

A: What manufacturing is less developed in Britain?

A: What makes the country self-sufficient in energy?

A: So you liked the trip?

B: Yes, they are. Small businesses are supported by the government.

B: Different services and manufacturing are well developed, while the agriculture does not take the leading place here.

B: Yes you are right. I was at an economic conference two weeks ago.

B: I agree. The economy is developed in the UK.

B: Speaking about the economy of Great Britain it should be mentioned that as in many other countries the economy of Britain is based mostly on private enterprises.

B: Britain has the possibility to use oil and natural gas from the North Sea and this makes the country self-sufficient in energy.

B: To keep the economy at high level the government controls the inflation and public spending and borrowing. Markets and promote enterprises are not left without attention.

B: 1981—1989 were the years of economical growth in Britain. But unfortunately as it often happens after the growing comes the recession. Only in 1992 the rate of inflation went down. Today we can say for sure that manufacturing production of Britain grows much faster than in any other industrial country.

B: Yes, I learned a lot of interesting things. I advise you to visit the UK too.

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст.

The economy

The word *economy* is the word we hear or read almost every day. For example, we may be told that the world economy is 'in the doldrums', or 'the European economy is making little progress out of recession', or 'the UK economy is beginning to recover', or 'the Scottish economy has held up relatively well during the recent recession'.

But what is meant by the economy? What is an economy? What happens in one? How does an economy work?

The economy is a social mechanism which answers these three questions. The economy means a system for the management, use and control of the money, goods and other resources of a country, community or household.

Задание 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты слов.

В состоянии застоя, спад, выздоравливать, относительно хорошо, управление, товары, ресурсы, община, домашнее хозяйство

Задания по темам: Типы бизнеса в Великобритании и США.

Задание 1. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово или словосочетание. Переведите предложения.

1. She will have finished her resume ... (on Monday/by Monday/last Monday).
2. The aircraft hasn't landed ... (yet/just/already).
3. We have lived in New York ... (since/from/for) three years.
4. ... (After/Already/Ago) they had eaten the cake, they cleared the table.
5. They will have decorated the Christmas tree ... (by the time/before/by then).
6. My uncle has ... (already/yet/ago) repaired his car.
7. I haven't met them ... (from/since/for) their wedding.
8. ... (By the time/Already/Just) the sun set, the farmers had already stopped working.
9. Have you ... (just/ever/yet) been married, Kelly?
- 10.... (When/How much/How long) has he known her?

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму пассивного залога.

1. I can't give you these articles. They (translate) now.
2. The letter (not write) tomorrow.
3. English (speak) all over the world.
4. She showed me the picture that (paint) by her husband.

5. My dress is clean now. It (wash).
6. All the questions on the paper must (answer).
7. These houses (build) in 1500.
8. Rugby (play) since 1845.
9. Flowers usually (sell) in the streets.
10. This film (discuss) at the next lesson.
11. It was very dark. Nothing could (see).
12. The UK (wash) by the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Ecological Problems

Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment.

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, giving him everything he needs: air to breathe, food to eat, water to drink, wood for building and fuel for heating his home. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that the resources of Nature had no end or limit.

With the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. They pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. Big cities suffer from smog. Cars with their engines have become the main source of polluting in industrial countries.

Vast forests are cut down everywhere for the needs of industries. As a result many kinds of animals, birds, fish and plants are disappearing nowadays.

The pollution of the air and the world's oceans and the thinning the ozone layer are the other problems arising from men's careless attitude to ecology.

Active measures should be taken to save the life on our planet. There is an international organization called Greenpeace which is doing much to preserve the environment.

1. Why are the wild animals in danger?
2. What climatic changes are the most threatening?
3. Is there any way to make our air cleaner?
4. What is Green Peace?
5. What are the main ecological problems?

Задания по темам: Регистрация предприятия. Слияния и поглощения.

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме (Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple)

1. What's the matter? Why he (to stop)?
2. My cousin (to look) for a job, but he (not to find) a job yet.
3. It (to be) impossible for her to feel at home here.
4. What you (to

study) now? 5. They just (to give) you a pay rise. 6. Sophie is busy. She (to knit) a sweater for her grandson. 7. He (to visited) that place many years ago.

8. While traveling in the Crimea I (to meet) your friend. 9. You (to go) to plant tomatoes this year? 10. Johnny, who finally (to find) a new job, (to give) a big party.

11. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early. 12. Where you (to spend) your holidays?

Задание 2. Превратите следующие предложения в косвенную речь, сделав все необходимые изменения.

1. Fred said: "I have invented a new computer program".
2. Mary said: "I will help my sister."
3. They told me: "We were really happy."
4. She said: "I live in a big apartment."
5. He told her: "I am going to the fish market."
6. Betty said: "I found my passport."
7. Mr. Ford said: "I don't like pork."
8. Little Tim told his mother: "I am sleepy."

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Public and private sectors in the UK

At the beginning of the 1980s there were many public corporations in the United Kingdom. They included British Coal, British Steel, the Post Office, British Telecom, the British Airports Authorities, British Rail and some others.

They were nationalized mostly by Labour government for political reasons, reflecting a desire to control and plan the economy in detail and a belief in the «tightness» of public ownership as an ideal.

Some corporations became public to be rescued from bankruptcy. Thus the governments saved thousands of jobs in those firms, so the taxpayer was saved from paying out large sums to unemployed people.

Very many public corporations later became private again. But some others are still publicly owned.

A special mention should be made of British Rail. Railway tracks make a natural monopoly of the state. At the same time different companies are allowed to operate competing services on the same tracks. Thus there is a natural monopoly in track ownership but not in operating trains.

1. Why did Labour government nationalize many public corporations?
2. Why did some corporations become public?
3. Is British Rail a monopoly?

Задания по темам: Управление компанией.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выберите утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста.

Bill White, an English businessman is a fine expert. He is in charge of a sales department of a car factory in Manchester. He has done very well there: little by little sales have increased. Many factory departments are using his new methods now. His work is very effective. He began his career when he was a University student. He was a very serious student. He was fond of psychology, mathematics, electronics and other things like these. The tutors spoke highly of him. They gave credit for his deep knowledge.

1. Bill White knows business very well.
2. He is in charge of a shoe department.
3. He studied very well at the University.
4. The factory sells more and more cars.
5. Bill wasn't interested in science at the University.

Задание 2. Найдите синонимы.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 9. products | 1) launch |
| 10. begin to produce | 2) place |
| 11. make better | 3) enable |
| 12. be, live | 4) goods |
| 13. space | 5) label |
| 14. dear | 6) boost |
| 15. increase, rise | 7) brand |
| 16. cost | 8) improve |
| | 9) listen |
| | 10) price |
| | 11) exist |
| | 12) expensive |

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки, используя сложное дополнение. Переведите.

1. I want (she) to be my wife.
2. My brother taught (I) to swim and dive.
3. They would like (we) to read aloud.
4. Bob advised (she) to stay for another week.
5. We expect (he) to arrive at noon.
6. I heard (you) open the door.

7. Dad always makes (I) go fishing with him every weekend.
8. Our parents expect (we) to stop quarreling.
9. Sara never lets (he) drive her car.
10. I saw (you) cross the street.

Задания для проведения текущей аттестации по темам: Рынок труда. Внешняя торговля.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему.

There are 3 types of economies: a command (planned) economy, a market economy and a mixed one. A mixed economy is a combination of market and planned economies. In mixed economies some resources are controlled by the government and other resources are used by demands of consumers. Technically, all economies of the world are mixed. Practically, in all economies the balance between market elements and planned elements is always changing. Some countries are nearer to command economies but others are nearer to free market. For example, Hong Kong has some state-controlled industry, Cuba has privately-owned and state -controlled firms.

So, in a mixed economy the government and private sectors interact in solving economic problems. State allocates money for education, science and health, while private firms produce cars, furniture, electrical items and other goods.

What do the underlined words from the text mean?

“one”

- 1) type 2) economy 3) command 4) market

“others”

- 1) economies 2) elements 3) countries 4) markets

Choose and copy sentences containing information from the text

1. All economies act together in any type of economy.
2. State gives allocations for health and furniture.
3. In economies the relation between the economic elements is always the same.
4. There are no private firms in Cuba.

Задание 2. Переведите предложения с причастиями на русский язык.

1. The girl riding the horse is my sister.
2. She hurt herself (while) riding a bicycle.
3. Going to the club, I met some of my friends.
4. Leaving the house, I noticed someone in the garden.
5. Arriving at the station, we hurried to the information bureau.
6. The pictures exhibited there are very expensive.
7. Not knowing what to do, I turned to Jack for advice.
8. I often think of my friends living in Paris.
9. I went to bed, not being able to work.

10. The story written by him is rather thrilling.

Задание 3. Найдите синонимы.

quarter	position, place
influence	differ
interact	act together
vary	1/4
location	affect
found	1/3
refuse	buy
one third	set up
	diagram
purchase	reject
pie chart	

Задания по темам: Банки. Источники финансирования предприятия.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выберите утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста.

Money is used for buying and selling goods. Modern world has a money economy, where paper notes and coins are used. But this has not always been true. In primitive times other systems of money were used, for example barter. Barter was a system of direct exchange of goods. Barter was not a good system because people's needs were not the same. They needed a more practical system of exchange. For it people used salt, tobacco, teeth; later metals were used as money in the form of coins. Coins are used now too.

1. Today paper money and coins are used.
2. Paper money and coins were used in primitive times.
3. Barter was a practical system of exchange.
4. Coin is a metal form of money.
5. In history there have been different forms of money.

Задание 2. Найдите русские эквиваленты слов.

advantage	обмен, валюта
the same	неофициальный
recession	спад
quotation	один

exchange	котировка (цены, курса, ставки)
stockbroker	преимущество
informal	все детали и подробности
once	акции
shares	фондовый брокер
calm	тот же самый
	товарная биржа
	спокойный
	достаточно
	однажды

Задание 3. Переведите на русский язык предложения, обращая внимание на герундий.

1) Let's start by looking at this table. 2) By considering the effects of price cuts we can calculate the price elasticity. 3) The author spoke about the principles for integrating economic and cultural values. 4) Some individuals intentionally allow mass copying of music from their computers. 5) Cambridge University Press devotes itself to printing and publishing literature on various subjects for students and researchers. 6) Understanding the difference between the Gerunds and Participles I will help you to understand the structure and hence the meaning of the sentence.

Критерии оценки:

Отлично– 100% - 76% правильно выполненных заданий

Хорошо – 51% - 75 % правильно выполненных заданий

Удовлетворительно – 26% - 50% правильно выполненных заданий

Неудовлетворительно – менее 25% правильно выполненных заданий

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Практическая работа

Темы: “Healthy way of living”, “Tourism”, “Trade and shopping”. Грамматический материал: Adverbs (наречия), Prepositions(предлоги), Conjunctions(союзы)).

Task 1. Choose the proper word and fill in the gaps.

Part A (Grammar)

1. She _____ packed her bags and left.
a) quickly b) interesting c) completely
2. They _____ didn't want us to know about the money.
a) quickly b) obviously c) thoughtfully
3. She said the train arrived at 2:00, but it _____ doesn't get here until 3:00.
a) hopefully b) definitely c) personally
4. _____, I won't be sorry to see him go.
a) Personally b) Definitely c) Completely
5. He was always taking days off, so _____, he lost his job.
a) really b) definitely c) surprisingly
6. The meeting was very long, but _____ they got what they wanted.
a) completely b) basically c) personally
7. She's gone to live in Thailand for a year. _____, she'll enjoy it.
a) Surprisingly b) Personally c) Hopefully

8. We don't have any of those designer jeans left. We're ... of stock right now but I ordered more and they should be here by next week.

- a) on b) under c) out

9. I went to the store ... foot yesterday. I really like taking short walks once in a while.

- a) in b) on c) out

10. Norman is ... a lot of pressure at work. He's responsible for planning the upcoming seminar as well as his regular duties.

- a) under b)out c) on

11. I need you to tell me what happened ... detail. I want to know exactly what took place, who was there with you and why it happened.

- a) in b) on c) out

12. I knew then it was something I wanted to do ... the rest of my life.

- a) for b) in c) over

13. London is the city ... I grew up.

- a) which b) where c)who

14. She is in love with Moscow and all that comes ... it.

- a) about b) to c) at d)with

15. I post a picture that looks ... the past.

- a) for b) to c) in

16. What an amazing view ... our breakfast table this morning here.

- a) away b) from c) out

Task 2. Express your opinion on online shopping in a written form (5- 7 sentences).

Task 3. Read the text and write down 5 different types of questions to the text.

What jeans do you wear?

Many people think that jeans are not only practical but very fashionable as well. This was not always so. Levi Strauss, a young immigrant from Germany, arrived in San Francisco in 1850 to sell canvas. Thousand men came to California to dig for gold at that time. Canvas was heavy fabric. Levi was sure the miners would use it for their tents. He offered the canvas but it didn't bring much money.

One day Strauss heard that miners needed clothes for their work, especially trousers. He got an idea. He quickly made some of the canvas trousers of different sizes. They were cheap and strong and Strauss sold everything.

The more trousers Levi Strauss made the better they became. He began to buy fabric in France. It was softer but just as strong. The French fabric was colorless and Levi dyed it in blue. American miners liked the blue color and bought even more trousers from Strauss. He opened new shops and US newspapers and magazines wrote a lot about jeans. Today there are many jeans companies around the world but most people prefer Levi's.

Критерии оценки:

Отлично – 100% - 76% правильно выполненных заданий

Хорошо – 51% - 75 % правильно выполненных заданий

Удовлетворительно – 26% - 50% правильно выполненных заданий

Неудовлетворительно – менее 25% правильно выполненных заданий

Комплект текстов

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Text 1

The key to a good life

Healthy heart? It's up to you. Cardiovascular disease is a major killer-yet with a little knowledge it can be easily prevented. Learn how your life can be more heart-healthy, bringing benefits for the whole body and a longer, more enjoyable life.

Cardiovascular disease is the main cause of death in the UK and globally, claiming 17.1 million lives worldwide every year. There are a number of challenges to keeping our hearts healthy: busy lifestyles; lack of time for physical activity; unhealthy "quick" meal options; exposure to tobacco smoke etc.

What can we do to keep our hearts healthy? Eating healthily is an important step, as it can help you to maintain your weight, cholesterol levels and keep your blood pressure in check. This involves a diet rich in fruit and vegetables and reduced amounts of saturated fat, salt and sugar.

Regular exercise is also essential. In fact, moderate physical activity such as walking, swimming or even using the stairs instead of taking the lift go a long way towards a healthy heart. Ideally, you should aim to get approximately 30 minutes of activity per day. Leading a smoke-free life, avoiding or limiting your alcohol intake and looking after your emotional well-being are also important steps for a healthy heart.

Text 2

How to be successful in business

More than half a million new businesses are created each year in America alone. Two-thirds of businesses in the world survive at least two years; half make it to at least four. So how does a company manage to go past the four year mark? The screening of LVMH gives the answer.

LVMH (Louis Vuitton, Moët Hennessey) manufactures and sells luxury goods, such as designer clothes, fashion accessories, watches and luggage. There are several companies in the group. LVMH has 60 famous brands, such as Givenchy, Louis Vuitton, Kenzo, Christian Dior and others. It has 1,500 stores worldwide and is expanding its network. It employs 56,000 people. Its head office is in France, but 63% of its staff work outside France.

Total sales at the LVMH group rose 4% annually. The officials said that the fashion and leather goods division of LVMH makes "excellent progress" because of its strong brands, store openings and successful new product launches. One of its new products, the Tambour watch, didn't have huge sales but it brought customers into the stores.

Sales in the US, France and Japan are good. Fewer Japanese tourists travel last year, but they buy more goods in their home market. Recently, LVMH has opened a large store in Japan, which is doing well.

LVMH is a creative and innovative group. Its aim is to impress its high quality and long lasting products. Its new products, particularly cosmetics, depend on research and development. LVMH controls every detail of the brands' image.

Text 3

The stress-fit diet

When a friend told Tony Cozzy that diet was the answer to the stress that he and his staff suffered from, he was skeptical. "Massage, meditation, exercise, all is likely to reduce stress, but not whether you eat nuts or crisps."

Despite his skepticism, he went to a nutritionist and signed up the staff for two months of rice, salads, fresh fruit, yoghurts and nuts in place of the usual rolls, crisps, Mars Bars and the like.

The results at ASAP, the design and marketing company Cozzy owns, were miraculous. All the seven staff who took part lost weight; Tony started sleeping properly and stopped snapping at his staff. Everyone claims to have more energy, and the number of days when someone is sick has dropped from five a month to a one. Only the one individual who went back to his chips and chocolate seems to get sick these days.

"This is a very, stressful job," says Tony. "It's a great place to work and we all love it, but there are deadlines, deadlines, deadlines all the time. Everyone is stretched and when one person goes off sick everyone has to work twice as hard. For some time I'd been looking for ways of helping us all to deal with stress better. Now I've found the answer."

Text 4

More than just a safe place for your money

If you work you, you've probably got a bank account. Banks are more than just safe places for your money. What services do they offer?

Money in a bank savings account will earn interest which helps compensate for the effect of inflation. The other main service is lending money. Individuals and businesses often borrow money, and they need a lender that they can trust. This is exactly what banks are – reliable lenders. In fact, most of the money that people deposit in their bank accounts is immediately lent out to someone else.

It means that the money people have saved in the bank is not all there! A small part of the total savings is kept by the bank so that customers can make withdrawals. The rest is available for loans. The amount that is kept is called the reserve and it must be a certain percentage of all the savings received from customers – for example 20 per cent. This figure is set by the national central banks.

Apart from storing and lending money, banks offer other services. Most of these are ways of making money more accessible to customers. For example, banks help people transfer money securely; give customers check books and credit cards to use instead of cash; exchange currency. They provide ATM machines so that people can get cash any time of day or night.

Text 5

Clever tactics for young specialists

You've got a job and you are working for a company now. So what are the practical steps that young people need to take in order to be welcomed? The biggest challenge is a basic lack of experience. This will affect how other people see you. You have to show that you have ability to do the job. Young people also need to recognize their own weaknesses. You need a good mentor, who has plenty experience and can give you support and plenty of good advice.

Act your age. Do not try to look like a statesman. Show colleagues you are aware of your limited experience. And show that you are interested in getting advice, too. Keep a cool head, even when you are under a lot of pressure. Some colleagues will expect you to crack. Do not give them the satisfaction.

Show respect to older colleagues. They may be on a slower or different career path just because that is where they want to be. They have seen many young ambitious people come and go. Draw on their experience.

Find the right balance between being enthusiastic and being over-confident. You have been selected for your youth and energy – draw on it. But don't overdo it. Be under promise and over deliver. Remember this!

Text 6

From the history of money

The cash we use every day is something we take for granted, but for thousands of years people traded without it. Before money was invented, people used a system called *bartering*. Bartering is simply swapping one good for another. Imagine that you have milk, for example, and you want eggs. You simply find someone who has eggs and wants milk – and you swap! However, you can see that this isn't a very convenient way to trade.

After some time, people realized that some goods held their value and were easy to carry and to trade with. Examples were metals like copper, bronze, gold and other goods as salt. These are examples of *commodity money*.

With commodity money, the thing used for buying goods has inherent value. Gold has inherent value because it is rare and beautiful. Salt has inherent value because it makes food tasty.

Using commodity money was much more convenient than ordinary bartering, but it also had drawbacks. It often lacks liquidity. Liquidity refers to how easily

money can circulate. There is obviously a limit to how much salt you can carry around! Yet not everyone may agree on the value of the commodity which is used as money. If you live by the sea, salt is not be valuable to you. Money needs to be a good unit of account and can be used to measure the value of other things.

The solution is to create a kind of money that does not have any real intrinsic value, but that represents value. This is called *fiat* money. The coins and notes we use today are fiat money.

Text 7

Famous people of Russia

Each country is proud of its famous people, and Russia is among them. There are a lot of Russian famous writers, poets and musicians. A. Pushkin is the most important Russian writer and poet of all the time. He is like Shakespeare in England. He provided the standards for Russian arts and literature in the 19th century. In 1823 Pushkin began writing his masterpiece Eugene Onegin. It became his linguistic and literary standard. It is a commentary on the life of the early 19th-century Russia. Pushkin also wrote a lot of other poems and created masterpieces in drama and prose. All Russian people know Pushkin. Galleries and museums were named after him. In the centre of Moscow there is a monument to Pushkin built by famous Russia-architect Opekunshin in 1880. Pushkin's memorial museums in different cities attract many visitors.

One of the other famous poets and writers in Russia was M. Lermontov. He won fame as a poet after his poem on Pushkin's death had been published. Lermontov's poems *Demon*, *Mtsyri*, his great novel *A Hero of Our Time* and his play *Masquerade* are masterpieces of Russian literature.

Russian famous musicians and composers such as Serge Rachmaninov and Peter Tchaikovsky are recognized all over the world. Tchaikovsky composed a lot of symphonies and created beautiful music for operas and ballets. His famous operas *Eugene Onegin*, *Iolanta* and his famous ballets *The Swan Lake*, *The Sleeping Beauty* are masterpieces. His memorial museum was opened in 1894 in Klin not far from Moscow. And the International Tchaikovsky Music Competition started in 1958 in Moscow.

S. Rachmaninov was an outstanding Russian composer and pianist. He became famous with audience around the world for his piano performances.

Text 8

Foreign famous people

Great Britain is also proud of its famous people. One of its famous writers A. Conan Doyle invented Sherlock Holmes, one of the famous characters and detectives. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Scotland. He was a doctor. In 1882 he moved to England to set up a practice. One of the doctors he worked for was the model for Dr. Watson. Conan Doyle's medical knowledge was a great help in his detective stories. He started the fashion of the detective stories. And nowadays there are few people who don't like detective stories. We know a lot about Sherlock Holmes. We even know his address — 221 " B" Baker Street in London. When Conan Doyle began to get tired of writing detective stories, he "killed" Holmes in one of his stories. But the public didn't like it. Conan Doyle had to write another story in which Holmes came back.

In the history of the United States there are a lot of famous names. There are many people that have influenced life in America, and each of them is well-known in a certain field of activity.

To many people the name of Walt Disney means the world of funny cartoons. He developed the family-entertainment park Disneyland in California, the place to return to the world of childhood.

Many outstanding writers lived and worked in America. For example, Jack London who went to Alaska to find gold. Instead, he found ideas for his stories there. He is best-known for his books *The Call of the Wild* and *Martin Eden*.

Text 9

Foreign famous people

Mark Twain (the real name is Samuel Clemens) wrote his masterpiece *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Because of his sense of humour and the style with which he wrote, his books are considered to mark the beginning of modern American literature. O'Henry is a well known American short-story writer. Ernest Hemingway was one of the Hollywood's favourite authors. *The Old Man and the Sea*, *A Farewell to Arms* made him famous. Another famous novelist is Theodore Driser. He wrote such novels as *Sister Carrie*, *Financier*, *Titanic*. Ray Bradbury is the author of many imaginative science-fiction stories and novels.

Many talented people played their role in shaping America-life and culture. The whole world knows the names of great inventors, because their inventions, such as a car, aeroplane, electric lamp and telephone, have changed our life significantly: Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, Alexander Bell and many others.

Edison believed that only work could bring success. So did the greatest American architect Frank Lloyd Write. He made an important contribution to the

modern movement in architecture. He designed homes which were less crowded and had more space.

We can't imagine America without the name of M. Jackson. Elvis Presley is known as a king of rock-and-roll. He brought together the musical sounds of the blacks in America and of country people.

Louis Armstrong was the first jazz soloist who received world-wide recognition. He was a singer and a wonderful trumpet player.

American centre of movie industry — Hollywood has produced a galaxy of brilliant actors and actresses: M. Monro, E. Taylor. M. Duglas, B. Streisand, S. Stallone, L. DiCaprio, J. Roberts and others.

Text 10

John Ronald Tolkien

The author of the famous book The Lord of the Rings was born in 1892 in South Africa and grew up in a village near Birmingham. He took part in the First World War. Then he became a professor of English at Oxford University.

It was while he was correcting exam papers that Tolkien wrote down a strange sentence that started; "In a hole in the ground where lived a hobbit..."

Obviously, creative writing was more interesting than correcting papers, that's why Tolkien went on to transform this sentence into a full novel called The Hobbit, published in 1938. The main characters of this book later appeared in The Lord of the Rings.

Tolkien hated technology, he longed for England before the invention of engines (he died in 1973 and he never had a refrigerator, he never had a TV, he refused to buy an electric iron, although he bought cars for his children and grandchildren). He loved ancient myths, and for his books he borrowed characters from Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian and other European mythology. He created his own world inhabited by wizards, elves, dwarves, goblins and certainly hobbits.

Hobbits are Tolkien's own invention. The word is a combination of Homo (man) and rabbit. Hobbits are rather short (about 1 metre) creatures with furry legs. They are peaceful, home-loving race, fond of their gardens and their cosy underground homes. They don't like adventures, but the main character of The Hobbit, Bilbo Baggins is forced to take part in a long and dangerous journey full of risk and extraordinary adventures.

The book was an immediate success. Tolkien's magic world caught reader's imagination.

Text 11

Ancient Russian cities

Nearly all Russian cities and towns have a lot of historic architectural monuments, such as Russian orthodox churches, cathedrals and monasteries. They are valuable symbols of ancient Russian culture. The most attractive city for foreign tourists is Moscow. There is a lot to see in the capital but the most important place to visit is the Kremlin.

Here visitors can admire beautiful cathedrals, built in the 15th century, visit the Faceted Palace and the Armoury, and get a fantastic view of the city from the top of the Ivan the Great Bell Tower, which is the composition centre of the entire Kremlin. There are quite a lot of other examples of ancient Russian architecture outside the Kremlin, such as St. Basil's Cathedral, Novodevichy Convent and Pokrova Church in Fili.

Moscow's attraction for tourists is not only its historical sites but the fact that it's a modern city with hundreds of museums and galleries, theatres and restaurants. It's impossible to be bored in Moscow, but if you want to enjoy some fresh sightseeing impressions, you may visit two major towns of the "Golden Ring of Russia", Suzdal and Vladimir.

Upon your arrival in Suzdal you will find yourself in a fairy-tale world. The town has a kremlin, a convent, two monasteries, dozens of churches, dating from the 12th to the 18th centuries and a nearly 200-year-old shopping arcade with traditional iron signs outside the shops. There are no high buildings here. The city is like an extended village of wooden houses, with lace curtains and geraniums in the windows.

Text 12

Ancient Russian cities

Nearly all Russian cities and towns have a lot of historic architectural monuments, such as Russian orthodox churches, cathedrals and monasteries. They are valuable symbols of ancient Russian culture.

Vladimir attracts tourists by the severe architecture of its white stone cathedrals and churches. The most famous of them are Dormition Cathedral, the Cathedral of St. Demetrius and Pokrova Church on the Nerl.

These two towns are like two islands of beauty in a sea of mediocrity. Yet, there are very few foreign visitors there. Why? They are scared off by the lack of comfortable hotels, coaches, good roads with road signs and well-trained guides. Besides, some of the architectural monuments have become ruined by time and really

have to be renovated. But local authorities usually lack funds and it restricts the possibilities for developing tourism in these towns.

It is obvious that sustainable tourism could provide good profits for local residents, especially at the height of the tourist season. But to draw more tourists into Russian towns, we must provide good accommodation and eating facilities, build roads and parking places, develop outdoor activities and make these towns known to the public. If only Russian cities and towns could become popular tourist destinations, then they would really prosper and flourish.

Text 13

How to help our planet

Today environmental issues are much spoken about on TV, radio and in newspapers. If people want to survive, they must do their best to solve these problems. Fortunately, it's not too late to save our planet. We understand that our environment is not just our home town but the whole Earth. The protection of the environment requires the cooperation of all nations. Governments should take measures that will help improve the environment.

There are a lot of environmental groups and international organizations whose main goal is to strengthen cooperation among environmentalists from different countries. The most famous of them is "Greenpeace", which combines the people's efforts for peace with the huge movement for nature conservation. "The World Wildlife Fund" (WWF) is the name of another international organization that appeared in 1961. It has given support to National Parks in five continents. You may also join "Friends of the Earth Trust", which is an educational charity set up to help people of all ages become aware of the threats to our environment.

However, there are a lot of simple things we should all do to stop the destruction of the environment. First of all, we must keep our cities and towns clean. That means, we mustn't drop litter in public places. If we see litter on the ground, we must put it into a litter bin. Besides, we shouldn't dump our rubbish without thinking which things, such as bottles and paper, can be recycled. And of course, we mustn't draw or paint on pavements, walls or trees.

Text 14

Competitive markets

A market is defined as a place where buyers and sellers are in contact with one another to fix prices.

This contact may be established directly, e.g. when retailers buy supplies at the wholesale markets, such as Covent Garden or Billingsgate: or indirectly through specialists, such as the brokers and jobbers on the London Stock Exchange. Physical presence in the market is not necessary; indeed, the Foreign Exchange market is largely conducted by telephone.

Generally speaking, the major markets are such specialised affairs, and dealings are conducted in such large quantities, that the general public is ill equipped to deal upon them. For instance, the minimum contract for wheat on London's Baltic Exchange is 100 tones and minimum contracts for sugar is 50 tones on the London Sugar Futures Market. Such markets are called highly organized markets, and only experts may deal on them.

While absolute perfection in the market is difficult to achieve, some of these institutions come very close to the perfect competition imagined in theoretical economics, and equilibrium price is established in conditions where perfect knowledge of the market and complete absence of friction exist.

Text 15

Credit cards

The use of credit cards has increased dramatically over the last years. The original credit card companies, VISA (Barclaycard, Trustcard) and MasterCard (Access) have now been joined by credit cards which are issued by retail outlets for use in their own stores such as Marks & Spencer, Debenhams, or by groups of stores such as the Sears card. Credit cards can be used as a means of payment in their own right. Some (such as Barclaycard, Trustcard) can also be used as a cheque guarantee card.

Credit card customers are given a credit limit on the credit card account and can buy goods and services up to this amount. The credit account is totally separate from any bank account that is held. Goods and services can be bought at any retail outlet which displays the credit card signs and most retailers will accept payment by one of several cards.

When the card is used for purchasing, the customer must sign the sales voucher and the signature is then compared to the signature on the card. Copies of the vouchers have the details of the card embossed upon them by a special machine and they also show the details and amount of the sale.

Each month the cardholder receives a statement from the credit card company which details all his purchases in the month, together with the total amount outstanding and any minimum amount that needs to be paid.

Text 16

Co-operative retail societies

The first successful 'Co-op' store was founded in 1844 in Toad Lane, Rochdale, by twenty-eight weavers nowadays remembered as the 'Rochdale Pioneers'. The idea was to buy foodstuffs at wholesale prices and sell them (to members only) at market price. Profits were divided among members in proportion to the value of their purchases. The share-out (dividend) took place twice a year. By 1845 there were 74 members.

The Co-operative movement spread rapidly. Societies were set up in towns all over the UK. In 1862 the members voted to set up a wholesale organization, the Co-operative Wholesale Society. This society not only supplied the retail societies like any ordinary wholesaler but also ran factories, farms, transport services and even tea gardens to provide everything the retail societies needed. The retail societies joined the wholesale society in exactly the same way as the ordinary members joined the retail society. All the profits of the Co-operative Wholesale Society are shared among the member retail societies, and all the profits of the retail societies are shared among the members. Thus in the end all the profits return to the members of the retail societies, whose purchasing power actually keeps the Co-operative movement going. However, these days the cumbersome distribution of profits to members by a special dividend day every six months has been discontinued and other systems (Co-operative stamps for example) have been developed.

Text 17

Shopping and consumption

Some people love shopping, others hate it. Some people shop on a daily basis, others on a weekly basis, still others prefer shopping on a monthly basis. There are people who shop without leaving their rooms, they are called mail-order shopaholics, others grudge neither time nor money to travel long distances to buy something they didn't even plan. We say that they buy on an impulse either to boost their self-esteem or because they are spurred on by offers such as "three for the price of two".

Goods we buy can be divided into 4 categories: consumer products, shopping goods, speciality goods and convenience goods. The products we need every day such as milk, bread or ball-point pens are called convenience goods. The goods we consider carefully before buying comparing competitive products in terms of quality, price or other features are called shopping goods. Speciality goods are those products for which the customer would be prepared to pay highly in terms of price, time, inconvenience.

There are different shops which cater for all types of customers. Some shops target low-income group customers, others, on the contrary, cater for high-income group customers. Some shops are small, others make a chain (chain shops/ stores) and they have outlets across the country.

Low or middle-income group customers prefer department stores. It is here that they can do all their shopping under one roof because such shops secure low prices for their customers and offer them a wide selection to choose from.

Text 18

Getting a job

Why do people work? Some work for money. Others work for self-fulfillment. Still others work for the sake of work itself. Job satisfaction plays a great role.

Some people think that the concept of job satisfaction is in some ways a luxury and only relevant to industrialized societies. The thing is that in developing countries, work is for the majority the only means of survival. People take semi-skilled and unskilled jobs for the sake of money. But there is little doubt that the energy crisis, economic instability and microchip technology are going to revolutionize work as we know it today. The status of work may change, from simple and trivial jobs to more challenging ones in which one can contribute to society and fulfill one's personal aspirations.

In order to find a new job, research the market thoroughly. Use job search sites listing employers' and agencies' vacancies, for example www.hh.ru or www.staffwell.ru. It is important not to get complacent, nor to become demoralized. If you know exactly what you want, sooner or later you will find it. And there is one more advice. Theodore Roosevelt said: "Whenever you are asked if you can do a job, tell them "Certainly I can". Then get busy and find out how to do it".

Text 19

The best restaurants of England

Travelling in England, it would be a folly not to taste culinary delicacies in the famous restaurants of the country. There are different interiors, cuisines, air in the establishments, but all of them are worth visiting, as they are some of the best restaurants in England.

A restaurant with a humorous name The Fat Duck has started its work twenty years ago. Today it has three stars from Michelin restaurant guide and the second position in the best restaurants rating according to The Elite Traveler magazine.

The main course of the establishment is duck. It is ordered by frequent visitors as well as by those who visit the restaurant for the first time. The cooks astonish clients by marvels of molecular gastronomy. The restaurant is glorious by its unusual dishes. Here you can try ice-cream which tastes like bacon and eggs, snail porridge or mustard grain ice cream. In “The Fat Duck” you can try the courses which are impossible to taste somewhere else. The restaurant is located in the southern town of Bray.

If you see Fifteen restaurant on your way, don't pass by. Its owner is a TV-star, famous chef and author of books Jamie Oliver. He was awarded with the Order of the British Empire for his social activism and healthy diet promotion.

Fifteen restaurant is a part of a charity fund, set up by Jamie Oliver. Its purpose is a free training of fifteen teenagers from troubled families to work in a restaurant.

Discuss the given situation with your teacher.

1. Which is your favourite sport? Why? Do you do this sport?
2. What things and problems can stress people? What can you do to deal with stress?
3. You are having a party to celebrate your birthday. What healthy food and drinks are you going to offer to your guests?
4. You are on holiday in a foreign country. You are having a telephone talk with your friend. Talk about sightseeing, food and your hotel.
5. Tourism is booming now. Do you think language is a barrier for traveling? Why?/ Why not? Have you ever communicated with foreigners? What language did you speak?
6. Why do many people prefer buying things online? Have you ever bought things in the Internet-shops? Were you satisfied with their services?
7. Where do you or your family do food shopping? Why? How much money can you spend on food for once?
8. Do you buy a special brand of coffee (tomato ketchup, juice etc.)? What ideas do you keep in your mind when choosing a new product?
9. What do you know about special organizations trying to save our nature? Why does The World Wildlife Fund use the whale and the panda as its

symbols?

10. Why is the environment a hot topic nowadays? Talk about some global environmental problems and propose your ways of solving them.
11. Guess about the meaning of the notion “eco-friendly cities”. Do you know the names of such cities? What are the main causes of polluted water and air on the planet?
12. What departments does each company consist of? What officials are at the top of the company?
13. To have a strong position on the market a company must be competitive. What does it mean? Give an example of a market leader-company in its branch.
14. What is money? What kind of money do you know? Talk about some interesting facts from the history of money.
15. What services do banks offer to their clients? Have you ever dealt with the bank? How was it?
16. Graduating from college is a step to your professional life. How will you be looking for a job? What education and skills are required for your profession? What does this specialist do?
17. What are the most important civil rights in your opinion? Why?
18. Tell about a famous person who changed the world. Give reasons to defend your opinion.
19. What civil and criminal punishments are available to the courts in different countries? What is punishment for?
20. Are you a supporter or an opponent of the death penalty (Capital punishment)? What are your arguments?

Text «ANN'S ACADEMY»

Hello again! Now let me tell you about my Polytechnical Academy. I am really glad that I study here. It is one of the finest country's higher educational institutions. Many famous people have graduated from my Academy, and not only engineers or scientists, but many outstanding writers, actors, showmen and politicians. Studying at our Academy gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work.

Our Academy is quite large and old. It was founded in the 19th century by the famous Russian inventor Vladimir Komarov. First, it was a small department of a large University, but later it was rearranged into an independent institution. Nowadays it is a large school where more than 5,000 students are currently enrolled. About 3,000 are full-time students, like me, and the rest are part time-students. There are also about 150 graduate students. They conduct independent research work and have pedagogical practice.

The course of study at my academy lasts five years. There are many faculties in my academy. Here are some of them: the faculty of industrial automation and robotics, the faculty of plastics, the faculty of machine tools and the faculty of metalworking.

Our academy is large and we have several buildings. One of the buildings is for lectures and seminars only. There are many large halls there so that students of 3-4 groups together can fit in there. And that is more than 100 people. The acoustics in such large halls is very good but sometimes it is very noisy when students chat during the lecture.

We have two laboratory buildings which are equipped with up-to-date equipment and there students can carry on lab works and conduct various experiments. Many students from my group do their own research work.

There are several cafes at the academy. My favourite one is situated in a separate one-storeyed building and people say that this is the oldest canteen or student's cafe. The food there is tasty and very affordable.

There are also several dormitories or hostel buildings where students from other cities live. But you know already that I don't live in a dormitory — I rent an apartment.

- I Translate the text into Russian.
- II. Retell the text in English and give your opinion.
- III. Tell about your college

Тема: Великобритания

Great Britain has the official name – The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (or UK – for short). It is situated on the British Isles. England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are the parts of Great Britain. Administratively the UK is divided into 55 counties. The total territory is over 244 thousand square kilometers (the 75th place among other countries in the world).

The population of the UK is over 57 mln. Great Britain is one of most densely populated countries in the world. The majority of the British population lives in cities and towns.

The country is washed by the North and Irish Seas, the Atlantic Ocean and the English Channel. North and West of the country are highlands, South and East – lowlands. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis in Scotland.

There are many rivers in the country. The longest and most important of them are the Severn, the Thames, the Clyde. The climate is mild.

The country possesses natural and mineral resources: oil, gas, iron ores, coal and some metals.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. The main industrial branches are aircraft and navigation equipment, electronics, machinery, chemicals and textile, automobile and ship-building

The country is rich in old cultural traditions and customs. The official language is English. The national symbol is the national flag “Union Jack”, having 3 white and red crosses on the dark blue field.

The capital of the UK is London. There are many large cities: Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy, headed by the Queen. But her Power is limited by the oldest Parliament in the World. It consists of 2 chambers: The House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Government is headed by a Prime Minister – the leader of the party having the majority in the House of Common.

The country has a multiparty system. The largest of the parties are the Conservatives (the Tory), the Liberal (the Whigs) and the Labour Party.

I. Translate the text into Russian.

II. Use the following phrases and word combinations to retell the text:

1. As I understood from the text...
2. According to the text...
3. According to the author...
4. As it is described in the text...
5. As it is said in the text...
6. As the author puts it...
7. According to the figures (data, information, opinions) from the text...

III. Discuss the following statements. Use the following phrases to express your opinion:

1. It seems to me (that)...
2. I would like to say that...
3. As I see it...
4. I think that...
5. I guess...
6. I suppose...
7. I (strongly) believe that...
8. I am (absolutely) sure that..

Тема: Современный мир профессий

Banks and Banking

A bank is a company that works with the money that the people give it. If you give your money to a bank, it not only protects it but pays you interest so that it can work with the money. This is one of the reasons why people save their money in a bank. Money may also be safer there than at home.

Banks also lend money to other businesses and customers. They collect extra money called banking fees with which they pay interest to savers as well as salaries for their workers. Banks make a profit because they collect more interest than they pay to savers.

Without banks the world's economy would not be able to grow. Investors would not find the money they need for new projects. Industries could not buy new machines and modern technology.

What kind of services do banks offer?

Banks provide their customers with a number of services. With a checking account you can pay your bills. A check is a slip of paper that tells the bank how much money it should withdraw from your account and pay to someone else. Today, more and more people use the internet, also a banking service, to pay their bills. Banks also give their customers plastic cards with which they can get money from their account everywhere and whenever they want. They can also use them to pay without cash at shops, gas stations and other stores. Checking accounts are a comfortable way for customers to handle their money.

For people who want to save money banks offer savings accounts. Usually, banks pay more interest for savings accounts than they do for checking accounts. They hope that the customers will leave their money in the bank for a long time, which is why the bank can work with this money and offer it as loans. Banks, however,

cannot give all of their money as loans. In most countries the government limits the amount of money that banks can use as loans. They must always keep back ascertain percentage in the form of cash.

People who need money for certain things like buying a house or a car need a lot of money quickly. The money they borrow from a bank is called a loan. In most cases they do not pay back all of the money at once but a small part of it, with interest, every month. If someone cannot pay back a loan the bank usually can take away valuable objects like cars or houses.

Modern banks offer their customers many other services as well. They tell them how they can make money with investments in stocks and bonds. Credit cards are given to customers as a cash-free way of buying things. Almost all banks have automatic teller machines (ATM) at which customers receive money from their account. Telephone banking is an easy way to pay your bills by calling a special telephone number and typing in a certain sequence of digits. Some banks even deal with insurance.

- I Translate the text into Russian.
- II. Retell the text in English and give your opinion

Тема: сфера делового общения

BUSINESSMAN'S DAY

John Turner works in London. He is the manager of a big trade firm. His firm sells the goods to various countries. In the morning he always goes to his office London on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. He doesn't go to his office on Saturday and Sunday.

John frequently meets the representatives of English and French firms. They discuss the prices, terms of payment and delivery. He begins his working day at 9. Every morning John first looks through fresh newspapers. He takes much interest in the political and business news. Sometimes John goes to different cities to discuss business with their customers. He is a very busy man. He always has a lot a work. He looks through mail, reads telegrams and letters, speaks on the phone with the customers. He also makes appointments with his business partners.

At twelve he has lunch. After lunch he sometimes goes to factories with the inspectors, but sometimes stays in the office and discusses business matters with directors or customers. He finishes his working day at 6 o'clock in the evening. He usually comes home at 7.

1. Does John Turner work in Glasgow?
2. What does he do?
3. What does his firm sell?
4. Why does John Turner sometimes go to different cities?
5. What does he do during his working day?

- I. Translate the text into Russian. Answer the questions.
- II. Retell the text in English and give your opinion.

Тема: Компании. Структура компаний

THE SUCCESS STORY

ORANGE COMPUTERS is a multinational computer manufacturer based in the US and Switzerland. The Head Office is in Switzerland, and there are offices in the US, UK, Germany and Italy. It started in 1969, with a small factory in Bern. The company produced small electronic components for the first few years, but it moved into the computer market in 1974. Orange Computers invested a lot of money in research, and soon became a market leader.

In the seventies, the company developed several new computers, including some very successful minicomputers. After the birth of the microcomputer in the USA, Orange Computers was one of the first European companies to develop a micro for business use. They launched their first micro, the MC126, in 1981, and sold over 50,000 units.

In 1990, the company started manufacturing personal computers. Last year Orange Computers introduced the RX128 processor, and this year they are going to launch a new range of Orange notebooks.

1. Where are the headquarters of Orange Computers?
2. When did the company start?
3. How did they manage to become a market leader?
4. Orange Computers was one of the first European companies to develop a micro for business use, wasn't it?
5. What are they going to launch this year?

- I. Translate the text into Russian. Answer the questions.
- II. Retell the text in English and give your opinion.

Тест В I

1. Put in the right prepositions.

1. Last year the company moved ... the Russian market.
2. What company are you ... ? – I'm ... banking.
3. Our company specializes ... clothes.
4. We'll place an order ... this model.
5. She is ... charge ... new product development.
6. We have been dealing ... this firm 2005.
7. Mr. Smith takes care ... product development.
8. ... the last three years we have been investing heavily ... sales promotion

2. Translate into English.

1. Эта компания производит и распространяет охранные системы в Венгрии, Испании, Швейцарии и Дании.
2. Мы не можем позволить себе продавать товары по сниженным ценам.
3. Мы можем предоставить вам брошюры с техническими характеристиками моделей.
4. Реклама старается убедить людей купить определенный продукт.
5. Штаб-квартира компании находится в Ирландии. У нас есть дочерняя компания в США.

Тема: Карьера бизнесмена. Должности.

- I. Translate the text into Russian.
- II. Retell the text in English and give your opinion.

Тема: Реклама. Рекламная кампания.

ADVERTISEMENTS

I am ready to bet that in your naivety you believe that advertising is the art of convincing people of the advantages of your product and of persuading them to prefer your product to any other make. This is a misconception. Advertising is the art of convincing people that they want certain things they don't want at all.

Advertisements in America are everywhere. They fill the newspapers and cover the walls, they are on menu cards and in your daily post, on pamphlets and on match boxes... They tell you that if you wash with certain soap you'll become rich, if you use a certain orange squeezer, you will remain young, if you eat only a special kind of tomato ketchup you will learn foreign languages more easily.

Of course, people are much too intelligent to believe such silly statements. But after all there may be something in it- why not try?

The word “scientific” has a magic effect in America. You may put up a notice “Scalp Massage” – this quite ineffective. But if you say “Scientific Scalp Massage”- that is a different matter. After all, least you can expect is that your scalp should be massaged by a scientist.

1. What do most people think of the art of advertising?
2. What do advertisements convince people of?
3. Do you believe that if you eat a special kind of tomato ketchup you’ll learn English more easily?
4. Which word has a magic effect in America?
5. Do you know any “magic” words in Russian advertisements?

I Translate the text into Russian. Answer the questions.

II. Retell the text in English and give your opinion.

Тема: Устройство на работу

Interviewer (Ms Hanford): (opens door, shakes hands) Good morning...

Job Applicant (Mr. Anderson): Good morning, Joe Anderson, it's a pleasure to meet you Ms Hanford.

Hanford: How do you do? Please take a seat. (Joe sits) It's quite the rainy day outside, isn't it?

Anderson: Yes, luckily, you have a nice underground parking lot that helped me avoid the worst of it. I must say this is an impressive building

Hanford: Thank you, we like working here... Now, let's see. You've come to interview for the position of e-commerce manager, haven't you?

Anderson: Yes, Peter Smith encouraged me to apply, and I think I'd be ideal for the position.

Hanford: Oh. Peter... he's a great sysadmin, we like him a lot ... Let's go over your resume. Could you begin by telling me about your qualifications?

Anderson: Certainly. I've been working as the regional assistant director of marketing at Simpco Northwest for the past year.

Hanford: And what did you do before that?

Anderson: Before that, I was a Simpco local branch manager in Tacoma.

Hanford: Well, I see you have done well at Simpco. Can you give me some more detail about your responsibilities as assistant director?

Anderson: Yes, I've been in charge of in-house personnel training for our Internet customer service reps over the past six months.

Hanford: Can you tell me a little bit about what you've been doing in your training?

Anderson: We've been working on improving customer satisfaction through an innovative e-commerce solution which provides real-time chat service help to visitors to the site.

Hanford: Interesting. Is there anything in particular you feel would be useful here at Sanders Co.?

Anderson: I understand that you have been expanding your e-commerce to include social networking features.

Hanford: Yes, that's correct.

Anderson: I think that my experience in customer relations via the Internet in real-time puts me in the unique position of understanding what works and what doesn't.

Hanford: Yes, that does sound useful. What difficulties and challenges do you think we might run into?

Anderson: Well, I think we'll continue to see consumers spend more of the shopping dollars online. I've been studying how sales directly relates to customer satisfaction with online services.

Hanford: Would you mind giving me a bit more detail on that?

Anderson: Sure ... if customers aren't satisfied with the service they receive online, they won't come back. It's much easier to lose customers online. That's why you need to make sure that you get it right the first time round.

Hanford: I can see you've learnt quite a lot in the short time you've been working in e-commerce.

Anderson: Yes, it's an exciting field to be working in ...

I. Translate the text into Russian.

What kind of services do banks offer?

Banks provide their customers with a number of services. With a checking account you can pay your bills. A check is a slip of paper that tells the bank how much money it should withdraw from your account and pay to someone else. Today, more and more people use the internet, also a banking service, to pay their bills. Banks also give their customers plastic cards with which they can get money from their account everywhere and whenever they want. They can also use them to pay without cash at shops, gas stations and other stores. Checking accounts are a comfortable way for customers to handle their money.

For people who want to save money banks offer savings accounts. Usually, banks pay more interest for savings accounts than they do for checking accounts. They hope that the customers will leave their money in the bank for a long time, which is why the bank can work with this money and offer it as loans. Banks, however, cannot give all of their money as loans. In most countries the government limits the amount of money that banks can use as loans. They must always keep back a certain percentage in the form of cash.

People who need money for certain things like buying a house or a car need a lot of money quickly. The money they borrow from a bank is called a loan. In most cases they do not pay back all of the money at once but a small part of it, with interest, every month. If someone cannot pay back a loan the bank usually can take away valuable objects like cars or houses.

Modern banks offer their customers many other services as well. They tell them how they can make money with investments in stocks and bonds. Credit cards are given to customers as a cash-free way of buying things. Almost all banks have automatic teller machines (ATM) at which customers receive money from their account. Some banks even deal with insurance.

Types of banks

Commercial banks are the most important banks. They offer many services, different forms of accounts and loans. While, at first, commercial banks only offered its services to businesses and companies, they are for everyone today.

Investment banks do not take or keep the money of individuals. They help organizations and large companies raise money on the international financial markets.

Central banks manage the banking system in a country. The Federal Reserve in the United States and Bank of England are two prominent banks that take over these tasks. The European Central Bank is responsible for the circulation of money in the Euro zone.

Online banks can often give their customers more interest because they do not have the expenses that physical banks do. They can be accessed over the internet and are becoming more and more popular.

Savings and loans are banks that specialize in financing houses. Although interest rates are higher such banks offer up to 30-year mortgages. Customers pay back their loan through a monthly payment that they can afford.

Development banks are financial organizations that help Third World Countries. They not only provide money for nations in Africa, Asia and South America, but also send aid workers and offer technical help.

Fill in the correct word

account advice aid circulation commercial deposit development financial individuals
insurance interest loan raise reserve responsible service stocks withdraw

A bank is a place that works with money. If you want to save your money you can it in a bank and get for it. If you want to buy a house or a new car a bank offers you a that you can pay back within months or years. Banks also give businesses the money they need to grow and expand.

Today's banks offer their customers a large range of . They operate ATMs where you can money, even if the bank is closed. A credit card is a piece of plastic that allows you to buy things all over the world. Most banks give you on how to get the most out of your savings. They deal with and bonds, some of them even offer policies.

There are different types of banks. banks are among the most important. Everyone can open an account

or borrow money from them. Investment banks normally do not work with money from []. They help organizations and large businesses [] money on the international [] markets. Central banks control the [] of money in a certain area. The European Central Bank in Frankfurt is [] for the value of the Euro, the Federal [] bank controls circulation and the value of the US dollar. [] banks help Third World countries not only with loans but also send [] workers and give them technical help.

I Translate the text into Russian.

III. Retell the text in English and give your opinion.

TEKCT

The more you understand your own needs before you start the course, the better your results will be. Try to think about the ways in which you'll have to use English in the workplace and practise using it in the lessons, and don't forget the vital importance of a positive frame of mind: people under stress do not usually make good language learners.

It is not necessary to have previous business experience, but it is helpful if you have some. The main focus is teaching English through business-related topics, and on the English needed for business situations.

Although the world of business is hugely diverse, the practical functions that people have to perform in their work are more or less the same. For example, many businessmen have to attend formal meetings, they need to interrupt (and to avoid interruption!) to explain, to approve, to make proposals, etc.

A good business English course will also help the students to use English in everyday situations.

TEKCT

You are going to learn specialist terminology in your own language first, and in this course you might not be clear about what terminology you will need in the future. But you are definitely going to learn more about using English in the real world and especially in common business situations.

People who are just going to start on a career in business can really benefit from this course. Such people need to study the world of business at the same time as they are learning the language — they are learning business in English, rather than English for business. Also, there are some people who are learning English without a clearly identified need, but just feel that it could be useful some time in the future.

You don't have to, but it might be a good idea, from the points of view of both motivation and qualifications. When you finish the course, there will be several possibilities, for example, BEC (Business English Certificate).

Подготовьте устное сообщение и раскройте устную тему

1. Branding
2. Product Placement
3. Ethic in Business
4. Leadership
5. Traditional Economy
6. Market Economy
7. Globalization
8. Economy During the Modern World Crisis
9. American Economy
10. British Economy

Критерии оценки:

1. Перевод текста

Оценка «отлично» ставится в случае если устная тема раскрыта в полном объеме, студент смог четко выразить свою мысль, не испытывая при этом затруднений, студент в полной мере владеет запасом языковых и грамматических средств, достаточных для выражения своих мыслей.

Оценка «хорошо» ставится в случае, если устная тема раскрыта в достаточном объеме, студент смог выразить свою мысль в целом, с допустимыми отдельными лексическими и грамматическими ошибками, не искажающими смысл высказывания. Студент в достаточной мере владеет запасом языковых и грамматических средств.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится в случае, если устная тема раскрыта не в полном объеме, большое количество лексических и грамматических ошибок. Словарный запас не достаточен для выражения смысла высказывания.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, в случае если устная тема не раскрыта, студент не смог четко выразить свою мысль, испытывает при этом видимые затруднения, студент не владеет запасом языковых и грамматических средств, достаточных для выражения своих мыслей. Допущены лексические и грамматические ошибки, искажающие общий смысл высказывания. Студент владеет не базовым словарным запасом, достаточным для раскрытия темы.

2. Устная речь (пересказ текста и монологическое высказывание)

Контролируемые умения и навыки	«5» (отлично)	«4» (хорошо)	«3» (удовлетворительно)	«2» (неудовлетворительно)
Умение говорить логично и последовательно	Умеет кратко пересказать сюжет и	Умеет изложить содержание текста в виде	Умеет изложить содержание текста в виде простой	Умеет произносить простые, как правило, не связанные между

при пересказе текста и изложении своих мыслей	последовательность событий, употребляя косвенную речь и используя средства связности для построения логической последовательности высказывания. Умеет давать четкое и подробное описание по широкому кругу вопросов, может объяснить свою точку зрения, высказывая аргументы «за» и «против».	последовательности простых предложений, используя для их связи союзы и союзные слова. Умеет простым языком описать один из вопросов в виде ряда последовательных утверждений. Может кратко обосновать и объяснить свои взгляды и намерения.	последовательности элементарных предложений, выбранных из текста. Умеет простым языком представить людей, описать повседневные занятия, что нравится/не нравится и т.д. в виде ряда коротких фраз и предложений.	собой фразы о людях и местонахождении.
Объем речевой деятельности (количество предложений в монологическом высказывании, беседе)	знакомство – 3- 5 высказываний; пересказ – 1/3 объема текста беседа – 5 – 8 высказываний по кругу вопросов	знакомство – 2-4 высказывания; пересказ – 1/3 объема текста беседа – 3 – 4 высказывания по кругу вопросов	знакомство – 2 высказывания; пересказ – не менее 8 высказываний беседа – 3 – 4 высказывания по простейшим вопросам	Не умеет высказываться
Объем словарного запаса и владение им	Умеет четко выразить свою мысль, не испытывая при этом видимых затруднений, владеет запасом языковых средств, достаточных для описания действий, явлений, предметов, выражения точки зрения. При этом не испытывает видимых затруднений в подборе слов и пытается использовать некоторые сложные	Словарного запаса хватает для общения на повседневные темы (семья, работа, увлечения), однако, испытывает трудности при подборе нужного слова, иногда с трудом формулирует свою мысль.	Знает базовый словарный запас, достаточный для общения в простейших ситуациях, однако, испытывает затруднения в выборе слов, что существенно ограничивает возможность общения.	Умеет кратко высказаться на простейшие темы, умеет рассказать о себе и других, используя простейшие грамматические конструкции, заученные фразы для общения в повседневных ситуациях.

	модели предложений.			
Грамматические и лексические навыки	Относительно высокий уровень грамматической правильности и хороший уровень контроля: допускает немногочисленные ошибки и неточности в построении предложений, которые может сам может исправить.	Достаточно грамотная речь в знакомых ситуациях общения, заметное влияние родного языка, ошибки допускаются, но общий смысл высказывания ясен.	Правильно используются простые грамматические конструкции, однако систематически допускаются типичные ошибки – путает времена, неправильно оформляется согласование, но общий смысл высказывания понятен.	Не владеет грамматикой
Фонетические и лексические навыки	Умеет четко и естественно произносить сложные слова, нет ошибок на ударение в словах.	Достаточно четкое произношение, хотя допускает неправильное произношение отдельных слов.	Произношение довольно понятное, однако собеседники бывают вынуждены просить повторить отдельные слова и фразы.	Неправильно произносит слова
Умение говорить без длительных пауз (беглость речи)	Умеет говорить в достаточно ровном темпе, четко излагая свои мысли, иногда делая заметные паузы при поиске нужных конструкций и выражений	Умеет излагать свои мысли понятно, но делает заметные паузы, часто переформулирует высказывания	Умеет сказать только то, что позволяют ограниченные языковые ресурсы, понятно и бегло объясняется только при использовании заученных выражений.	Не умеет воспроизвести самые простые фразы
Коммуникативная компетенция	Умеет начать, поддержать и закончить разговор, сформирована хорошая слуховая реакция, полностью понимает речь собеседника, быстро реагирует на вопросы.	Испытывает незначительные трудности в поддержании разговора, не всегда понимает полностью речь собеседника, но может задать уточняющие вопросы	Не может начать и закончить разговор, поддерживает беседу односложными ответами, плохо понимает на слух речь собеседника.	Не может поддержать беседу, не понимает речь собеседника

Контрольные вопросы и задания в виде теста
Выберите правильный ответ и занесите его в таблицу.

Тест 1.

1. _____ cows are animals.
 - a) Some;
 - b) The;
 - c) _____;
 - d) A.
2. Can you play _____ piano?
 - a) the;
 - b) on the;
 - c) a;
 - d) _____.
3. _____ books on this shelf were written by Dickens.
 - a) All;
 - b) All the;
 - c) Every;
 - d) The all.
4. She said she _____ for five hours.
 - a) had been working;
 - b) has worked;
 - c) worked;
 - d) has been working.
5. “_____ yet?” “Nearly.”
 - a) Are you finishing;
 - b) Have you finished;
 - c) Do you finish;
 - d) Did you finish.
6. I don't speak Japanese, but Jenny _____ .
 - a) do;
 - b) speaks;
 - c) does;
 - d) is speaking it.
7. They _____ married in church last year.
 - a) are;
 - b) made;
 - c) got;
 - d) have.
8. They never do _____ homework.
 - a) there;
 - b) they're;
 - c) they;
 - d) their.
9. Jannet is _____ .
 - a) an old friend of mine;

- b) an old my friend;
 - c) a my old friend;
 - d) a old friend of mine.
10. He's _____ intelligent than his sister.
- a) lesser;
 - b) much less;
 - c) much fewer;
 - d) not so.
11. My house is _____ the park.
- a) from;
 - b) in;
 - c) _____;
 - d) to.
12. She loves _____ Russian folk music.
- a) the;
 - b) _____;
 - c) some of;
 - d) a.
13. She didn't go to _____ Crimea last year.
- a) _____;
 - b) the;
 - c) a;
 - d) there.
14. As the sun _____ I decided to go out.
- a) shines;
 - b) has shone;
 - c) shine;
 - d) was shining.
15. I _____ your uncle tomorrow, so I'll give him your note.
- a) have seen;
 - b) shall have sheen;
 - c) see;
 - d) going to see.
16. By the time the police arrived, the thieves _____ the stolen money.
- a) hide;
 - b) had hidden;
 - c) are hiding;
 - d) will have hidden.
17. She walked _____ the road without looking.
- a) by;
 - b) through;
 - c) across;
 - d) long.
18. We spent _____ day sunbathing.
- a) the whole;
 - b) all the;
 - c) whole;
 - d) whole of the.

19. It's a long journey by train, it's much ____ by road.

- a) quickly;
- b) more quickly;
- c) more quick;
- d) quicker.

20. Hasn't _____ ?

- a) come the post yet;
- b) yet the post came;
- c) the post yet come;
- d) the post come yet.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
c	a	b	a	b	c	c	d	a	b	b	b	b	d	c	b	c	a	b	d

Тест 2

Task 1. Choose the right form.

1. Did the injection hurt? –

- a) Yes, it was.
- b) No, it hurt not.
- c) No, it did not
- d) No, it is not.

2. Last Saturday we ... to watch a football match.

- a) went
- b) go
- c) gone
- d) are going

3. I ... Suzanne at the cinema last night.

- a) meet
- b) was meeting
- c) met
- d) am meeting

4. Did you watch TV last night? –No, ... too busy with my homework.

- a) I was
- b) I didn't
- c) I am
- d) I wasn't

5. There ... about 500 visitors to the open day.

- a) were
- b) had
- c) was
- d) is

6. ... to type at school?

- a) Did you learnt
- b) Learnt you

- c) Did you learn
 - d) Learn you
7. ... to switch off the light before you left?
- a) Did you remember
 - b) Remembered you
 - c) Are you remembering
 - d) Did you remembered
8. When ... ?
- a) does the train leave
 - b) the train does leave
 - c) leaves the train
 - d) the train leaves
9. ... the bridge?
- a) How long is
 - b) How long be
 - c) How is long
 - d) How does long
10. ... car is that? It's John's
- a) What
 - b) Whose
 - c) Who
 - d) Whom
11. ... anything at the moment.
- a) He doesn't saying
 - b) He isn't saying
 - c) He doesn't say
 - d) He didn't said
12. ... at home.
- a) He don't cook
 - b) He doesn't cooks
 - c) He doesn't cooking
 - d) He doesn't cook
13. When it rains, it ... the plants to grow.
- a) is helping
 - b) help
 - c) helps
 - d) helping
14. Why ... English?
- a) you are learning
 - b) are you learning
 - c) learning you are
 - d) do you learn
15. Today's a holiday so the company ... today.
- a) don't delivering
 - b) is not delivering
 - c) not deliver
 - d) doesn't deliver
16. Sea water ... at 4° Celsius.
- a) freeze
 - b) freezes
 - c) is freezing
 - d) froze

17. Everybody ... for you and you're still not ready!
 a) is waiting
 b) waits
 c) wait
 d) waiting
18. ... there any point trying to mend this old machine?
 a) Are
 b) Is
 c) Do
 d) Does
19. What ... about this problem?
 a) are you thinking
 b) do you think
 c) are you think
 d) you thin
20. He's trying his best — he always ... hard.
 a) is trying
 b) tries
 c) try
 d) has tried

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
c	a	c	a	a	c	a	a	a	b	b	d	c	d	b	b	a	b	b	b

ТЕСТ 3

Модальные глаголы (can, could, be able to)

- 1 Sandra ___ to pass the exam as she was very well prepared.
 A can B was able C could
- 2 My nephew is a musician. He ___ play the piano well.
 A could B was able to C can
- 3 Nick ___ ski when he was young.
 A couldn't B can't C is not able to
- 4 Harry ___ to win a chess game playing against his father.
 A could B was able C can
- 5 He ___ play chess well when he was young.
 A were able to B can C could
- 6 I ___ speak English but I can't speak Arabic.
 A could B can C was able to
- 7 Jack ___ run away from a big angry dog when he was ten.
 A was able to B could C can
- 8 My granny ___ knit when she was little.
 A couldn't B wasn't able C can
- 9 Mary is really talented. She ___ draw beautiful landscapes.
 A were able to B can C could
- 10 I'm sure Sue ___ to solve the problem.
 A are able B can C is able
- 11 I ___ memorize long poems when I was at school.
 A can B could to C could
- 12 Mark is very strong. He ___ lift heavy weights.

- 13 Tim might ___ visit us tomorrow.
 A can B could C was able to
- 14 When we came into the house we ___ hear strange sounds.
 A could B be able to C can
- 15 We are sorry we won't ___ come to the party tomorrow.
 A could B could to C can
- 16 You needn't have hurried. I ___ wait.
 A can B be able to C could
- 17 Mari has got a sweet voice. She ___ sing lovely romances.
 A was able B could C could to
- 18 There was a fire in the house but all the people ___ escape.
 A could B can to C can
- 19 I ___ help with repairing your car if you want to.
 A can B were able to C was able to
- 20 Greg ___ read and write when he was 5.
 A can B was able to C could
- 21 I haven't been ___ speak to Jill recently.
 A was able B could C can
- 22 I ___ stay up all night when I was young.
 A could B able C able to
- 23 Jack has never ___ skate well.
 A can B could to C could
- 24 Sue has got lots of money with her and she ___ spend it all.
 A could B been able to C can
- 25 Although it wasn't evident, I ___ spot the difference.
 A can to B is able C can
- 26 Although it wasn't evident, I ___ spot the difference.
 A was able to B can C could to

Answer Key:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
b	c	a	b	c	b	a	a	b	c	c	a	b	a	b	b	c	b	a	b	c	c	b	c	a	

Тест 4

Выберите правильный ответ и занесите его в таблицу.

_____ cows are animals.

Some;

The;

_____;

A.

Can you play _____ piano?

the;

on the;

a;

_____.

_____ books on this shelf were written by Dickens.

All;

All the;

Every;

The all.

She said she _____ for five hours.

had been working;

has worked;

worked;

has been working.

“_____ yet?” “Nearly.”

Are you finishing;

Have you finished;

Do you finish;

Did you finish.

I don't speak Japanese, but Jenny _____ .

do;

speaks;

does;

is speaking it.

They _____ married in church last year.

are;

made;

got;

have.

They never do _____ homework.

there;

they're;

they;

their.

Jannet is _____ .
an old friend of mine;
an old my friend;
a my old friend;
a old friend of mine.

He's _____ intelligent than his sister.
lesser;
much less;
much fewer;
not so.

My house is _____ the park.
from;
in;
_____ ;
to.

She loves _____ Russian folk music.
the;
_____ ;
some of;
a.

She didn't go to _____ Crimea last year.
_____ ;
the;
a;
there.

As the sun _____ I decided to go out.
shines;
has shone;
shine;
was shining.

I _____ your uncle tomorrow, so I'll give him your note.
have seen;
shall have seen;
see;
going to see.

By the time the police arrived, the thieves _____ the stolen money.
hide;
had hidden;
are hiding;
will have hidden.

She walked _____ the road without looking.

by;
through;
across;
long.
We spent ____ day sunbathing.
the whole;
all the;
whole;
whole of the.
It's a long journey by train, it's much ____ by road.
quickly;
more quickly;
more quick;
quicker.
Hasn't _____ ?
come the post yet;
yet the post came;
the post yet come;
the post come yet.

Тест 5

Task 1. Choose the right form.

2. Did the injection hurt? – ...
 - a) Yes, it was.
 - b) No, it hurt not.
 - c) No, it did not
 - d) No, it is not.
2. Last Saturday we ... to watch a football match.
 - a) went
 - b) go
 - c) gone
 - d) are going
3. I ... Suzanne at the cinema last night.
 - a) meet
 - b) was meeting
 - c) met
 - d) am meeting
4. Did you watch TV last night? –No, ... too busy with my homework.
 - a) I was
 - b) I didn't
 - c) I am
 - d) I wasn't
5. There ... about 500 visitors to the open day.
 - a) were

- b) had
 - c) was
 - d) is
6. ... to type at school?
- a) Did you learnt
 - b) Learnt you
 - c) Did you learn
 - d) Learn you
7. ... to switch off the light before you left?
- a) Did you remember
 - b) Remembered you
 - c) Are you remembering
 - d) Did you remembered
8. When ... ?
- a) does the train leave
 - b) the train does leave
 - c) leaves the train
 - d) the train leaves
9. ... the bridge?
- a) How long is
 - b) How long be
 - c) How is long
 - d) How does long
10. ... car is that? It's John's
- a) What
 - b) Whose
 - c) Who
 - d) Whom
11. ... anything at the moment.
- e) He doesn't saying
 - f) He isn't saying
 - g) He doesn't say
 - h) He didn't said
12. ... at home.
- a) He don't cook
 - b) He doesn't cooks
 - c) He doesn't cooking
 - d) He doesn't cook
13. When it rains, it ... the plants to grow.
- a) is helping
 - b) help
 - c) helps
 - d) helping
14. Why ... English?
- a) you are learning
 - b) are you learning
 - c) learning you are
 - d) do you learn
15. Today's a holiday so the company ... today.
- e) don't delivering
 - f) is not delivering

- g) not deliver
h) doesn't deliver
16. Sea water ... at 4° Celsius.
a) freeze
b) freezes
c) is freezing
d) froze
17. Everybody ... for you and you're still not ready!
a) is waiting
b) waits
c) wait
d) waiting
18. ... there any point trying to mend this old machine?
a) Are
b) Is
c) Do
d) Does
19. What ... about this problem?
e) are you thinking
f) do you think
g) are you think
h) you thin
20. He's trying his best — he always ... hard.
e) is trying
f) tries
g) try
h) has tried

ТЕСТ 6

Модальные глаголы (can, could, be able to)

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--------------|---|-------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Sandra ___ to pass the exam as she was very well prepared. | A | can | B | was able | C | could |
| 2 | My nephew is a musician. He ___ play the piano well. | A | could | B | was able to | C | can |
| 3 | Nick ___ ski when he was young. | A | couldn't | B | can't | C | is not able to |
| 4 | Harry ___ to win a chess game playing against his father. | A | could | B | was able | C | can |
| 5 | He ___ play chess well when he was young. | A | were able to | B | can | C | could |
| 6 | I ___ speak English but I can't speak Arabic. | A | could | B | can | C | was able to |
| 7 | Jack ___ run away from a big angry dog when he was ten. | A | was able to | B | could | C | can |
| 8 | My granny ___ knit when she was little. | A | couldn't | B | wasn't able | C | can |
| 9 | Mary is really talented. She ___ draw beautiful landscapes. | A | were able to | B | can | C | could |
| 10 | I'm sure Sue ___ to solve the problem. | A | are able | B | can | C | is able |
| 11 | I ___ memorize long poems when I was at school. | A | can | B | could to | C | could |

- 12 Mark is very strong. He ___ lift heavy weights.
 A can B could C was able to
- 13 Tim might ___ visit us tomorrow.
 A could B be able to C can
- 14 When we came into the house we ___ hear strange sounds.
 A could B could to C can
- 15 We are sorry we won't ___ come to the party tomorrow.
 A can B be able to C could
- 16 You needn't have hurried. I ___ wait.
 A was able B could C could to
- 17 Mari has got a sweet voice. She ___ sing lovely romances.
 A could B can to C can
- 18 There was a fire in the house but all the people ___ escape.
 A can B were able to C was able to
- 19 I ___ help with repairing your car if you want to.
 A can B was able to C could
- 20 Greg ___ read and write when he was 5.
 A was able B could C can
- 21 I haven't been ___ speak to Jill recently.
 A could B able C able to
- 22 I ___ stay up all night when I was young.
 A can B could to C could
- 23 Jack has never ___ skate well.
 A could B been able to C can
- 24 Sue has got lots of money with her and she ___ spend it all.
 A can to B is able C can
- 25 Although it wasn't evident, I ___ spot the difference.
 A was able to B can C could to

ТЕСТ 7

Модальные глаголы

Choose the correct modal verb to complete the sentence. Make sure to put the verb in the correct tense (PAST or PRESENT).

MUST / HAVE TO CAN'T / MUSTN'T CAN / BE ABLE TO DON'T HAVE TO

- 1) She _____ finish the essay yesterday because her teacher asked her to do so.
- 2) You _____ come back in the afternoon. All classes have been cancelled.
- 3) You _____ take a break! You've been studying too long.
- 4) _____ you speak Spanish when you were 8?
- 5) You _____ tip a taxi driver, it's optional.
- 6) My brother David is very talented. He _____ hold his breath for 3 minutes. It's amazing!
- 7) The teacher yelled at me yesterday. She said, "Sally! You _____ do all of your homework or you will fail this semester of school!"
- 8) You _____ be late for the exam tomorrow! It's very important for your educational future.

- 9) "Phoebe, you _____ accompany me to the party yesterday. I know you don't like social gatherings, but it was very nice that you decided to go."
- 10) Peter _____ ride a bike when he was only 3 years old.
- 11) We _____ play video games after school for more than an hour when I was a child. My mother always thought that it could made us intellectually stupider.
- 12) My father told me that I _____ go to the movie theatre with you tomorrow night.

Критерии оценки

Процент результатив ности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки	
	оценка	вербальный аналог
90 ÷ 100	5	отлично
80 ÷ 89	4	хорошо
55 ÷ 79	3	удовлетворительно
менее 55	2	неудовлетворительно

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Темы эссе

1. Экологические проблемы.
2. Проблемы здравоохранения.
3. Экономика США
4. Экономика Великобритании.
5. Глобализация.
6. Типы руководства компаниями.
7. Успешное управление компанией.

Методические рекомендации к подготовке эссе

При написании эссе формируются умения излагать свои мысли, мнение по поводу изучаемых тем. Основная цель эссе – представить собственные мысли по заданной теме, обращая внимание на грамотность изложения. Магистрам предлагается писать эссе по тематике курса как в виде “for and against” так и эссе, выражающее личное мнения по международным экономическим проблемам. При написании эссе необходимо:

– четко определять содержание (какой тезис соответствует теме эссе, какие положения доказывают этот тезис, раскрывая тему, какие выводы надо сделать из всего написанного),

– соблюдать структуру, принятую для данного типа эссе, поддерживать «равновесия» между его частями (все параграфы должны быть примерно одинаковые по объему),

– правильно выбирать грамматические структуры и словосочетания, в том числе связующие слова, которые обеспечивают логичный и плавный переход от одной части к другой, а также внутри частей.

Содержание эссе должно соответствовать заданной теме и представлять собой аргументированную точку зрения, представленную в небольшом объеме – 1-1,5 страницы. В конце должны содержаться выводы.

Основные штампы (key-patterns) эссе на английском:

Many analysts\economists think... but others do not agree. Let us consider what the advantages and disadvantages of ... are. Let's consider some pros and cons of it. Давайте рассмотрим некоторые плюсы и минусы (этого).

Let us start by considering the facts.

Let us start by considering pros and cons of it. It is generally agreed today that ... To begin with, You can

Firstly, ... / Secondly, ... / Finally,

One argument in support of ...
The first thing that needs to be said is First and foremost ...
It is true that ... / clear that ... / noticeable that One should note here that
Another good thing about ... is that The second reason for Вторая причина
It is often said that It is undeniable that ... It is a well-known fact that ...
A number of key issues arise from the statement. For instance, One of the most striking features of this problem is First of all, let us try to understand The public in general tend to believe that
What is more, Besides, ... because it is
One cannot deny that It is (very) clear from these observations that ...
On the other hand, we can observe that
The other side of the coin is, however, that ... Another way of looking at this question is to One should, nevertheless, consider the problem from another angle. One should, however, not forget that If on the one hand it can be said that ... the same is not true for On the other hand, ... Although Хотя
Besides, ... Moreover, Furthermore, one should not forget that In addition to ... Nevertheless, one should accept that
However, we also agree that
Критерии оценки работы: качество содержания, самостоятельность мышления, убедительность аргументации, грамотность, оформление работы.

Критерии оценки

Оценка «**отлично**» ставится, если студент раскрыл тему, использовал средства связности для построения логической последовательности высказывания, представил четкое и подробное описание по кругу вопросов, охватывающих тему, высказал свою точку зрения по вопросу, использовал в полном объеме лексический запас по данной теме, проявил грамматическую грамотность.

Оценка «**хорошо**» ставится, если студент раскрыл тему, использовал средства связности для построения логической последовательности высказывания, представил четкое и подробное описание по кругу вопросов, охватывающих тему, высказал свою точку зрения по вопросу, однако допустил 2 лексических, 3 грамматических и одну стилистическую ошибку.

Оценка «**удовлетворительно**» ставится, если студент раскрыл тему не в полном объеме, не использовал средства связности для построения логической последовательности высказывания, представил нечеткое описание по кругу вопросов, охватывающих тему, не высказал свою точку зрения по вопросу, допустил 3 лексических, 4 грамматических и одну стилистическую ошибку.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если студент не раскрыл тему, не использовал средства связности для построения логической последовательности высказывания, не представил описание по кругу вопросов, охватывающих тему, не высказал свою точку зрения по вопросу, допустил 4 и более лексических, 5 и более грамматических и 2 и более стилистических ошибки.

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Выполнение лексико-грамматических заданий (тест)

Лексико-грамматические задания направлены на активизацию у студентов таких речемыслительных процессов, как поиск, узнавание, дифференциация и обобщение единиц языкового материала, выделение существенных признаков. Значительное внимание уделено развитию навыков перевода. Задания сформулированы просто и доступны для понимания. В лексико-грамматические задания также входят и тесты.

Примерные лексико-грамматические задания

Задание 1 Choose the correct answer:

- 1) Shakespeare _____ a lot of plays.
a) write b) writes c) written d) wrote
- 2) In Britain most shops _____ at 5.30 p.m.
a) close b) closes c) have closed d) closed
- 3) Den _____ at the University.
a) studied b) is studying c) has been studying d) studies
- 4) try to make _____ noise. I'm working.
a) many b) more c) few d) less
- 5) I have lost _____ pen, may I take _____?
a) him/her b) their/his c) my/yours d) mine/your
- 6) I know _____ about it.
a) anything b) nothing c) now d) someone
- 7) Did _____ see this film yesterday?
a) nobody b) somebody c) anybody d) everybody
- 8) I usually drink _____ tea with sugar.
a) the/a b) a/the c) no article/the d) no articles
- 9) Let's go to _____ cinema.
a) a b) the c) an d) no articles
- 10) Will you have _____ cup of tea?
a) a b) the c) an d) no article
- 11) The Russian grammar is _____ than English one.
a) difficulter b) more difficult c) the most difficult
- 12) It was _____ meal I've ever had.
a) good b) best c) the best d) better
- 13) Health is _____ than wealth.
a) gooder b) better c) worst d) the best
- 14) Don't disturb me. I _____ a detective movie.

- a) watch b) watches c) am watching d) is watching
- 15) When I _____ to the party all guests _____.
- a) come/ are dancing b) came/ were dancing c) comes/ is dancing
d) came/ was dancing
- 16) Tom can't _____ the newspaper now because his mother _____ it.
- a) reads/ is reading b) read/ is reading c) read/ was reading
d) reads/ am reading
- 17) We have test _____.
- a) very often b) for two hours c) lately
- 18) My friend _____ the book in a few days.
- a) will read b) will be reading c) read
- 19) It always _____ him half an hour to get there.
- a) will take b) take c) takes d) had taken
- 20) We _____ the results in a week.
- a) knew b) knows c) will know d) shall know
- 21) The car _____ be parked on the pavement.
- a) ought not b) mustn't c) needn't d) aren't
- 22) We met _____ summer last year.
- a) at b) on c) in

Задание 2 Rewrite the sentences using a suitable modal verb.

It's a good idea to learn a few new words every day.

You should learn a few new words every day.

- It's the law to wear a seatbelt when you're in a car.
You _____ wear a seatbelt when you're in a car.
- It's not allowed to park here.
You _____ park here.
- It's not necessary to pay for your tickets now.
You _____ pay for your tickets now.
- I think it's necessary for you to study harder.
You _____ study harder.
- It's not a good idea to stay up so late every night.
You _____ stay up so late every night.

Задание 3 . Complete the sentences with the correct word.

It's important to be _____ at work so you can change your routine if you need to.

It's important to be _____ at work so you can change your routine if you need to.

- I've never seen Karen offer to pay for anything – she's so _____ .
- Nico is very _____. He'll do anything to get to the top.
- I've been so _____! I've just bought five pairs of shoes even though I can't really afford them.

4. My brother only thinks about himself and what he needs. He's very _____ .
5. Jack has a great sense of _____ and is always laughing.

Критерии оценки

Лексико-грамматическая работа с тестовыми заданиями, лексико-грамматическими заданиями:

Отлично – 100% - 90% правильно выполненных пунктов

Хорошо – 89% - 75 правильно выполненных пунктов

Удовлетворительно – 74% - 55% правильно выполненных пунктов

Неудовлетворительно – менее 55% правильно выполненных пунктов

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Кроссворд

Составить терминологический кроссворд по изучаемым темам лекций используя теоретический материал конспектов лекции, основную и дополнительную литературу.

Методические рекомендации по составлению кроссвордов

Самостоятельное составление кроссвордов способствует развитию умений ориентироваться в учебном и дополнительном материале, правильно и точно формулировать вопросы, создавать в печатном и электронном варианте. Цель работы по составлению кроссворда направлена на овладение определенными знаниями, умениями, навыками.

Составление условий (толкований) кроссворда.

Во-первых, они должны быть строго лаконичными. Не следует делать их пространными, пространными, излишне исчерпывающими, многословными, несущими избыточную информацию.

Во-вторых, старайтесь подать слово с наименее известной стороны.

В - третьих, просмотрите словари: возможно, в одном из них и окажется наилучшее определение. В определениях не должно быть однокоренных слов.

Начальные буквы загаданных слов должны полнее представлять алфавит, то есть не стоит загадывать слова на одну букву, если это не является целью (составление кроссворда на одну из букв алфавита).

Слова должны быть в именительном падеже и единственном числе, кроме слов, которые не имеют единственного числа.

Не следует применять при составлении кроссвордов слова, которые могут вызвать негативные эмоции, слова, связанные с болезнью, жаргонные и нецензурные, если только именно это и не является целью составления кроссворда.

Не желательно при создании кроссвордов употреблять малоизвестные названия, устаревших и вышедших из обихода слова.

Удачнее пересекать слова на согласных.

Тематические кроссворды, содержащие вопросы конкретного раздела изучаемой дисциплины, обычно состоят из 20-50 слов.

Этапы составления кроссворда.

- Сделать анализ учебного текста по теме занятия.
- Составить список слов изучаемого учебного материала.
- Выбрать наиболее подходящий тип кроссворда.
- Поиск и составление вопросов к терминам, понятиям, определениям.
- Вычерчивание рисунка сетки.
- Нумерация рисунка сетки.
- Печать текстов вопросов и ответов.
- Орфографическая проверка текстов.
- Проверка текстов на соответствие нумерации.
- Печать кроссворда.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка «5» (отлично) выставляется в случае полного выполнения работы, что позволяет полно раскрыть тему, отсутствие ошибок, грамотность и точность формулировок.

Оценка «4» (хорошо) выставляется в случае полного выполнения всего объема работ, позволяют раскрыть основные аспекты темы, при наличии несущественных ошибок, не повлиявших на общий результат работы.

Оценка «3» (удовлетворительно) выставляется в случае недостаточно полного выполнения всех разделов работы, позволяют раскрыть лишь отдельные аспекты темы при наличии ошибок, которые не оказали существенного влияния на окончательный результат.

Оценка «2» (неудовлетворительно) выставляется в случае, если тема не раскрыта, допущены принципиальные и грубые ошибки в терминологии или вопросе, работа выполнена крайне небрежно.

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Составление монологического высказывания

Краткие рекомендации

Для того, чтобы составить эффективное монологическое высказывание студент должен заранее продумать свое сообщение, составить примерный план своего высказывания. Затем необходимо отработать отдельные слова и

устойчивые фразы в материале по теме. Материалом для подготовки устного высказывания могут служить готовые темы модуля. При монологическом высказывании необходимо использовать слова-связки типа «in fact», «to my mind», «for example», «at the same time», чтобы избегать пауз в речи.

Критерии оценки

Оценка «отлично» ставится в случае если устная тема раскрыта в полном объеме, студент смог четко выразить свою мысль, не испытывая при этом затруднений, студент в полной мере владеет запасом языковых и грамматических средств, достаточных для выражения своих мыслей.

Оценка «хорошо» ставится в случае, если устная тема раскрыта в достаточном объеме, студент смог выразить свою мысль в целом, с допустимыми отдельными лексическими и грамматическими ошибками, не искажающими смысл высказывания. Студент в достаточной мере владеет запасом языковых и грамматических средств.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится в случае, если устная тема раскрыта не в полном объеме, большое количество лексических и грамматических ошибок. Словарный запас не достаточен для выражения смысла высказывания.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, в случае если устная тема не раскрыта, студент не смог четко выразить свою мысль, испытывает при этом видимые затруднения, студент не владеет запасом языковых и грамматических средств, достаточных для выражения своих мыслей. Допущены лексические и грамматические ошибки, искажающие общий смысл высказывания. Студент владеет не базовым словарным запасом, достаточным для раскрытия темы.

1. Материалы для проведения текущей аттестации

Текущая аттестация 1

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Задание по чтению.

Read the text and choose the correct answer for questions 1-5.

The First Amendment to the American Constitution declares free–dom of the press to all men. Although this right was not officially adopted until 1791, the famous Zenger trial of 1735 laid the ground–work for insuring this precious freedom.

John Peter Zenger emigrated as a teenager from Germany. In 1733 he began publishing the New York Weekly Journal. The following year, he was arrested for writing a story about the crown-appointed governor of New York. While he was imprisoned for nine months, Zenger's wife dutifully published the newspaper every day, bravely telling the truth. Finally Zenger's long-awaited trial took place. The hostile judge dismissed Zenger's local lawyers, making it necessary for his wife to seek out Andrew Hamilton, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer. Persuaded by Hamilton, the jury bravely returned a not-guilty verdict defying the judge's orders for a conviction.

As a result of determination and bravery on the part of the colonists, a lasting victory for freedom of the press was set by a young immigrant.

- 1 This text is about:
 - (A) the adoption of the First Amendment to the American Constitution.
 - (B) the legal struggle for the freedom of press.
 - (C) the problems of jury trial in America in the 18th century.
 - (D) the war between the crown-appointed administration and the colonists.

- 2 John Peter Zenger was a _____.
 - (A) corrupt governor of New York
 - (B) famous lawyer
 - (C) brave newspaper publisher
 - (D) hostile judge

- 3 What political problem existed in the colonies at that time?

- (A) Government officials were corrupt.
- (B) Newspapers exaggerated the truth about the political officials.
- (C) Lawyers were hostile to witnesses.
- (D) All newspaper publishers were imprisoned.

4 How long did it take after the Zenger trial before the concept of freedom of the press was officially adopted?

- (A) 9 months
- (B) 1 year
- (C) 56 years
- (D) 58 years

5 Which of the following is not true?

- (A) Despite Zenger's imprisonment, his newspaper continued to be published.
- (B) Andrew Hamilton encouraged the jury to fight for freedom.
- (C) The jury obeyed the judge's orders and convicted Zenger.
- (D) The king controlled the colonies through his own appointed rulers.

Задание по фонетике

6 Which is the correct transcription of the word science?

- (A) [skains]
- (B) [ski:ns]
- (C) [sai□ns]
- (D) [sins]

7 Which is the correct transcription of the word society?

- (A) ['s□□iti]
- (B) ['s□siti]
- (C) [s□'□ai□ti]
- (D) [s□'sai□ti]

8 Which is the correct transcription of the word legislator?

- (A) [ligis'leit□]
- (B) ['led□isleit]
- (C) [ligis'la:t□]
- (D) [led□is'leit□]

- 9 Which is the correct transcription of the word asylum?
- (A) ['sɪlɪm]
 - (B) [sɪ'lɪm]
 - (C) [sɪ:lɪm]
 - (D) [sɪ'ljulɪm]
- 10 Which is the correct transcription of the word knowledge?
- (A) [nɒlɪdʒ]
 - (B) [knɒlɪdʒ]
 - (C) [knɒlɪd]
 - (D) [nɒlɪd]
- 11 Which word has a different stress?
- (A) a debtor
 - (B) an offence
 - (C) a convict
 - (D) a vandal

Задание по словообразованию

- 12 Cesare Lombroso thought that _____ people have a criminal instinct.
- (A) left-hand
 - (B) hand-left
 - (C) left-handed
 - (D) left-handing
- 13 Do you really think that the threat of punishment can have a deterr____ effect?
- (A) -ish
 - (B) -ent
 - (C) -ive
 - (D) -y
- 14 The modern approach to the treatment of criminals pays great attention to psychiatric and _____-study methods.
- (A) book-
 - (B) case-
 - (C) self-

(D) tape-

15 The Code by Hammurabi ___lawed the tradition of kidnapping a bride.

(A) dis-

(B) un-

(C) mis-

(D) out-

Критерии оценки:

Процент результатив ности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки		
	оценка	вербальный аналог	Аттестация
90 ÷ 100	5	отлично	аттестован
80 ÷ 89	4	хорошо	аттестован
55 ÷ 79	3	удовлетворительно	аттестован
менее 55	2	неудовлетворительно	не аттестован

Текущая аттестация 2

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

1 The Magna Carta was signed after archbishop of Canterbury _____ baroniam unrest into a demand for a grant of liberties by the king.

- (A) was directing
- (B) had been directed
- (C) had directed
- (D) directed

2 If people were all as good as they _____ to be, laws would still be necessary.

- (A) must
- (B) ought
- (C) can
- (D) should

3 Hammurabi's laws were _____ than earlier tribal customs.

- (A) advancer
- (B) the most advanced
- (C) lesser advanced
- (D) more advanced

4 Solon wanted _____ moderate and ordered.

- (A) Greek society to become
- (B) what Greek society became
- (C) Greek society became
- (D) that Greek society had become

5 Habeas Corpus _____ as one of the most important guarantees of liberty by the US Constitution.

- (A) is regarded
- (B) regards
- (C) has regarded
- (D) would regard

6 Some of the principles of the Napoleon's Code _____ in force since 1804.

- (A) are

- (B) would be
- (C) were
- (D) have been

7 Criminology _____ the problems of learning English.

- (A) not studies
- (B) does not studies
- (C) does not study
- (D) do not studies

8 Capital punishment is an ancient practice _____ presence in the modern world appears out of place.

- (A) whose
- (B) that
- (C) which
- (D) while

9 Punishment warns people of what will happen if they _____ the law.

- (A) break
- (B) will break
- (C) broke
- (D) will be breaking

10 Criminals would be deterred from crime, if they _____ the suffering they would experience if caught.

- (A) know
- (B) have known
- (C) knew
- (D) had been knowing

11 Crime has been under attack from many directions during recent years, _____ ?

- (A) has it
- (B) isn't it
- (C) hasn't it
- (D) does it

12 One of _____ punishments was hanging and quartering.

- (A) terriblest
- (B) most terrible
- (C) more terrible
- (D) the most terrible

13 In England, _____ the reign of William the Conqueror, the death penalty was not used.

- (A) for
- (B) during
- (C) since
- (D) while

14 What _____ the defenders of capital punishment insist on?

- (A) is
- (B) do
- (C) are
- (D) does

Критерии оценки:

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки		
	оценка	вербальный аналог	Аттестация
90 ÷ 100	5	отлично	аттестован
80 ÷ 89	4	хорошо	аттестован
55 ÷ 79	3	удовлетворительно	аттестован
менее 55	2	неудовлетворительно	не аттестован

Текущая аттестация 3

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Задание по грамматике

- 1 The Magna Carta was signed after archbishop of Canterbury _____ baroniam unrest into a demand for a grant of liberties by the king.
- (A) was directing
 - (B) had been directed
 - (C) had directed
 - (D) directed
- 2 If people were all as good as they _____ to be, laws would still be necessary.
- (A) must
 - (B) ought
 - (C) can
 - (D) should
- 3 Hammurabi's laws were _____ than earlier tribal customs.
- (A) advancer
 - (B) the most advanced
 - (C) lesser advanced
 - (D) more advanced
- 4 Solon wanted _____ moderate and ordered.
- (A) Greek society to become
 - (B) what Greek society became
 - (C) Greek society became
 - (D) that Greek society had become
- 5 Habeas Corpus _____ as one of the most important guarantees of liberty by the US Constitution.
- (A) is regarded
 - (B) regards
 - (C) has regarded
 - (D) would regard

6 What _____ the purposes of the Bill of Rights?

- (A) did
- (B) was
- (C) were
- (D) had

7 Some of the principles of the Napoleon's Code _____ in force since 1804.

- (A) are
- (B) would be
- (C) were
- (D) have been

8 Criminology _____ the problems of learning English.

- (A) not studies
- (B) does not studies
- (C) does not study
- (D) do not studies

8 Capital punishment is an ancient practice _____ presence in the modern world appears out of place.

- (A) whose
- (B) that
- (C) which
- (D) while

9 Punishment warns people of what will happen if they _____ the law.

- (A) break
- (B) will break
- (C) broke
- (D) will be breaking

10 Criminals would be deterred from crime, if they _____ the suffering they would experience if caught.

- (A) know
- (B) have known
- (C) knew
- (D) had been knowing

- 11 Crime has been under attack from many directions during recent years, _____ ?
 (A) has it
 (B) isn't it
 (C) hasn't it
 (D) does it
- 12 One of _____ punishments was hanging and quartering.
 (A) terriblest
 (B) most terrible
 (C) more terrible
 (D) the most terrible
- 13 In England, _____ the reign of William the Conqueror, the death penalty was not used.
 (A) for
 (B) during
 (C) since
 (D) while
- 14 What _____ the defenders of capital punishment insist on?
 (A) is
 (B) do
 (C) are
 (D) does

Критерии оценки:

Процент результатив ности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки		
	оценка	вербальный аналог	Аттестация
90 ÷ 100	5	отлично	аттестован
80 ÷ 89	4	хорошо	аттестован
55 ÷ 79	3	удовлетворительно	аттестован
менее 55	2	неудовлетворительно	не аттестован

Текущая аттестация 4

Негосударственное образовательное учреждение организация высшего образования «Российская академия адвокатуры и нотариата»

Задание по профессиональной терминологии

- 1 A burglar is a criminal who _____ .
- (A) attacks and robs people, often in the street
 - (B) breaks into houses or other buildings to steal
 - (C) kills someone violently
 - (D) steals money, etc. by force from people or places
- 2 A gangster _____ .
- (A) makes false money or signatures
 - (B) brings goods into a country without paying tax
 - (C) deliberately causes damage to property
 - (D) is a member of a criminal group
- 3 Someone who illegally carries drugs into another country is _____ .
- (A) a deserter
 - (B) a drug dealer
 - (C) an assassin
 - (D) a drug smuggler
- 4 Someone who sets fire to property illegally is a _____ .
- (A) a stowaway
 - (B) an arsonist
 - (C) a forger
 - (D) a kidnapper
- 5 The Bill of Rights contained some important ideas about the _____ and the state.
- (A) right
 - (B) jury
 - (C) law
 - (D) Constitution

6 The _____ of the country, city, or town has a right to vote and enjoy the protection of the government.

- (A) emperor
- (B) lawgiver
- (C) judge
- (D) citizen

7 A jury is _____ .

- (A) a body of persons living in the same country
- (B) a number of lay people selected to render a verdict in a trial
- (C) a group of persons gathered together for a common reason, as for a legislative, religious or social purpose.
- (D) a place where legal justice is administered

8 The system of rule by which a state or community is governed is called

- _____ .
- (A) authority
 - (B) nobility
 - (C) monarchy
 - (D) government

9 A place where legal justice is administered is a _____ .

- (A) palace
- (B) court
- (C) police station
- (D) parliament

10 The act of putting someone to death as a lawful penalty is called _____ .

- (A) an execution
- (B) a murder
- (C) a homicide
- (D) a torture

Критерии оценки:

Процент результатив ности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки		
	оценка	вербальный аналог	Аттестация
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