

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное  
учреждение высшего образования  
«РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАРОДНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА  
И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ  
ПРИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»**

Волгоградский институт управления - филиал РАНХиГС

Факультет государственного и муниципального управления

Кафедра лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации

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**ПРОГРАММА БАКАЛАВРИАТА  
Управление персоналом**

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*(наименование образовательной программы)*

**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ  
реализуемой без применения электронного (онлайн) курса**

**Б1.О. 01. «Иностранный язык А2»**  
*(код и наименование дисциплины)*

**38.03.03 Стратегическое и операционное управление персоналом организации**  
*(код, наименование направления подготовки /специальности)*

**Очная**

*(форма(ы) обучения)*

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**1. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенных с планируемыми результатами освоения программы**

**1.1. Осваиваемые компетенции**

**Дисциплина Б1.О. 01. «Иностранный язык» обеспечивает овладение следующими компетенциями**

Код компетенции	Наименование компетенции	Код этапа освоения компетенции	Наименование этапа освоения компетенций
УК ОС-4	Способен осуществлять коммуникацию, в том числе деловую, в устной и письменной формах на государственном и иностранном(ых) языках	УК ОС-4.1.1	Формирование способности логически и грамматически верно строить устную и письменную речь на иностранном языке в повседневном общении
		УК ОС-4.1.2.1	Формирование способности грамотно строить коммуникацию, в том числе деловую, исходя из целей и ситуации
		УК ОС-4.1.3	Формирование способности общаться, читать и обсуждать информацию на иностранном языке по профессиональной тематике
		УК ОС-4.2.1	Формирование способности воспринимать, анализировать и критически оценивать устную и письменную деловую информацию на родном и иностранном(-ых) языке(-ах).
УК ОС-5	Способен проявлять толерантность в условиях межкультурного разнообразия общества в социально-историческом и философском контекстах, соблюдать нормы этики и использовать дефектологические знания в социальной и профессиональной сферах	УК ОС-5.1.1.1	Формирование способности соблюдать общие нормы вежливости и нормы делового этикета в процессе коммуникативного взаимодействия
		УК ОС-5.1.2.1	Формирование способности использовать коммуникативно приемлемые стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнёрами.
		УК ОС-5.1.3.1	Формирование способности вести диалог, в том числе и в форме дискуссии, с соблюдением норм речевого этикета,

		принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка
	УК ОС-5.2.1	Формирование способности понимать особенности культуры страны изучаемого языка и выбирать соответствующие языковые средства при осуществлении взаимодействия

## 1.2. Результаты обучения

В результате освоения дисциплины у студентов должны быть сформированы:

Код этапа освоения компетенции	Результаты обучения
УК ОС-4.1.1	<b>на уровне знаний:</b> - знание системы современного русского и иностранного языков; нормы словоупотребления; норм русской грамматики и грамматики иностранного языка; орфографических норм современного русского языка и изучаемого иностранного языка; норм пунктуации и их возможную вариантность; - знание основных грамматических структур, характерных для устной и письменной деловой коммуникации, соответствующих начальному уровню владения иностранным языком;
	<b>на уровне умений:</b> - составление грамматически верных предложений, соответствующих начальному уровню владения иностранным языком;
	<b>на уровне навыков:</b> - владение различными формами, видами устной и письменной коммуникации в учебной деятельности; технологиями самостоятельной подготовки текстов различной жанрово-стилистической принадлежности, соответствующих начальному уровню владения иностранным языком;
УК ОС-4.1.2.1	<b>на уровне знаний:</b> - виды и особенности письменных текстов, устных выступлений; наиболее употребительную лексику общего языка и базовую терминологию своей профессиональной области;
	<b>на уровне умений:</b> - создание устных и письменных, монологических и диалогических речевых произведений научных и деловых жанров с учетом целей, задач, условий общения, соответствующих начальному уровню владения иностранным языком;
	<b>на уровне навыков:</b> - владение иностранным языком как средством межкультурной и межнациональной коммуникации в научной сфере; навыками самостоятельной работы над языком, в том числе с использованием информационных технологий;

	<p>- владение подготовленной, а также неподготовленной монологической речью в виде резюме, сообщения, доклада;</p> <p>- навык устного монологического высказывания, соответствующий начальному уровню владения иностранным языком;</p> <p>- навык диалогического высказывания, соответствующего начальному уровню владения иностранным языком.</p>
УК ОС-4.1.3	<p><b>на уровне знаний:</b></p> <p>- основные лексические единицы, характерные для устной и письменной деловой коммуникации, соответствующие начальному уровню владения иностранным языком;</p> <p><b>на уровне умений:</b></p> <p>– создание устных и письменных, монологических и диалогических речевых произведений научных и деловых жанров с учетом целей, задач, условий общения, включая научное и деловое общение в среде Интернет;</p> <p><b>на уровне навыков:</b></p> <p>- навык адекватного восприятия звучащей иностранной речи (общее понимание, отличие главного от второстепенного, поиск необходимой информации), соответствующий начальному уровню владения иностранным языком;</p>
УК ОС-4.2.1	<p><b>на уровне знаний:</b></p> <p>- виды и особенности письменных текстов, устных выступлений;</p> <p>- наиболее употребительная лексика общего языка и базовую терминологию своей профессиональной области</p> <p><b>на уровне умений:</b></p> <p>- свободно общаться и читать оригинальную монографическую и периодическую литературу на иностранном языке по профессиональной тематике и статьи из газет и журналов, издаваемых на иностранных языках и в сети Интернет.</p> <p><b>на уровне навыков:</b></p> <p>- навык восприятия и обработки в соответствии с поставленной целью различной информации на английском языке, полученной из печатных, аудиовизуальных, аудитивных источников в рамках общественно-политической, профессиональной и социокультурной сфер общения;</p>
УК ОС-5.1.1.1	<p>Выбирает языковые средства для академического взаимодействия, релевантно ситуации общения.</p> <p>Соблюдает общие нормы вежливости и нормы делового этикета в процессе коммуникативного взаимодействия;</p>
УК ОС-5.1.2.1	<p>Использует наиболее употребительные в общении (как устном, так и письменном) лексических единиц, соответствующих начальному уровню владения иностранным языком;</p>
УК ОС-5.1.3.1	<p>Использует правила и основные составляющие устного и письменного делового этикета.</p>

УК ОС-5.2.1	Выбирает необходимые этикетные формы поведения в соответствии с ситуацией устного и письменного делового общения.
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## 2. Объем и место дисциплины в структуре ОПВО

Учебная дисциплина Б1.О.01. «Иностранный язык» относится к блоку обязательной части дисциплин. В соответствии с учебным планом, по очной форме обучения дисциплина осваивается на 1 и 2 курсе в 1, 2,3,4 семестре, общая трудоемкость 432 часов (12 ЗЕТ).

По очной форме обучения количество академических часов, выделенных на контактную работу с преподавателем 260 часов из них 4 часа – предэкзаменационные консультации и 256 часов практических занятий, 100 часов выделено на самостоятельную работу обучающихся и 72 часа на контроль.

Форма промежуточной аттестации в соответствии с учебным планом:

- 1 семестр – зачет
- 2 семестр – экзамен и контрольная работа
- 3 семестр – зачет
- 4 семестр – экзамен

Изучение данной дисциплины основывается на базе предыдущего уровня образования (курс полного общего образования).

Освоение дисциплины опирается на минимально необходимый объем теоретических знаний, умений и навыков в области «Иностранного языка», сформированные в ходе изучения учебного предмета основной образовательной программы среднего общего образования «Иностранный язык».

Знания, полученные студентами в ходе изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» могут быть полезны при изучении дисциплины «Иностранный язык профессионального общения».

## 3. Содержание и структура дисциплины

### 3.1. Структура дисциплины

#### *Очная форма обучения*

№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)	Объем дисциплины (модуля), час.					СР	Форма текущего контроля успеваемости**, промежуточной аттестации***
		Всего	Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем по видам учебных занятий					
			Л	ЛР	ПЗ	Контроль		
<i>1 семестр</i>								
Тема 1	Знакомство: Работа и учеба	27			16		11	О, Т, СР
Тема 2	Работа и свободное время	27			16		11	О, Т, СР
Тема 3	Управление проблемами	27			16		11	О, Т, СР
Тема 4	Путешествия/командировки	27			16		11	О, Т, СР
Промежуточная аттестация								зачет
<b>Всего</b>		<b>108</b>			<b>64</b>		<b>44</b>	
<i>2 семестр</i>								
Тема 1	Здоровый образ жизни/этикет	18			16		2	О, Т, СР
Тема 2	Продукты и услуги	18			16		2	О, Т, СР
Тема 3	Люди/Харизма	17			16		1	О, Т, СР
Тема 4	Рынки	17			16		1	О, Т, СР
	Консультация	2	2					

Промежуточная аттестация		<b>36</b>				36		Экзамен Контрольная работа
<b>Всего</b>		<b>108</b>	2		64	36	6	
<b>3 семестр</b>								
Тема 1	Карьера/Компании	27			16		11	О, Т, СР
Тема 2	Интернет/онлайн-бизнес	27			16		11	О, Т, СР
Тема 3	Изобретения	27			16		11	О, Т, СР
Тема 4	Управление стрессом	27			16		11	О, Т, СР
Промежуточная аттестация								зачет
<b>Всего</b>		<b>108</b>			64		44	
<b>4 семестр</b>								
Тема 1	Маркетинг/Реклама	18			16		2	О, Т, СР
Тема 2	Управление персоналом	18			16		2	О, Т, СР
Тема 3	Конфликтное регулирование	17			16		1	О, Т, СР
Тема 4	Выход на рынок	17			16		1	О, Т, СР
	Консультация	2	2					
Промежуточная аттестация		<b>36</b>				36		экзамен
<b>Всего</b>		<b>108</b>	2		64	36	6	
<b>Итого по дисциплине:</b>		<b>432</b>						

\*\* – формы текущего контроля успеваемости опрос (О), тестирование (Т), практическое задание (ПЗ), самостоятельная работа (СР).

Самостоятельная работа (СР) по изучению дисциплины осуществляется с применением ДОТ. Доступ к ДОТ осуществляется каждым обучающимся самостоятельно с любого устройства на портале: <https://lms.ranepa.ru>. Пароль и логин к личному кабинету/профилю/учетной записи предоставляется обучающемуся деканатом.

### 3.2. Содержание дисциплины

#### Содержание дисциплины для 1 семестра обучения

##### **Тема 1. Jobs and studies/Работа и учеба**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: знакомство, представление себя и других, национальности  
Грамматический материал: глагол to be, артикли, специальные вопросы

##### **Тема 2. Work and leisure activities/Работа и свободное время**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: дни недели, месяцы, даты, хобби, свободное время, развлечения, работа

Грамматический материал: правила образования и употребления грамматических форм настоящего простого (Present Simple), наречия и выражения частотности

##### **Тема 3. Problems/Управление проблемами**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: проблемы, проблемы на работе, телефонные переговоры, решение проблем

Грамматический материал: правила образования и употребления грамматических форм настоящего простого (Present Simple): отрицание и вопросы, глагол have got

##### **Тема 4. Travel/Путешествия, командировки**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: описание мест, маршруты, бронирование, регистрация

Грамматический материал: числительные, модальные глаголы (can/can't), конструкции there is/there are

#### Содержание дисциплины для 2 семестра обучения

##### **Тема 1. Food and entertaining/Здоровый образ жизни/этикет**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: правила поведения в обществе, этикет, образ жизни, в ресторане, общение, бизнес-встречи

Грамматический материал: some/any, исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные



## **Тема 2. Sales/Продукты и услуги**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: продукты и услуги, покупка, продажа, презентации товаров  
Грамматический материал: правила образования и употребления грамматических форм прошедшего простого (Past Simple) времени, маркеры простого прошедшего времени

## **Тема 3. People/Люди/Харизма**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: черты характера, описание человека, типы коллег, обсуждение проблем

Грамматический материал: правила образования и употребления грамматических форм прошедшего простого (Past Simple) времени: отрицание и вопросы, типы вопросов

## **Тема 4. Markets/Рынки**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: типы рынков, участие в дискуссии, запуск нового продукта, составление каталога

Грамматический материал: сравнительные и превосходные степени имен прилагательных, квантификаторы much/a lot, a little/a bit

### **Содержание дисциплины для 3 семестра обучения**

#### **Тема 1. Companies/Карьера/Компании**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: кейсы успешных компаний, виды компаний, составление презентаций

Грамматический материал: правила образования и употребления грамматических форм настоящего длительного (Present Continuous) времени, различия в употреблении форм настоящего простого и настоящего длительного времени

#### **Тема 2. The Web/Интернет/онлайн-бизнес**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: интернет, планы на будущее, подготовка и планирование

Грамматический материал: грамматические формы и конструкции для выражения будущего времени: настоящее длительное время и going to, будущее простое время (Future Simple)

#### **Тема 3. Discuss ideas/Изобретения**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: бизнес-идеи, изобретения, инновации, бизнес-встречи

Грамматический материал: правила образования и употребления грамматических форм прошедшего простого (Past Simple) и прошедшего длительного (Past Continuous) времени

#### **Тема 4. Stress/Управление стрессом**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: причины стресса, должности, уровень ответственности, стресс на рабочем месте

Грамматический материал: правила образования и употребления грамматических форм прошедшего простого (Past Simple) и настоящего завершенного (Present Perfect) времени

### **Содержание дисциплины для 4 семестра обучения**

#### **Тема 1. Marketing/Маркетинг/Реклама**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: маркетинг, реклама, партнерство, телефонные переговоры, планирование, ведение переговоров, встречи

Грамматический материал: типы вопросов, обсуждение планов (plan, hope, expect, would like, want; going to), настоящее длительное время

#### **Тема 2. Managing people/Управление персоналом**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: навыки, качества и черты хорошего менеджера, командная работа, общение в коллективе

Грамматический материал: глаголы и предлоги, косвенная речь

### Тема 3. Conflict/Конфликтное регулирование

Лексические и тематические компоненты: конфликты, урегулирование конфликтов

Грамматический материал: словообразование, придаточные условия

### Тема 4. New business/Выход на рынок

Лексические и тематические компоненты: условия выхода на рынок, запуск компаний, виды компаний, любимы продукты

Грамматический материал: придаточное времени, имена прилагательные, пассивный залог

#### 4. Материалы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся

##### 4.1. Формы и методы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся и промежуточной аттестации

При проведении практических занятий: выборочный опрос по пройденному материалу, выполнение практических заданий на лексику, грамматику, чтение и аудирование, выполнение тестов, представление презентаций по изучаемым темам.

Зачет и экзамен проводятся в письменной и устной формах. Письменная часть подразумевает выполнение теста по общему и/или деловому английскому языку, который включает в себя лексику, грамматику, пройденную за семестр, а также аудирование и чтение. Устная часть проводится в виде ответов на вопросы по пройденному материалу.

##### 4.2. Типовые материалы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся

*Пример лексической работы*

###### Vocabulary test (Personality)

###### A Give definitions to the following words

1. assertive \_\_\_\_\_
2. adventurous \_\_\_\_\_
3. cautious \_\_\_\_\_
4. shrewd \_\_\_\_\_
5. strong-willed \_\_\_\_\_
6. determined \_\_\_\_\_
7. generous \_\_\_\_\_
8. cunning \_\_\_\_\_

###### B Fill in the gaps with the right verbs.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ one's temper
2. \_\_\_\_\_ one's word
3. \_\_\_\_\_ one's pride
4. \_\_\_\_\_ others first
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a grudge
6. \_\_\_\_\_ one's true character

###### C Write sentences with the phrases to illustrate their meaning

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

###### D Do you see yourself as an extravert or an introvert? Prove you idea. Write 100-150 words

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Пример работы на проверку грамматики

1. Make these sentences passive. Only use *by* if it is important to say who performed the action.

1. They manufacture all our new models in Singapore.
2. We have reduced product launch time dramatically.
3. The CEO evaluated the marketers' ideas regularly.
4. Scientists were testing the new drugs.
5. An independent ethics committee is going to approve the trials.
6. I think we should discontinue this range of products immediately.
7. Simcotel is developing a very exciting range of mobile phones.
8. Our engineers could make some modifications.

2. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word in bold to make reported speech. Use between two and five words.

1 'Can you explain that again?'

**can**

She asked \_\_\_\_\_ it again.

2 'The government is discussing the issue now'.

**discuss**

He says \_\_\_\_\_ the issue now.

3 'They moved house after they sold theirs'

**sell**

He told me they had moved house after \_\_\_\_\_

4 'I'll send the results tomorrow.'

**send**

He said \_\_\_\_\_ the results tomorrow.

5 'We have been organising fashion shows for ten years.'

**organise**

He told us they \_\_\_\_\_ fashion shows for ten years.

6 'Purcell Lake is in the north of the city.'

**be**

He said Purcell Lake \_\_\_\_\_ the north of the city.

7 'What time will the doors open?'

**open**

He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ open.

8 'They might return in the new year.'

**return**

They said they \_\_\_\_\_ in the new year.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive form* or the *-ing form*.

a) I don't know what 1) ..... (do) at the weekend. I fancy 2) ..... (go) to the cinema, but none of my friends enjoy 3) .....(watch) films very much.

b) Paul had his driving test today. He tried 1) ..... (not/make) any mistakes, but he failed. He expects 2) ..... (pass) the test the next time he takes it.

c) Tom often goes 1).....(walk) at the weekends. He doesn't like 2)..... (take) anyone with him because he prefers 3) ..... (be) alone while he walks.

d) We had better 1) ..... (hurry) home tonight because our parents have promised 2) ..... (take) us out for dinner. I don't know why they want 3) ..... (eat) out, but we must 4) ..... (arrive) home on time.

e) James is rich and can afford 1) ..... (buy) expensive things. He is always willing 2) ..... (lend) money to people who need it, because he enjoys 3) ..... (help) others.

f) My parents let me 1) ..... (stay) at my friend's house last weekend. They agreed 2) ..... (take) me in the car and they made me 3) ..... (promise) to behave myself. It was a great weekend!

### Пример задания на диалог

#### Student A

You are a student of a business school; recently you have read an article on globalization which presented some positive effects of this process. You are inspired by the article and want to share new knowledge with your former classmate.

#### Student B

You are a student of International Relations and you know how ambiguous globalization is. Listen to your partner presenting you an article on the topic and argue with him. Show him other aspects of the phenomenon he is talking about.

### Примерные темы презентаций

- The presentation of a book in English
- The presentation of a president of the USA
- The presentation of a national (British, American) holiday
- The presentation of a company

### Шкала оценивания

#### Устный опрос

Уровень знаний, умений и навыков обучающегося при устном ответе во время проведения текущего контроля определяется баллами в диапазоне 0-100 %. Критериями оценивания при проведении устного опроса является демонстрация основных теоретических положений, в рамках осваиваемой компетенции, умение применять полученные знания на практике, овладение навыками анализа и систематизации информации в области финансов.

При оценивании результатов устного опроса используется следующая шкала оценок:

100% - 90%	Учащийся демонстрирует совершенное знание основных теоретических положений, в рамках осваиваемой компетенции, умеет применять полученные знания на практике, владеет навыками анализа и систематизации информации в области финансов
89% - 75%	Учащийся демонстрирует знание большей части основных теоретических положений, в рамках осваиваемой компетенции, умеет применять полученные знания на практике в отдельных сферах профессиональной деятельности, владеет основными навыками анализа и систематизации информации в области финансов
74% - 60%	Учащийся демонстрирует достаточное знание основных теоретических положений, в рамках осваиваемой компетенции, умеет использовать полученные знания для решения основных практических задач в отдельных сферах профессиональной деятельности, частично владеет основными навыками анализа и систематизации информации в области финансов
менее 60%	Учащийся демонстрирует отсутствие знания основных теоретических положений, в рамках осваиваемой компетенции, не умеет применять полученные знания на практике, не владеет навыками анализа и систематизации информации в области финансов

### Критерии оценивания решения ситуационных задач в рамках текущей промежуточной аттестации

Баллы	Критерии
90-100%	Ответ характеризуется тематической связностью и завершенностью, включает необходимую лексику (в том числе терминологическую), а также разнообразные грамматические конструкции, речь фонетически и

	интонационно правильная. Лексические и грамматические ошибки в ответе отсутствуют.
75-89%	Ответ характеризуется тематической связностью и завершенностью, включает необходимую лексику, а также разнообразные грамматические конструкции, фонетически и интонационно допускает ошибки. Лексические и грамматические ошибки – не более 3.
60-75%	Имеются лексические и грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания; (допускается не более семи негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок или/и не более семи негрубых орфографических и пунктуационных ошибок)
менее 60	Ответ отсутствует или не характеризуется тематической связностью и завершенностью, не включает необходимую лексику, а также разнообразные грамматические конструкции, речь несвязная.

### **Критерии оценивания решения тестовых заданий в рамках текущей промежуточной аттестации**

Уровень знаний, умений и навыков обучающегося при устном ответе во время проведения текущего контроля определяется баллами в диапазоне 0-100 %. Критерием оценивания при проведении тестирования, является количество верных ответов, которые дал студент на вопросы теста. При расчете количества баллов, полученных студентом по итогам тестирования, используется следующая формула:

$$B = \frac{B}{O} \times 100\%,$$

где B – количество баллов, полученных студентом по итогам тестирования;

B – количество верных ответов, данных студентом на вопросы теста;

O – общее количество вопросов в тесте.

Оценка за работу на практическом занятии строится на основании Регламента о текущем контроле успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по образовательным программам высшего образования – программам бакалавриата, программам специалитета, программам магистратуры Института права и национальной безопасности, утвержденном 28.01.2020 Решением Ученого Совета УМС РАНХиГС.

## **5. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине**

### **5.1. Методы проведения зачета (с оценкой) и экзамена**

**Зачет (с оценкой) и экзамен проводится с применением следующих методов:** метод устного опроса по вопросам из перечня примерных вопросов из п.5.2. и выполнения письменных тестов по проработанным темам.

### **5.2. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации**

<b>Компонент компетенции</b>	<b>Промежуточный / ключевой индикатор оценивания</b>	<b>Критерий оценивания</b>
УК ОС-4.1.1 Формирование способности логически и грамматически верно строить устную и письменную речь на	Способен логически и грамматически верно строить устную и письменную речь на иностранном языке в повседневном общении	Не испытывает затруднений в выборе языковых средств. Речь грамотная, свободная. Слышит собеседника, реагирует на его аргументацию Не допускает серьезных речевых ошибок, мешающих пониманию

<b>Компонент компетенции</b>	<b>Промежуточный / ключевой индикатор оценивания</b>	<b>Критерий оценивания</b>
иностранным языке в повседневном общении		основной идеи высказывания.
УК ОС-4.1.2.1 Формирование способности грамотно строить коммуникацию, в том числе деловую, исходя из целей и ситуации	Способен определять и обосновывать цель публичного выступления (проведения деловой встречи), выбирать форму деловой коммуникации, разрабатывать план публичного выступления (деловой встречи), подбирать адекватные аргументы, управлять процессом коммуникации	Использует лексические единицы, характерные для языка делового общения План четкий, ориентирован на достижение цели. Выстроена внутренняя логика деловой коммуникации. Слышит собеседника. Обосновывает выводы исходя из поставленной цели.
УК ОС-4.1.3 Формирование способности общаться, читать и обсуждать информацию на иностранном языке по профессиональной тематике	Способен воспринимать, анализировать и оценивать устную и письменную коммуникацию Способен провести деловую переписку на иностранном языке (на примере резюме и мотивационного письма).	Текст выполнен с соблюдением стилистических норм. В тексте не допущено серьезных ошибок. Умеет вести письменную коммуникацию на иностранном языке с соблюдением норм и правил делового общения.
УК ОС-4.2.1 Формирование способности воспринимать, анализировать, критически оценивать устную и письменную деловую информацию на родном и иностранном(-ых) языке(-ах) и вести коммуникацию	Выбирает адекватную форму делового документа. Соблюдает требования к языку делового документа. Соблюдает требования по оформлению делового документа. Отбирает содержание делового документа, адекватное цели его написания	Письменная и устная речь грамотная. Выполнены требования по оформлению документа. Содержание документа логически выстроено в соответствии с выбранной формой. Использована специфическая лексика, применяемая в деловой сфере
УК ОС-5.1.1.1 Формирование способности соблюдать общие нормы вежливости и нормы делового этикета в процессе коммуникативного взаимодействия	Способен соблюдать общие нормы вежливости и нормы этикета в процессе коммуникативного взаимодействия	Соблюдает общие нормы вежливости Употребляет речевые формулы, соответствующие ситуации общения в повседневных ситуациях
УК ОС-5.1.2.1 Формирование способности использовать коммуникативно приемлемые стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с	Способен применять основные принципы делового общения при коммуникациях на иностранном языке, использовать приемлемый стиль общения.	Употребляет речевые формулы, соответствующие ситуации общения в ситуациях делового общения Понимает и использует вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия

Компонент компетенции	Промежуточный / ключевой индикатор оценивания	Критерий оценивания
партнёрами. УК ОС-5.1.3.1 Формирование способности вести диалог, в том числе и в форме дискуссии, с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка	Способен применять основные принципы делового общения при ведении дискуссии и обсуждении проблем на иностранном языке.	Способен вести диалогическое общение используя этикетные формулы общения Использует реплики-клише речевого этикета, отражающие особенности культуры страны/стран изучаемого языка; средства и способы выражения модальности для построения высказываний в устной форме на иностранном языке
УК ОС-5.2.1 Формирование способности понимать особенности культуры страны изучаемого языка и выбирать соответствующие языковые средства при осуществлении взаимодействия	Демонстрирует знание норм делового этикета, а также способен применять принципы ведения деловой переписки, использовать лексические единицы, характерные для языка делового общения	Использует реплики-клише речевого этикета, отражающие особенности культуры страны/стран изучаемого языка; средства и способы выражения модальности для построения высказываний в устной и письменной форме на иностранном языке Правильно оформляет простые деловые письма

### Типовые оценочные средства промежуточной аттестации

#### Вопросы к зачету с оценкой по дисциплине Б1.О.01. «Иностранный язык»

*Пример тестирования*

*Term Final Test*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

#### Vocabulary

##### 1. Circle the correct answer

1. A volcano erodes / erupts / erases.
2. An epidemic spreads / sprouts / sprays.
3. War can break up / break through / break out.
4. A hurricane can swerve / sweep / swipe across an area.
5. An earthquake can quake / rake / shake a city.
6. People who have no food may strive / starve / hunger to death.
7. It was a very bad accident. There were 150 causalities / casualties / casualties.
8. Thousands of children were victims / victors / victories of the civil war.
9. Only ten people surveyed / revived / survived the accident.
10. Thousands of refusees / refugees / rescues are living in emergency camps.

##### 2. What crimes are being defined below?

1. offering someone money for illegal services
2. driving after taking alcohol
3. stealing from a shop
4. stealing from people's pockets
5. selling drugs

6. threatening to reveal secrets
7. making fake money
8. taking illegal control of a plane
9. taking a child and asking its parents for money
10. taking something illegally into another country

## Grammar

### 3. Write the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense.

- a) Where 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (the HR manager/come) from? Germany?
- b) What 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) next weekend?
- c) Staff members usually 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (take) their annual leave in July.
- d) I 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (not/understand) that. Can you explain it again, please?
- e) You 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) the report on the sales figures?
- f) We 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (recruit) a new Finance Manager at the moment.
- g) Jenna 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (not/run) the course today. She's ill.
- h) Tom really 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (not/like) that idea.
- i) The company 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (double) its revenue when Mr Johns 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the CEO.
- j) I 11. \_\_\_\_\_ (still work) on the product presentation. I 12. \_\_\_\_\_ (not/finish) it yet.

### 4. Change the sentences into conditionals

- 1) Glen stayed at home because the weather was bad.

2) Molly doesn't trust him because she doesn't know him well.

---

3) He didn't argue because he didn't know the subject well.

---

4) I didn't drink coffee because it wasn't tasty.

---

5) I don't watch TV because I don't have much time.

---

6) The film is interesting, that's why I have seen it twice.

---

7) He is a good lawyer, that's why he has earned a lot of money.

---

8) You are late again. Why didn't you take a taxi?

---

9) I'm afraid of flying, that's why I didn't go there by plane.

---

10) My radio-set doesn't work and I didn't listen to the 7 o'clock news.

---

### 5. Look at this advice for businesspeople about moving from the UK to another country. Choose the correct alternative from the brackets.

- 1 Visitors (*must / don't have to*) register with the police within one week of arriving. Anyone who does not can be fined \$1,000.
- 2 It is very difficult to find somewhere to live. You will probably (*must / have to*) live in a hotel for the first few weeks while you find somewhere.
- 3 UK citizens (*mustn't / don't have to*) register at the British Consulate but doing so will help the consul to assist you if you get into trouble.
- 4 You (*shouldn't / must*) carry your passport with you at all times. The police carry out frequent spot checks.
- 5 Visitors and residents (*don't have to / mustn't*) go near military installations, especially when carrying a



camera. You (*mustn't / should*) photograph military aircraft or warships.

- 6 You (*must / don't have to*) be very careful when driving. The roads are extremely dangerous.
- 7 Street crime is very rare, but you (*should / shouldn't*) be aware at all times of what is going on around you.
- 8 You (*should / shouldn't*) learn some common expressions in the local language. Very few people outside the capital speak English.

### Listening

6. Listen to three people taking part in a survey about their local area. Complete the chart.

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3
Type of building			
Where they live			
What they like			
Problems			

### Reading

### Writing

7. Use the job advertisement and write a cover letter to the company.

## JOB OPPORTUNITIES

A well known epic educational institution looking for dynamic, highly qualified and committed individuals for appointment on following posts.

- 1- Project Manager
- 2- IT Developer (Program +portal developer)
- 3- HR Manager

Interested candidates must possess following eligibility criteria to apply,

- Effective Project and contract delivery skills
- Ability to analyze complex data, draw conclusions and use results to improve performance
- Strong drive for achievement, meeting goals and overcoming difficulties
- Team working and leading others
- Ability to work strategically and focus on the longer term
- Experience of working with national and international companies

If you think you have all that what we are looking for, apply with confidence. Mail your CVs at [isbsoft@yahoo.com](mailto:isbsoft@yahoo.com) within 7 days after the publication of this advertisement. Only short listed candidates will be called for interview.

### Пример вопросов к зачету

1. When a personality of a man is not clear to you, look at his friends.  
Personality is the key to successful friendship, is not it?
2. Personality or gender: are men better politicians / managers than women?  
What qualities should a diplomat possess?
3. What is a 'personality clash'? Give an example.  
Have you ever had a personality clash in your life? How did it feel?
4. What is most memorable journey you have ever had? Describe at least 3 sights you have visited (any country) which impressed you and say why you have chosen them to speak about.
5. Going on a study trip is popular nowadays. What makes it successful? What kind of a study trip would you like to go on?
6. Travel and tourism: what's the difference? How has television influenced travel industry? To be seen does not mean to be explored, does it?

7. Domestic tourism: its advantages and disadvantages. What are the most interesting places tourists should visit in Russia /your home country? What would you recommend to a person who decided to travel to your home town?
8. Language is the most important part of cultural identity. Should people fight to protect the languages which are not widely used?
9. What is important when learning a language? Compare learning a language to other activities (driving, painting, playing a musical instrument etc.)
10. What makes a good teacher? What makes a good learner? Does their meeting in class always lead to profound education?
11. The proverb says, 'Live and learn'. Comment on the proverb, provide examples.
12. Where is better to get education: at home or abroad, why?

*Пример вопросов к экзамену*

1. What factors influence a career choice? Name three which are the most important to you. Speak about your potential employer (where you would like to work and what you would like to do and why).
2. Job interviews: what to pay attention to? How to get ready? How to present yourself? (be ready to make a short self-presentation for a potential employer)
3. Covering letters and CVs: how they should be organized, what to include and what is their function.
4. How many industry types, business types and business models do you know? What is the difference between them? Give examples.
5. Make a company presentation (choose any company and prepare its profile: company structure, history of development, annual turnover, corporate culture)
6. What do we call "corporate culture"? How does it influence employees, why is it important?
7. What kinds of company structure do you know? What functions do different departments perform?
8. What are the rules of successful negotiating? What is win/win deal? How to achieve it?

**Шкала оценивания**

Уровень знаний, умений и навыков обучающегося при устном ответе во время промежуточной аттестации определяется оценками «Отлично» / «Хорошо»/ «Удовлетворительно»/ «Неудовлетворительно». Критериями оценивания на зачете с оценкой является демонстрация основных теоретических положений, в рамках осваиваемой компетенции, умение применять полученные знания на практике, овладение навыками устной и письменной коммуникации на родном и иностранном языках.

Для дисциплин, формой промежуточной аттестации которых является зачет с оценкой, приняты следующие соответствия:

- 90-100% - «отлично» (5);
- 75-89% - «хорошо» (4);
- 60-74% - «удовлетворительно» (3);
- менее 60% - «неудовлетворительно» (2).

При оценивании результатов устного опроса и письменного тестирования используется следующая шкала оценок:

**Критерии оценки презентации**

<b>Критерии оценивания</b>	<b>Оценка</b>
Глубокое раскрытие темы, использование широкого спектра источников. Презентация четко организована, ее логические части составляют единое целое. Уверенное использование активной лексики и грамматических структур с целью решения коммуникативной задачи. Уверенное изложение материала, беглая членораздельная речь.	100% - 90% (отлично)
Тема достаточно хорошо раскрыта с привлечением некоторых источников. Презентация хорошо организована. Достаточное использование активной лексики и грамматических структур	89% - 75% (хорошо)

для решения коммуникативной задачи. Материал изложен в основном уверенно при незначительных затруднениях.	
Тема в общем раскрыта. Презентация организована с рядом ошибок. Использование некоторой активной лексики, грамматически не всегда правильная речь. Затруднения в изложении материала.	74% - 60% (удовлетворительно)
Тема не раскрыта. Существенные проблемы с организацией презентации. Недостаточное использование активной лексики и грамматических структур для раскрытия коммуникативной задачи. Серьезные проблемы с изложением материала.	менее 60% (неудовлетворительно)

### Шкала оценивания

Критерии оценивания	Оценка
Демонстрирует способность осваивать стилевые черты, языковые особенности, особенности жанровой реализации изучаемого иностранного языка; способность моделировать в профессиональной деятельности ситуации, которые бы требовали применения навыков устной и письменной речи изучаемого иностранного языка.	100% - 90% (отлично)
Демонстрирует способность осваивать стилевые черты, языковые особенности, особенности жанровой реализации изучаемого иностранного языка; способность моделировать в профессиональной деятельности ситуации, которые бы требовали применения навыков устной и письменной речи изучаемого иностранного языка.	89% - 75% (хорошо)
Демонстрирует на низком уровне способность осваивать стилевые черты, языковые особенности, особенности жанровой реализации изучаемого иностранного языка; способность моделировать в профессиональной деятельности ситуации, которые бы требовали применения навыков устной и письменной речи изучаемого иностранного языка.	74% - 60% (удовлетворительно)
Не способен осваивать стилевые черты, языковые особенности, особенности жанровой реализации изучаемого иностранного языка, моделировать в профессиональной деятельности ситуации, которые бы требовали применения навыков устной и письменной речи изучаемого иностранного языка.	менее 60% (неудовлетворительно)

Фонды оценочных средств промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине представлены в приложении 1.

## 6. Методические материалы по освоению дисциплины

### Методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины

Освоение дисциплины **Б1.О.01. «Иностранный язык»** предполагает как аудиторную, так и самостоятельную работу студентов.

Аудиторная работа проводится в форме практических занятий. Подготовка к занятиям должна носить систематический характер. Это позволит обучающемуся в полном объеме выполнить все требования преподавателя.

Самостоятельная работа является обязательным компонентом процесса подготовки бакалавров, она формирует ответственность, дисциплинированность и способствует осознанной познавательной активности, выработке практических навыков работы с учебной литературой.

Общий объем аудиторной и самостоятельной работы определяется учебно-тематическим планом (см. ранее). Изучение дисциплины завершается зачетом на промежуточных этапах, экзаменом (на

завершающем этапе курса).

Успешное изучение дисциплины требует посещения практических занятий, активной работы в процессе занятий, выполнения учебных заданий преподавателя, ознакомления с основной и дополнительной литературой.

### **Рекомендации по планированию и организации времени, необходимого на изучение дисциплины** **Структура времени, необходимого на изучение дисциплины**

Форма изучения дисциплины	Время, затрачиваемое на изучение дисциплины, %
Изучение литературы, рекомендованной в учебной программе	30
Выполнение практических упражнений и заданий	50
Изучение тем, выносимых на самостоятельное рассмотрение	20
Итого	100

#### **Методические указания для обучающихся по подготовке к практическим занятиям**

В ходе практических занятий происходит изучение и освоение учебных тем. Они служат для ознакомления с материалом, развития необходимых коммуникативных умений и навыков, приобретения опыта устных публичных выступлений, ведения дискуссии, аргументации и защиты выдвигаемых положений, а также для контроля преподавателем степени подготовленности студентов по изучаемой дисциплине.

При подготовке к практическому занятию, обучающемуся необходимо:

- повторять пройденный ранее учебный материал по рекомендованному учебнику, а также с опорой на личные конспекты занятий;
- выполнять заданные преподавателем устные и письменные задания, служащие систематизации знаний и подготовкой к следующему занятию.

#### **Рекомендации по самостоятельной работе студентов**

Основной целью самостоятельной работы студентов является улучшение профессиональной подготовки обучающихся, направленное на формирование действенной системы фундаментальных и профессиональных знаний, умений и навыков, которые они могли бы свободно и самостоятельно применять в практической деятельности.

Самостоятельная работа студентов по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» способствует более глубокому усвоению изучаемого курса и проводится в следующих видах:

- подготовка к занятиям в соответствии с заданиями на самостоятельную работу с использованием рекомендованного учебника, материалов практических занятий и приведенных ниже источников литературы;
- выполнение индивидуальных домашних заданий;
- подготовку устного выступления на практическом занятии;
- подготовку презентаций к выступлениям;
- подготовку диалога, эссе;
- подготовка к промежуточной аттестации.

#### **Методические указания по подготовке обучающихся к промежуточной аттестации**

Подготовка к промежуточной аттестации осуществляется студентом самостоятельно с использованием перечня вопросов к промежуточной аттестации, конспекта лекций по дисциплине и рекомендованных источников литературы.

В период подготовки к промежуточной аттестации студенты вновь обращаются к пройденному

учебному материалу. При этом они не только укрепляют полученные знания, но и получают новые. Подготовка студента к промежуточной аттестации включает в себя следующие этапы:

- самостоятельная работа в течение семестра;
- непосредственная подготовка в дни, предшествующие промежуточной аттестации по темам курса;
- посещение специальных часов консультаций с преподавателем.

Самостоятельная работа студентов является важным этапом подготовки к зачету/экзамену, поскольку студент имеет возможность оценить уровень собственных знаний и своевременно восполнить имеющиеся пробелы.

Основным источником подготовки к промежуточной аттестации являются рекомендованные учебники, где учебный материал дается в систематизированном виде, а также конспекты занятий, в которых основные положения его детализируются, подкрепляются уточнениями преподавателя. В ходе подготовки к промежуточной аттестации студентам необходимо обращать внимание не только на уровень запоминания, но и на степень понимания излагаемого материала.

Раздел «Письмо» включает два задания разного уровня сложности: написание личного письма и создание письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения по предложенной проблеме.

Основной задачей в данной части является контроль умений письменной коммуникации и решения коммуникативных задач посредством письменного общения, в частности: сообщать и запрашивать информацию; выражать личное мнение, эмоции и чувства; подкреплять свою точку зрения весомыми аргументами и приводить примеры; последовательно и логично строить высказывание; адекватно использовать средства логической связи; лексически, грамматически и орфографически правильно оформлять письменный текст.

#### **Содержательные моменты**

Следует помнить, что главное в заданиях раздела «Письмо» — это выполнить коммуникативную задачу, сформулированную в задании. Это означает, что вы должны сообщить информацию, которая требуется по инструкции: в задании, ответить на все заданные вам вопросы, сообщить всю запрошенную информацию; раскрыть все пункты предложенного вам плана. Если коммуникативная задача не понята и не выполнена, даже в случае отсутствия лексико-грамматических ошибок, работа оценивается в 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» и данное задание считается невыполненным. Особенностью оценивания заданий является то, что при получении экзаменуемым 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» все задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

#### **Связность и логичность текста**

Текст должен не только верно излагать нужную информацию, но представлять собой связное и логичное целое. Следует использовать разнообразные средства связи, соединяя как отдельные предложения, так и их части и показывая ход своих рассуждений. Только текст, который представляет собой единое целое, логически организованное и завершенное, имеет шансы на высокие баллы.

#### **Выражение личного мнения, эмоций и чувств**

При выражении своего мнения и чувств, и эмоций лучше употреблять сбалансированные, безличные формы. Это делает ваши утверждения более убедительными и одновременно позволяет использовать более сложные и интересные грамматические структуры, поможет избежать явных нарушений стиля в задании.

#### **Лексико-грамматические аспекты**

Рекомендуется использовать более сложные структуры и разнообразную лексику. Использование разнообразных структур и оборотов может повысить оценку, при этом важно помнить, что разнообразие структур включает, прежде всего, различные речевые клише и вводные фразы в начале предложения, а не только сложные грамматические структуры внутри предложения.

#### **Стилистический аспект**

Для личного письма следует использовать неофициальный стиль. Кроме соответствующего оформления письма, это подразумевает неофициальное обращение к адресату, прощальную фразу более личного характера, а также использование кратких форм глагола и т.п. Развернутое письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения, напротив, предполагает нейтральный стиль.

## **Контроль объема текста**

Следует контролировать объем текста, придерживаясь заданных параметров. Необходимо запомнить, сколько слов, написанных вашим почерком, в среднем приходится на одну строку. Можно также запомнить зрительно, сколько места на странице занимает текст, содержащий, к примеру, 200 слов. Это поможет быстро сориентироваться в процессе экзамена, скорректировать объем текста.

**При написании письма личного характера следует учитывать следующие рекомендации:**

- Надо внимательно прочитать инструкцию к заданию, обращая внимание на ограничители времени и объема.

- Не рекомендуется увлекаться каким-то одним аспектом содержания и включать в текст подробности, не имеющие отношения к поставленной коммуникативной задаче - это может привести к неоправданному увеличению объема текста.

- Важно помнить, что текст письма должен представлять собой связное и логичное целое. Текст делится на абзацы в соответствии с логикой, абзацы между собой и предложения внутри абзацев должны быть связаны при помощи различных средств связи: вводных слов, союзов, союзных слов и т.п.

- Необходимо выполнять требования по оформлению письма.

**При написании развернутого высказывания с элементами рассуждения** следует уделить должное внимание, как содержанию, так и организации текста и его языковому оформлению. Это задание оценивается по 5 критериям: содержание, организация, лексическое оформление текста, грамматическое оформление текста, орфография и пунктуация.

- Вдумайтесь в предложенную вам тему: она носит проблемный характер, содержит явное или скрытое противопоставление двух точек зрения. Определитесь со своим мнением по данной проблеме. Продумайте аргументы в его защиту. Предположите, какие аргументы могут быть у сторонников противоположной точки зрения и как эти аргументы можно опровергнуть.

- Внимательно изучите предлагаемый вам план развернутого высказывания. Он является оптимальным для такой письменной работы, строго его придерживайтесь и ваше рассуждение будет правильно, логично организовано.

- Во вступлении изложите проблему своими словами, перефразируйте данную вам формулировку.

- Начните основную часть с изложения собственной точки зрения и приведите два-три развернутых аргумента.

- Далее изложите точку зрения своих оппонентов и приведите хотя бы один их аргумент.

- Пospорьте со своими оппонентами, найдите весомые контраргументы, объясните, почему нельзя согласиться с их взглядом на данную проблему.

- В заключении еще раз изложите ваше мнение (желательно другими словами).

- Если вы будете придерживаться предложенного плана, работа будет логично выстроена. Не забывайте о делении текста на абзацы. Как минимум, каждому пункту плана должен соответствовать свой абзац. Как правило, вступление и заключение занимают по отдельному абзацу, а главная часть состоит из 3-4 абзацев, согласно логике развития рассуждений.

- Обращайте внимание на внутреннее строение абзаца. Начинайте абзац с предложения, которое выражает его основную мысль.

- Большую роль играют связующие слова и выражения, показывающие ход ваших рассуждений: firstly, secondly, finally, although, nevertheless, on the one hand, on the other hand, in my opinion, as far as I know и др. Они обеспечивают связь между предложениями, внутри абзацев и между абзацами.

- Закончив работу, проверьте, нет ли в ней орфографических, грамматических, лексических ошибок и соответствует ли она требуемому объему. Чтобы получить более полное представление о задачах, стоящих в данных заданиях, следует также познакомиться и с критериями оценивания.

Личное письмо оценивается по трем критериям, а именно, «Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)», «Организация текста» «Языковое оформление текста». Этот последний критерий включает лексическое и грамматическое оформление текста, а также орфографию и пунктуацию. Экзаменуемый получает 0 баллов, если многочисленные ошибки базового уровня в языковом оформлении текста препятствуют эффективной коммуникации (ограниченный словарный запас /

многочисленные ошибки в словоупотреблении и сочетаемости; несоблюдение грамматических правил; многочисленные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки).

Письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения оценивается по пяти критериям: «Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)», «Организация текста», «Лексика», «Грамматика», «Орфография и пунктуация».

Раздел "Говорение" представлен тематическим монологическим высказыванием и диалогом с целью обмена оценочной информацией

**1. Тип задания: Монологическое высказывание** по теме (10-15 фраз, 3-3,5 мин.) В первом задании предполагается два вида монологического высказывания:

- Высказывание по ситуации с раскрытием всех предложенных аспектов
- Развёрнутый аргументированный ответ на вопрос экзаменатора

При этом проверяются следующие умения:

- уметь высказаться по теме в виде монолога;
- логично построить своё высказывание, используя средства логической связи;
- соответственно поставленной задаче использовать такие типы речи, как повествование, описание, рассуждение и характерные для них языковые средства;
- продемонстрировать владение грамматическими структурами и хорошим словарным запасом в соответствии с поставленной задачей;
- уметь дать развёрнутые ответы на дополнительные вопросы собеседника.

Стратегии работы над монологическим высказыванием:

1. Внимательно прочитайте текст задания на карточке и выясните, в чем заключается предложенное задание.

2. Определите тему высказывания. Обратите внимание на то, что ваше высказывание не должно быть воспроизведением изученной темы. Оно должно раскрывать предложенные в задании аспекты: сколько, и какие аспекты вы должны раскрыть.

3. Продумайте, что вы можете сказать по каждому из аспектов тремя, четырьмя предложениями. Не следует увеличивать объем высказываний, так как в противном случае вам может не хватить времени на раскрытие одного или более из предложенных аспектов. Ваши высказывания по каждому аспекту должны быть предельно конкретными, соответствующими данной формулировке. Продумайте, как распределить время между высказываниями по всем пунктам задания.

4. Напишите план логично построенного высказывания, осветив все пункты задания.

5. Выпишите отдельные фразы, которые вы обязательно хотите употребить в речи.

6. Обратите внимание на то, что вы должны говорить в течение 2—2,5 минут, а затем экзаменатор-собеседник задаст вам один или два вопроса, связанные с темой вашего высказывания.

7. Внимательно слушайте эти вопросы и старайтесь давать развернутые ответы. Если вы что-то не поняли в вопросе, обязательно попросите повторить его или пояснить то, что вам было непонятно; баллы за это не снижаются, а наоборот, это является плюсом в вашем ответе, так как вы смогли продемонстрировать умение восстановить беседу в случае сбоя. Если же вам что-то будет непонятно в вопросах экзаменатора-собеседника, и вы не постараетесь выйти из этой ситуации, то это может привести к снижению баллов при оценке вашего ответа.

**2. Тип задания: Диалог с целью обмена информацией** (не менее 10 реплик, 4-5 минут) При этом проверяются следующие умения:

- уметь начать, поддержать и закончить беседу;
- предлагать варианты к обсуждению;
- выражать свою аргументированную точку зрения;
- выражать отношение к обсуждаемому вопросу;
- соблюдать очередность при обмене репликами;
- выбирать адекватный стиль речи, употребляя формулы речевого этикета;
- принимать совместное решение.

Монологическая речь зависит от стратегий, выбранных самим говорящим, в то время как диалогическая речь – это, прежде всего, взаимодействие двух партнёров и стратегии выбирает каждый участник свои.

Стратегии работы над диалогическим высказыванием:

- объясните своему собеседнику, что надо сделать и почему (на базе задания);
- выберите один из предложенных вариантов в задании и предложите его собеседнику;
- объясните, почему он подходит, представив один аргумент;
- спросите, что думает ваш собеседник об этом предложении;
- продолжайте отстаивать своё мнение, представив ещё один аргумент (или два аргумента) в пользу своего мнения;
- предложите рассмотреть другой вариант, далее действуйте по предыдущей схеме;
- спросите, что может предложить ваш собеседник;
- вежливо не согласитесь с предложением собеседника;
- после обсуждения всех вариантов предложите своё решение и придите к единому мнению.

Постарайтесь полностью выполнить поставленные задачи, старайтесь говорить ясно и чётко, не отходить от темы и следовать предложенному плану ответа. Так вы сможете набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

### **Рекомендации по работе с литературой, видео- и аудиоматериалами**

1. Использование материалов по иностранному языку во всей их совокупности предполагает вовлечение студентов в устную (аудирование, говорение) и письменную (чтение, письмо) коммуникацию, т. е. общение на изучаемом языке. Для того чтобы стать активным участником этого процесса, необходимо тщательно выполнять учебные задания не только основного учебника, но дополнительных учебных пособий, предлагаемых преподавателем, ибо они направлены на создание запаса активной и рецептивной лексики и формируют ваш профессиональный словарь.

2. Следует помнить, что каждый учебник построен по определенной системе, которая предполагает определенную последовательность в подаче учебного материала, поэтому возьмите себе за правило все упражнения выполнять в той последовательности, которая задана структурой учебника, в противном случае вам будет трудно усвоить последующий материал, который, как правило, строится на уже отработанных лексико-грамматических моделях.

3. Изучение иностранного языка, особенно на начальной стадии, зачастую требует заучивания того или иного материала. Полезно запоминать и постоянно повторять лексику того или иного урока, экономическую терминологию, ибо известно, что только многократно проговоренный материал остается в памяти. Предлагаемый лексический минимум настоящего УМК (см. глоссарий, раздел 6) также подлежит активному усвоению, так как является основной лексической базой для чтения литературы по специальности.

4. Самостоятельная работа, последовательность и систематичность лежат в основе овладения иностранным языком; выполняйте все задания УМК (особенно лексико-грамматические упражнения) письменно, с обязательным переводом на русский язык.

5. Учитесь работать со словарем. Выработайте для себя правило не оставлять без внимания ни одного “трудного” слова. С помощью словаря прорабатывайте содержание каждого текстового материала, выписывайте незнакомые слова в специальную тетрадь, и тогда вы сможете работать со словарем быстро и эффективно. Все незнакомые слова заносятся в словарь в исходной форме: существительные – в единственном числе, глаголы – в форме инфинитива. Помните, что умение работать со словарем является одним из основополагающих в овладении иностранным языком.

6. Необходимо отметить, что способности развиваются в процессе работы, что осмысленный материал запоминается легче, что навык вырабатывается путем многократно выполняемого действия.

#### **Методика работы со словарем**

Любой словарь - это сложный механизм, работа с ним требует известных навыков. Чтобы хорошо ориентироваться в словаре, нужно знать особенности его построения и алфавит соответствующего иностранного языка.



Все слова в англо-русском словаре расположены в алфавитном порядке. Слова в словаре располагаются гнездами. В гнезде даны различные значения слова; каждая группа значений английского слова отмечается арабской цифрой со скобкой, например: *publicity* 1) публичность, гласность; 2) реклама. Внутри словарного гнезда заглавное (корневое) слово заменяется тильдой (~), например: *cut* v.1) резать; разрезать; ~ *in two* разрезать пополам. Сложные слова, пишутся ли они через дефис или раздельно, также заменяются тильдой.

После каждого слова в квадратных скобках [ ] дается его фонетическая транскрипция и грамматическая характеристика в виде аббревиатуры: **n.** существительное, **v.** глагол; **a.** прилагательное; **adv.** наречие; **p.p.** причастие прошедшего времени; **prep.** предлог; **num.** числительное. В круглых скобках даются вторая и третья формы неправильных глаголов. Если обе формы (*Past Indefinite*, *Past Participle*) совпадают, в круглых скобках дается только одна форма.

Следует также помнить и о том, что слова в словаре даются в их исходной форме, т.е. глаголы в - инфинитиве (неопределенно-личной форме), существительные - в единственном числе и т.д. Множественное число заглавных слов в примерах обозначается тильдой с наращением *s* или *es*, например, вместо *hands* - ~ *s*, вместо *glasses* - ~ *es*. Если в составе слова имеется префикс, суффикс или какое-либо окончание, следует отделить эти части слова от корня и получить исходную форму.

После знака ◊ приводятся идиомы, устойчивые сочетания, поговорки, пословицы. Сочетания глаголов с предлогами и наречиями даются после всех значений глагола отдельной группой, при этом, предлоги и наречия выделяются полужирным шрифтом.

Поскольку слова в словаре расположены в алфавитном порядке, что относится не только к первой букве слова, но и ко всем последующим, то поиск слова в словаре включает несколько этапов. Итак, чтобы найти значение неизвестного вам слова, необходимо выполнить следующее:

- 1) открыть словарь на той букве, с которой начинается слово;
- 2) открыть страницу, где начинается вторая буква слова;
- 3) искать по алфавиту третью букву и т.д.

4) После того как слово найдено, необходимо выяснить, какая часть речи вам нужна. Известно, что английские слова могут выступать в нескольких морфологических функциях, то есть быть и глаголами, и прилагательными, и существительными без изменения своей формы. Например, слово **repeat** может быть как глаголом – в этом случае нужно смотреть значение слова под буквой **v** (**verb** – *глагол*); так и существительным – тогда его значения даются после обозначения **n** (**noun** – *существительное*). Но этого тоже недостаточно, так как слова многозначны. Например, словарь проф. В.К. Мюллера дает пять значений для существительного **repeat**, и семь значений для глагола **repeat**. Главная ошибка многих студентов состоит в том, что открыв словарь на нужной странице, они берут первое попавшееся значение найденного слова, не задумываясь о том, подходит ли оно к данному контексту. Для того чтобы выбрать правильное значение слова, надо решить, какое из них соответствует контексту, в котором употребляется. Например, английскому слову **variability** в русском языке соответствуют такие слова, как «изменчивость» и «непостоянство». Выбор соответствия для такого слова будет зависеть от сочетания его с другими словами или от более широкого контекста: **variability of prices** – изменчивость цен, **variability of temper** – непостоянство характера.

Прежде чем приступить к поиску слов в словаре, необходимо ознакомиться с информацией «Как пользоваться словарем», открывающей любой словарь.

Недавно появившиеся электронные версии словарей очень удобны и просты в использовании. Они содержат полные и емкие значения слов, давая перевод слова во всех сферах его использования.

### **Методика работы с видео- и аудиоматериалами**

К основным учебникам прилагаются видео- и/или аудиоматериалы, которые используются на занятиях и для самостоятельной работы студентов. Вся работа с аудиотекстом направлена на формирование определенного алгоритма аудирования и состоит из 3-х этапов: предтекстового, текстового и послетекстового.

Предтекстовый этап обычно включает работу с фрагментами аудиотекста, отработку техники чтения (произношения, ударения, интонации, смыслового членения текста), контроль понимания наиболее трудных предложений текста, анализ значений отдельных слов и фраз. Основное содержание

этапа: снятие языковых трудностей, введение и первичное закрепление новых слов, толкование употребления в тексте лексических единиц и грамматических явлений, а также аудирование изолированных фрагментов текста.

Предтекстовая ориентировка на восприятие речи на слух состоит в постановке предтекстовых вопросов, предложении озаглавить текст, задании подтвердить или опровергнуть предлагаемые преподавателем утверждения, выбрать из ряда данных правильные, приблизительные и неверные утверждения, выбрать правильный вариант ответа на вопрос, воспроизвести контексты с ключевыми словами.

Текстовый этап включает прослушивание всего текста и поочередно отдельных фрагментов, разработку смысловых блоков текста. В процессе неоднократного прослушивания текста предполагаются следующие виды работы: подбор к абзацу заглавия; воспроизведение контекста ключевого слова; перефразирование; ответы на вопросы; нахождение иноязычных фрагментов текста с опорой на русский эквивалент; анализ употребления языковых средств.

Послетекстовый этап включает такие виды работы как: вопросно-ответная работа; составление плана пересказа; дословный, сжатый, дифференцированный пересказ; комментарий к содержанию и языковому оформлению текста; составление диалога, монолога по тематике заслушанного текста.

### **Процедура проведения устного зачета с оценкой и экзамена**

Аттестационные испытания проводятся преподавателем, ведущим лекционные занятия по данной дисциплине.

Время подготовки ответа при сдаче зачета либо экзамена в устной форме должно составлять не менее 30 минут (по желанию обучающегося ответ может быть досрочным). Время ответа – не более 15 минут. При подготовке к устному зачету или экзамену экзаменуемый, как правило, ведет записи в листе устного ответа, который затем (по окончании зачета) сдается экзаменатору.

При проведении устного зачета или экзамена экзаменационный билет выбирает сам экзаменуемый в случайном порядке. Экзаменатору предоставляется право задавать обучающимся дополнительные вопросы в рамках программы дисциплины текущего семестра, Оценка результатов устного аттестационного испытания объявляется обучающимся в день его проведения. При проведении устного зачета или экзамена в аудитории могут одновременно находиться не более четырех экзаменуемых. По окончании ответа на вопросы билета экзаменатор может задать экзаменуемому дополнительные и уточняющие вопросы в пределах учебного материала, вынесенного на зачет.

## **7. Учебная литература и ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет**

### **7.1. Основная литература (англ. язык обучения)**

1. *Ступникова, Л. В.* Английский язык в международном бизнесе. English in international business activities : учебное пособие для вузов / Л. В. Ступникова. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 216 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11015-9. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/456438>
2. Андриенко, А. С. Business English : учебное пособие / А. С. Андриенко. — Ростов-на-Дону : ЮФУ, 2019. — 146 с. — ISBN 978-5-9275-3131-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/141069>
3. Английский язык для экономистов (А2-В2): учебник для вузов / Виктория Викторовна Левченко, Екатерина Евгеньевна Долгалёва, Ольга Владимировна Мещерякова. - Москва : Юрайт, 2020. - 351 с.
4. Global Management across Global English : учебное пособие / Алеся Александровна Джигоева ; Московский государственный университет имени М. В. Ломоносова. - Москва : КноРус, 2020. - 311 с
5. Методическое пособие к учебнику «English for business studies» by Ian MacKenzie (3rd ed.) : учебник / под редакцией Т. А. Барановской [и др.]. — Москва : Высшая школа экономики, 2013. — 336 с. — ISBN 978-5-7598-0807-7. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/65969>

### **Основная литература (нем. язык обучения):**

1. Нарустранг Е. В. Упражнения по грамматике немецкого языка = Übungen zur deutschen Grammatik: учебное пособие СПб.: Антология 2014.
2. Ачкасова Н.Г. Немецкий язык для бакалавров [Электронный ресурс]: учебник для студентов

неязыковых вузов М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА 2014 Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/20980>.

### **Основная литература (франц. язык обучения)**

1. Попова И. Н. и др. Французский язык = Manuel de francais: учебник для 1 курса ВУЗов и факультетов иностр. языков. - 21-е изд., испр. - 574, [1] с Нестор Академик Паблишер 2014 10+CDROM
2. Левина М. С. Французский язык : учебник и прктикум для академ. бакалавриата /. - 487, [1] с М.: Юрайт 2016

### **7.2. Дополнительная литература (англ. язык обучения)**

1. Аитов, В. Ф. Английский язык (A1—B1+): учебное пособие для вузов / В. Ф. Аитов, В. М. Аитова, С. В. Кади. — 13-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 234 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-07022-4. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/452816>
2. Гусякова, А. В. Business English in the New Millennium : учебное пособие / А. В. Гусякова. — Москва : МПГУ, 2016. — 180 с. — ISBN 978-5-4263-0358-4. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/106040>
3. Аношина, Е. Ю. English for business communication : учебно-методическое пособие / Е. Ю. Аношина. — Тольятти : ТГУ, 2018. — 146 с. — ISBN 978-5-8259-1250-9. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/139846>

### **Дополнительная литература (франц. язык обучения)**

1. Гречаная Е.П. La douce France. – М.: Изд-во Лист, 2007. – 197 с.
2. Давыдова Д.Д. Учебное пособие и контрольные работы по французскому языку для студентов заочного отделения. – М.: Евразийский открытый институт, Московский государственный университет экономики, статистики и информатики. – 2005. – 152с
3. Левина М.С., Самсонова О.Б., Хараузова В.В. Французский язык. [Электронный ресурс]: Учебник и практикум/ Левина М.С., Самсонова О.Б., Хараузова В.В. - Электрон. текстовые данные.— М.:Издательство Юрайт 2016. – 488с. – Режим доступа: <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
4. Парчевский К.К. Самоучитель французского языка. – М., 2010. - 320 с.
5. Education civique. – Paris : Hachette, 2010. – 97р.
6. De Gunten B., Martin A., Niogret M. Les institutions de la France. – Paris : Natan, 2010. – 160р.
7. Gasquez A., Heintzmann E. Grammaire française et expression écrite. – Paris : Natan , 2010. – 288р.
8. Rausch A., DELF.Junior scolaire B1. – Paris, 2008. 67
9. Голотвина Н.В. Грамматика французского языка в схемах и упражнениях [Электронный ресурс]: пособие для изучающих французский язык СПб.: КАРО 2013 Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/19381>.

### **Дополнительная литература (немецкий язык обучения)**

1. Ачкасова Н.Г. Немецкий язык для бакалавров [Электронный ресурс]: учебник для студентов неязыковых вузов / М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2014. – Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/20980>.— ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю
2. Ачкевич В. А. Немецкий язык для юристов [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие для студентов вузов, обучающихся по специальности «Юриспруденция» / Ачкевич В. А., Рустамова О. Д. – М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2012.— 407 с.— Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/8769.html>
3. Sobolev Sergej. Einführung in die deutsche Rechtssprache und die Berufskommunikation. Введение в немецкий язык права и профессиональную коммуникацию [Электронный ресурс] / Sobolev Sergej. – М.: Статут, 2016.— 208 с.— Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/49033.html>.

### **7.3. Нормативные правовые документы.**

Не предусмотрены.

### **7.4. Интернет-ресурсы, справочные системы.**

1. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/>
2. <https://deepenglish.com/>
3. <https://listenaminute.com/>
4. <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/>
5. Miller, Edwin L. "Personnel/Human Resources." *The Academy of Management Review*, vol. 1, no. 2, 1976, pp. 134–135. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/257499](http://www.jstor.org/stable/257499)
6. Loeffler, Pauline. "The Art of Communication." *Improving College and University Teaching*, vol. 25, no. 1, 1977, pp. 29–30. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/27565048](http://www.jstor.org/stable/27565048)
7. Alesina, Alberto, and Paola Giuliano. "Culture and Institutions." *Journal of Economic Literature*, vol. 53, no. 4, 2015, pp. 898–944., [www.jstor.org/stable/43927694](http://www.jstor.org/stable/43927694)

### **7.5. Иные источники**

1. *New Market Leader Elementary* David Cotton, David Falvey, Simon Kent, Pearson Longman. – 2007
2. *Intelligent Business Elementary* – Irene Barrall, Nikolas Barrall, Pearson Longman. – 2010

## **8. Материально-техническая база, информационные технологии, программное обеспечение и информационные справочные системы**

Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины включает в себя:

- лекционные аудитории, оборудованные видеопроекционным оборудованием для презентаций, средствами звуковоспроизведения, экраном;
- помещения для проведения семинарских и практических занятий, оборудованные учебной мебелью.

Дисциплина поддержана соответствующими лицензионными программными продуктами: Microsoft Windows 7 Prof, Microsoft Office 2010, Kaspersky 8.2, СПС Гарант, СПС Консультант.

Программные средства обеспечения учебного процесса включают:

- программы презентационной графики (MS PowerPoint – для подготовки слайдов и презентаций);
- текстовые редакторы (MS WORD), MS EXCEL – для таблиц, диаграмм.

Вуз обеспечивает каждого обучающегося рабочим местом в компьютерном классе в соответствии с объемом изучаемых дисциплин, обеспечивает выход в сеть Интернет.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся включают следующую оснащенность: столы аудиторные, стулья, доски аудиторные, компьютеры с подключением к локальной сети института (включая правовые системы) и Интернет.

Для изучения учебной дисциплины используются автоматизированная библиотечная информационная система и электронные библиотечные системы: «Университетская библиотека ONLINE», «Электронно-библиотечная система издательства ЛАНЬ», «Электронно-библиотечная система издательства «Юрайт», «Электронно-библиотечная система IPRbooks», «Научная электронная библиотека eLIBRARY» и др.



**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное  
учреждение высшего образования  
«РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАРОДНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА  
И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ ПРИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»**

Волгоградский институт управления - филиал РАНХиГС

Факультет государственного и муниципального управления

Кафедра лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации

УТВЕРЖДЕНА  
учёным советом  
Волгоградского института управления –  
филиала РАНХиГС  
Протокол №2 от 23.09.2021 г.

**ПРОГРАММА БАКАЛАВРИАТА  
Управление персоналом**

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*(наименование образовательной программы)*

**ФОНДЫ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ  
АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**Б1.О.01 «Иностранный язык»**  
*(код и наименование дисциплины)*

**38.03.03 Стратегическое и операционное управление персоналом организации**  
*(код, наименование направления подготовки /специальности)*

**Очная**  
*(форма(ы) обучения)*

Год набора: 2022 г.

Волгоград, 2021 г.

**1. Вопросы к зачету с оценкой. Вопрос по устной теме базируется на изученных темах.**

**Предлагаемые вопросы могут варьироваться в пределах изученных тем, например:**

**Write 200-250 words and be ready to speak:**

Money cannot buy happiness. Comment on the statement.

Make a list of five most important inventions and discoveries and explain your opinion.

It's not whether you win or lose, it's how you play the game. Comment on the statement.

The best way to make money.

Motivation as a part of success.

Profile

Description of a company.

Description of a job.

Typical day of a CEO.

Leisure time of a business person.

Peculiarities of your job (if you have one) or of your mother's/father's/other relative's job.

Company's policies

Problems at work

Curriculum Vitae (CV)

A healthy workforce is good for business

Things people often do when they travel

Description of a business hotel

Dining etiquette

Ways to entertain a foreign guest

**2. Тестовые материалы**

**Test 1 Vocabulary: Money**

**A. Complete with a verb in the correct tense.**

**be worth; borrow; can't afford; charge; cost; earn; inherit; invest; lend; owe; save; take out; waste**

1. My uncle died and left me \$ 2000. I [[1]] \$2000 from my uncle.
2. I put some money aside every week for my next holiday. I [[2]] money every week.
3. I asked my brother to give me \$10 until next week. I [[3]] \$10 from him.
4. My brother gave me \$10 until next week. He [[4]] me \$10.
5. I often spend money on stupid things. I often [[5]] money.
6. I don't have enough money to buy that car. I [[6]] to buy that car.
7. I had to pay the mechanic \$100 to repair my car. The mechanic [[7]] me \$100.
8. I went to the cash machine and got \$200. I [[8]] \$200 from the cash machine.
9. I bought a book. It was \$25. The book [[9]] me \$25.
10. Jim gave me \$100. I haven't paid it back yet. I [[10]] Jim \$100.
11. I bought some shares in British Telecom. I [[11]] some money.
12. I work in a supermarket. They pay me \$ 2000 a month. I [[12]] \$ 2000.
13. I could sell my house for about \$ 200,000. My house [[13]] about \$ 200,000.

**B. Match a word with its definition.**

**be worth; borrow; can't afford; charge; cost; earn; inherit; invest; lend; owe; save; take out; waste**

- [[1]] be equivalent in value to the sum or item specified
- [[2]] take and use (money) from a person or bank under an agreement to pay it back later
- [[3]] have enough money to pay for
- [[4]] demand (an amount) as a price for a service rendered or goods supplied
- [[5]] require the payment of (a specified sum of money) before it can be acquired or done
- [[6]] obtain (money) in return for labour or services
- [[7]] receive (money, property, or a title) as an heir at the death of the previous holder
- [[8]] put (money) into financial schemes, shares, property, or a commercial venture with the expectation of achieving a profit

[[9]] allow (a person or organization) the use of (a sum of money) under an agreement to pay it back later, typically with interest

[[10]] if you owe money to someone, they have lent it to you and you have not yet paid it back

[[11]] keep and store up (something, especially money) for future use

[[12]] if you waste something such as time, money, or energy, you use too much of it doing something that is not important or necessary, or is unlikely to succeed.

### C. Complete the sentences, use the right form of the verb.

**be worth; borrow; can't afford; charge; cost; earn; inherit; invest; lend; owe; save; take out; waste**

1. These books might be [[1]] £80 or £90 or more to a collector.
2. He had [[2]] a car from one of his colleagues.
3. Many hospitals say they simply can't [[3]] to computerize.
4. Wedding planners may [[4]] an hourly fee of up to £150.
5. The journey will [[5]] her £25.
6. He [[6]] his living as a lorry driver.
7. She [[7]] a fortune from her father.
8. The company is to [[8]] £12 m in its manufacturing site at Linlithgow.
9. Banks [[9]] only to their current account customers.
10. The company [[10]] money to more than 60 banks
11. She had never been able to [[11]] much from her salary.
12. The system [[12]] a large amount of water.

### Test 2. Grammar Revision: past simple of to be

**We use the past simple to talk about events and situations that are finished.**

#### A. Complete these sentences with was, wasn't, were and weren't.

1. the people of Catal Huyuk \_\_\_ peaceful.
2. Roman roads are famous – the Romans \_\_\_\_\_ very good at building them.
3. Who \_\_\_\_\_ Cleopatra? – The queen of Egypt.”
4. \_\_\_\_\_ there any important cities in your country in AD 1000?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ good at history at school – it was my worst subject!
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ a horrible history teacher at my school. Now, what \_\_\_\_\_ his name?
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ in the lecture on early cities. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you? – We \_\_\_\_\_ in the café.

#### B. Grammar Revision

**Look at these past time phrases. Put them in order, starting with the most recent.**

yesterday, last week, last month, last year, the day before yesterday, 1,000 years ago, two hours ago, six weeks ago

#### C. Grammar Revision

The position of the past time phrases. **Last** + time can go at the beginning of a sentence, but it normally goes at the end of a sentence. **Ago** always goes at the end of a sentence:

e.g. Umay's birthday was last week.

e.g. I was in London three years ago.

Also, we don't use last with time periods smaller than a week (so we can say last year, last week, but we don't say last day, last hour, last minute, etc.)

**Put the words in the right order to make questions. Use time phrases in your answer.**

**e.g. When your your last was with meeting grandmother? When was your last meeting with your grandmother?**

**e.g. When last you TV watch did? When did you last watch TV?**

1. When holiday your last was?
2. When your school was last exam?
3. When a museum visit was to your last?
4. When it did rain last?



5. When visit they did last you?
6. When last play did tennis you?
7. When caviar last you eat did?
8. When drive did last you?
9. When last did Spain to you go?
10. When you write she did last to?

#### Test 4

##### **Задание 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Introduction.

Bill: Rosemary, this is my brother Stephan.

Rosemary: Hallo, Stephan.

Stephan: \_\_\_\_\_. Having a good time?

Rosemary: Yes. It's the best party I've been for ages.

1. How do you do? 2. Nice to meet you. 3. Nice to see you. 4. Hello

##### **Задание 2. Заполните пропуск**

She \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym three times a week.

1. is going 2. go 3. does go 4. goes

##### **Задание 3. Укажите один вариант ответа**

A child who doesn't have any brothers or sisters.

1. a cousin 2. an only child 3. a nephew 4. a niece

##### **Задание 4. Заполните пропуск**

Members of the House of Commons are elected through elections held every \_\_\_\_\_ years.

1. three 2. four 3. two 4. five.

##### **Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

###### **Something wholesale**

My father's office was on the fourth floor. Now he was sitting behind the large shiny desk which he had occupied since the departure of Mr Lane. As usual, on the top of his desk there stood a large jug of barley water. My father was now seventy-five years old. A serious operation had reduced him to a shadow of his former self. He had undergone it in an East End hospital while the bombs were raining down. His former pugnacity had largely evaporated. Previously he had been a man of impressive physique; he was now extremely thin and fragile, like a piece of old lace. But he was still exceptionally handsome, and in a suit of thick flannel, with a rose in his buttonhole and a fresh complexion, he looked like a small boy whose preparatory school had given leave to attend the wedding of an elder brother.

###### **Ответьте на вопрос:**

Did his father lose his weight?

1. Yes, quite a lot 2. Not a bit 3. Yes, a little bit 4. Not in the slightest

##### **Задание 6. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Greetings.

Jan: Tim! I haven't seen you for ages. Hello!

Tim: Yes, it's been a long time. \_\_\_\_\_

Jan: And it's good to see you again, too.

1. Nice to see you again! 2. How are things going? 3. Everything's going fine, thanks. 4. How are you?

##### **Задание 7. Заполните пропуск**

My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ a superb two-bedroom apartment last month.

1. inherited 2. have inherited 3. has inherited 4. has inheriting

##### **Задание 8. Укажите один вариант ответа**

This is a traditional cottage, with thick stone \_\_\_\_\_ located in a quiet village although it is only 40 km from the city centre.

1. stairs 2. fire place 3. walls 4. gate

##### **Задание 9. Заполните пропуск**

The Union Flag or \_\_\_\_\_ and is used as the national flag by the government of United Kingdom.

1. Union Bill 2. Union Sam 3. Union Tom 4. Union Jack

**Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Burglary**

A few weeks ago, while we were out at the cinema, we had our house broken into. We'd been meaning to have locks fitted on the windows, but we hadn't had the work done, and so the burglars found it easy to get in. Luckily we didn't have many things taken. When the police arrived, they got us to go through the house and check what was missing. We were actually having a new kitchen fitted at that time, and some power tools had been stolen. One of the burglars was seen acting suspiciously near another house a few days later, and got himself arrested. When he had had his fingerprints taken at the police station, the police were able to prove he was one who had burgled us. Since then we have had new locks fitted and a new alarm installed. Next week we're having bars put on the ground floor windows, so we're hoping not to get burgled again.

**Основной идеей текста является:**

1. It's necessary to put bars on the ground floor windows to protect your house. 2. Police will always find a burglar. 3. Don't leave your house if you don't want to have your house broken into. 4. Proper protection of the house includes having locks fitted, an alarm installed and bars put the ground floor windows.

**Задание 11. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Introduction.

Mr. Cox: Mr. Steel, I'd like to introduce David Ward, a colleague of mine. (to Mr. Ward) Mr. Steel from, from Bristol University.

Mr. Ward: How do you do?

Mr. Steel: \_\_\_\_\_

a. How do you do? b. Fine, thanks. c. I'm very well. d. Good morning.

**Задание 12. Заполните пропуск**

He \_\_\_\_\_ a car at the moment.

a. isn't having b. doesn't have c. not have d. don't have

**Задание 13. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Families where the mother or father is bringing up the children on his/her own.

a. broken families b. nuclear families c. single-parent families d. extended families

**Задание 14. Заполните пропуск**

For administrative purposes and to demarcate geographical boundaries, England, Scotland and Wales are divided into counties or \_\_\_\_\_.

a. regions b. areas c. shires d. districts

**Задание 15. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Admitting we are wrong**

Most people have trouble admitting their own faults, though they are more than happy to point out everyone else's. This can be useful. After all, it's usually when someone else tells us that we have done something wrong that we learn something about ourselves. What we have to do is take a deep breath, and face up to what we have done. Remember, when it comes to understanding ourselves, we're not on our own. Everyone we know lends a helping hand! Of course, doing the wrong thing is easy, but it's what we do about our mistakes that count. Naturally we are all good at refusing to believe that we have done anything wrong at all. As we try to justify our actions, our explanations get more and more complicated. We try to convince the listener that we are telling the truth, but it's no use. There is no chance at all that they will believe us. And the truth is that it is ourselves we have deceived, not them. That's the very point I'm trying to make. Whatever you do, don't get in the habit of deceiving yourself. What is difficult is honestly admitting that we are wrong – especially to ourselves.

**Основной идеей текста является**

The most difficult thing is

a. justification of your actions b. deceiving your family and friends. c. recognizing your own mistakes d. Being honest with yourself.

**Задание 16. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Greetings.

Susan: Hallo, Mary. \_\_\_\_\_

Mary: A bit hectic at the moment. I'm very busy at work and besides I've got my cousin staying with me.

Susan: I see. Well, don't overdo things.

Mary: I'll do my best.

a. How do you do? b. Nice to meet you. c. What's new? d. How's life?

**Задание 17. Заполните пропуск**

Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ to a cottage in a picturesque village somewhere in the country, not too remote.

a. have moved b. has moved c. moved d. move

**Задание 18. Укажите один вариант ответа**

The living room is furnished with a sofa, two armchairs and a \_\_\_\_\_ in the centre of the room.

a. bed b. coffee table c. wardrobe d. cupboard

**Задание 19. Заполните пропуск**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest royal residence in the world still in use.

a. The Westminster Abbey b. The Windsor castle c. Palace of Westminster d. Westminster Hall

**Задание 20. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Street design**

People in some British towns are complaining about the extremely uninteresting streets and squares being designed by local council architects. It seems that one entirely unexpected result of improved health and safety laws is a rather unimaginative approach to urban design. Surprisingly, street features such as fountains, steps and even cobbled roadways, are being excluded from our streets because of the risk of accidents. Apparently, many councils are paying out huge sums on claims for damages made against them by people who injure themselves in the street, and although it is hardly possible to design a completely accident-proof urban environment, architects are taking the easy way out. Hence the rather dull designs we now see in some city centres. It seems perfectly obvious that streets should be safe, but it is also particularly important that they should make us feel proud to be walking in them. Fortunately, there are architects who have come up with rather more creative solutions, as a visit to many city centres will show. So in the end, it's up to local councils to try harder.

**Ответьте на вопрос**

Why are there extremely uninteresting streets and squares in some British towns?

a. Because a lot of lawsuits are brought against local councils. d. Local council architects demonstrate a rather unimaginative approach to urban design. c. Because improved health and safety laws were introduced. d. Local councils don't work hard.

**Test 5**

**Задание 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Saying good-bye.

Mr. Adams: I'm afraid I must be going

Mr. Brent: Must you really?

Mr. Adams: Yes, I'm afraid so. I've got some urgent work to do.

Mr. Brent: Well, I won't keep you then

Mr. Adams: Good-bye.

Mr. Brent: Good-bye. \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Adams: Thank you. I will.

a. Give my love to your wife b. Good luck. c. Remember me to your wife d. All the best

**Задание 2. Заполните пропуск**

They \_\_\_\_\_ for their luggage for two hours.

a. have been waiting b. have waited c. has waited d. waited

**Задание 3. Укажите один вариант ответа**

The time of day when there is a lot of traffic.

a. traffic jam b. seat belt c. rush hour d. speed limit

**Задание 4. Заполните пропуск**

God Save the Queen is the British National \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Anthem b. Motto c. Symbol d. Emblem

**Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Paris**

The best way to get around is on foot or by metro, at least until you become familiar with the bus routes. Free maps are available at the Gare du Nord railway station and other metro or train stations. Buy a *Paris Par Arrondissements* (the Parisian A-Z) from any of the kiosks at metro entrances. This useful little book lists every street by *arrondissement* (district) and has maps with clear references. And you can always ask the locals for directions, of course. The Paris metro is easy to use, clean and fast. Follow *sortie* for the exit and *correspondence* to change lines. Buy a *carnet* of ten tickets to save money and stamp your ticket in the machine before you get on. The bus is also a great way to travel with a view, once you are familiar with the routes. Remember to stamp (*composter*) your tickets in the machines just after you get on. Central Paris is compact and the best way to get to know it is on foot, particularly to feel the atmosphere change slightly as you go from *arrondissement* to *arrondissement*. However, driving in Paris is only for the brave or mad. The easiest way to get a taxi in Paris is to find a rank at train and large metro stations. The white light on the roof indicates the taxi is free. You don't have to tip taxi drivers but they appreciate it if you round up the fare.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

If you want to get to know Central Paris really well, the best way to travel around it is:

- a. by bus b. by tram c. by taxi d. on foot

**Задание 6. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Thanks

Stranger: Excuse me. You left your handbag on the bench.

Brenda: Oh! Thank you so much.

Stranger: \_\_\_\_\_

Brenda: I don't know how to thank you. It's got my purse and keys and address book and all sorts of things in it. How careless of me. Thank you very much indeed.

Stranger: Not at all.

- a. I'm grateful to you. b. How kind of you. c. That's pleasure. d. Don't mention it.

**Задание 7. Заполните пропуск**

I think people's diets are getting \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. worst b. worse and worse c. bad d. the worst

**Задание 8. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Food you buy from a restaurant to eat at home.

- a. takeaway b. dishes c. whole meal 4 portions

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуск**

The London underground railway system or \_\_\_\_\_ (as it is known locally) celebrated its centenary in 1990 and is internationally famous, ranking alongside the Paris metro and the New York subway.

- a. tube b. pipe c. cylinder d. tunnel

**Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Salt consumption and health**

Health experts believe that many people are consuming far too much salt, and that this is a health risk. There are plenty of studies which show that increased salt consumption raises blood pressure and causes heart problems, and the recommendation is that we should all be consuming less salt. Even if we add hardly any salt to our food at the table, we may be consuming a lot of salt without realizing. The daily recommended amount is 6 grams, but many people are consuming twice as much as this and the average daily consumption in the UK is over 9 g per day. Bread, biscuits, ketchup and readymade meals all contain quite a lot of salt, so each time we eat a slice of bread, for example, we are adding to our daily intake. So what is the solution? We all need to be more aware of how much salt we are consuming, and try to limit our intake. Governments are encouraging food manufacturers to cut down on the amount of salt they put into food, and every food product should state clearly on the wrapper how much salt it contains.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение:**

Salt consumption should be

- a. controlled b. decreased c. increased d. forbidden

**Задание 11. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Saying good-bye.

John: I say, Barbara, the train starts in five minutes.

Barbara: Oh, you must hurry. \_\_\_\_\_

John: Thank you. Keep well.

- a. Good-bye. b. Give my best regards to your brother c. I'll be seeing you. d. Have a comfortable journey!

**Задание 12. Заполните пропуск**

There is heavy traffic on the roads, we \_\_\_\_\_ work for several hours.

- a. have been going to b. were going to c. go d. went

**Задание 13. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Money you have to pay for parking illegally.

- a. taxi rank b. parking fine c. cycle lane d. car crash

**Задание 14. Заполните пропуск**

The Parliament cannot open without \_\_\_\_\_ Speech.

- a. Chancellor's b. The President's c. The Prime Minister's d. the Queen's

**Задание 15. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Visiting Brazil**

Last year, we visited Brazil and saw the carnival in Rio. Strange as it may seem, we just hadn't thought of visiting Brazil before, and we couldn't believe how fantastic it was. Rio is a great city, and it's sometimes hard to believe it's real! We really enjoyed the carnival. We had booked some events before we arrived, and little did we realize how lucky we were to have tickets for the Samba show. No sooner had we taken our seats, than the show began. Onto the stage came groups of dancers, one after the other, for hours! That was exhausting but there was more to come. Not until we stood and watched the carnival parade did we realize how many people were taking part! Along the street came dancers and musicians, and everyone clapped and cheered. Had anyone told me I would end up dancing in the street all night, I wouldn't have believed them! There were such amazing costumes and floats. Only in a city as diverse as this, could you see so many unusual sights. Only when we finally got home and looked at all our photos did we realize how incredible our holiday in Brazil had been.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

We were really lucky because

- a. we had booked tickets for the Samba show. b. we took part in the carnival parade. c. we stood and watched the carnival parade. d. we ended up dancing in the street all night.

**Задание 16. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Thanks

John: It's about time we made a move.

Ruth: Really? Can't you stay a bit longer?

John: I'm afraid not. You see, we promised our baby-sitter we'd be back by twelve at the latest.

Ruth: I see. What a pity.

Sheila (John's wife): \_\_\_\_\_

Ruth: I'm glad you enjoyed it. You must come again some time.

- a. Many thanks. b. Thank you for a lovely meal. c. I don't know how to thank you. d. How kind of you.

**Задание 17. Заполните пропуск**

According to some surveys Japanese people are getting \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. fat b. the fatter c. fattest d. fatter

**Задание 18. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Meat cooked for a long time in liquid, usually with vegetables.

- a. dish b. soup c. fat d. stew

**Задание 19. Заполните пропуск**

\_\_\_\_\_ - a notable hero in American Revolutionary War was the first President of the United States

- a. Franklin Roosevelt b. Harry Truman c. George Washington d. Thomas Woodrow

## **Задание 20. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

### **Country cooking**

When we think of a country, we often think of its food before almost anything else. Take an example: Japan. Doesn't sushi come to mind just as soon as cars or kimonos? Or think of Britain. This time, it's fish and chips, isn't it? In other words, a nation's food can be as much a part of the national image as anything else. And that's because food is – or should be – a vital part of a national culture, just like its language and customs, and its arts and crafts. When I visit a new holiday destination, I always take the chance to discover the local food. For me, this is the most interesting thing about travel. And when I say local food, I don't mean the mass-produced, badly cooked frozen food that often goes with a package holiday in a popular holiday resort. Whatever the hotel restaurant menu says, the authentic heart of the national cuisine is certainly not here. No, we have to take a break from the tourist areas. We have to take the time to explore the back streets and country towns and villages. We have to avoid places with menus in five languages and find the local people's cafes and family restaurants. There we can find real country cooking.

### **Ответьте на вопрос**

What is the most important part of travelling abroad for the author?

- a. Visiting well-known destination b. Meeting local people c. Learning new customs and traditions d. Trying a nation's food

## **Test 6**

### **Задание 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Introduction.

Mrs. Briggs: Mrs. Hammond, \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. H: How do you do?

Mr. B: How do you do?

Mrs. H: Are you enjoying the play?

Mr. B: Yes, it's a very interesting production.

- a. Have you met my husband? b. I'd like you to meet my husband. c. This is my husband. d. Meet my husband.

### **Задание 2. Заполните пропуск**

I can't play tennis this weekend: I \_\_\_\_\_ to the mountains with my family.

- a. am going b. goes c. going d. go

### **Задание 3. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Because houses are now so expensive, different generations may decide to live together, so parents, grandparents, and adult children may \_\_\_\_\_ their houses, and many couples will have to live with their in-laws.

- a. own b. rent c. co-own d. buy

### **Задание 4. Заполните пропуск**

The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also known as the British Parliament is the highest \_\_\_\_\_ body in the country.

- a. legislative b. executive c. judicial d. ceremonial

### **Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

Our country is going through a period of accelerating change. Today, there are around 3.7 million people aged over 60 in this country but the large numbers of people who belong to the baby-boom generation will produce an explosion in the number of elderly people from around 2011. By 2030, there will be some 8.8 million and because the birth-rate in the period after the post-war baby boom has declined sharply, these elderly people will represent a much larger share of the country's population than ever before in our history. In 1966, when we introduced our national pension scheme, there were about eight working-age people for every retired person, whereas today, there are about five, and in 2030, there will be only three. There has been another dramatic change which also affects this situation, as thanks to medical advances and higher living standards, life expectancy has increased and will continue to increase in future years. Today people can expect to live three years longer than in 1966. By 2030, they will live an average 4.5 years longer.

### **Озаглавьте текст:**

- a. Elderly people b. Life expectancy c. A retired person d. Ageing population

**Задание 6. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Greetings.

Mr. Jones: Good morning, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith: Good morning, Mr. Jones. How are you?

Mr. Jones: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Smith: Quite well, thank you.

- a. OK, thanks b. Very well, thank you. And you? c. Fine, Thanks d. All right, thank you.

**Задание 7. Заполните пропуск**

His son-in-law \_\_\_\_\_ a big penthouse flat near the river with a great view last Tuesday.

- a. has bought b. have bought c. bought d. Has buy

**Задание 8. Укажите один вариант ответа**

The kitchen is modern, with a new cooker, fridge, and a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. dish rack b. shower c. dishwasher d. washbasin

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуск**

Contrary to popular belief, the Big Ben is not the name of the clock tower, but actually the \_\_\_\_\_ inside it.

- a. mechanism b. clock c. stairs d. bell

**Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Early experiments in town planning**

As far as Britain is concerned, the first modern examples of town planning were the “garden cities”, such as Letchworth and Welwyn Garden City, built in the early 1900s. A “garden city” was a kind of idealized community, planned around large open spaces, public buildings, and so forth. Letchworth, for example, had no public house, i.e. a bar selling alcohol, and included for the first time the idea of “green belt”, that is to say an area of countryside surrounding the town. In some respects, Letchworth was ahead of its time, as the building plan also avoided the cutting down of trees, and the town was literally a “garden”, as there were green spaces and trees everywhere. Apart from the attractions of the site, there was also innovative design, as many of the houses were designed to be cheap, used modern building techniques such as prefabrication, and had front and back gardens, sheer luxury for many slum dwellers from London.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

- a. In Letchworth people don't drink alcohol.  
b. Letchworth was built in the forest  
c. Only very rich people can afford to live in Letchworth.  
d. There was advanced and original design in Letchworth/

**Задание 11. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Saying good-bye.

Ben: Are you going my way?

Mary: I'm afraid not. I've got to do some shopping.

Ben: Good luck. \_\_\_\_\_

Mary: See you tomorrow.

- a. Have a nice trip! b. Bye-bye! c. Good night. d. Happy journey!

**Задание 12. Заполните пропуск**

This year thousands of British tourists \_\_\_\_\_ to the South of France for their summer holiday.

- a. travelled b. have travelled c. have been travelling d. has travelled

**Задание 13. Укажите один вариант ответа**

A \_\_\_\_\_ is when you go somewhere by plane.

- a. trip b. flight c. journey d. travel

**Задание 14. Заполните пропуск**

The longest river is \_\_\_\_\_, measuring 322 km long, that rises in central Wales and flows through Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Gloucester in England into the Bristol Channel.

- a. The Avon b. The Ouse c. The Thames d. The Severn

**Задание 15. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

## Holidays

People have more money and more leisure nowadays and even young people can afford to go abroad. Many travel agents offer cheap cut-price tickets for flights to all parts of the world, so the youngsters can avoid the crowded, well-known places and get to less famous areas which are off the beaten track. Instead of using public transport and hotels they can travel by hitch-hiking and stay at youth hostels. But most people prefer some kind of package holiday at a popular holiday resort, which means that everything is arranged for you and the price you pay includes transport, food and accommodation. Try to avoid taking your holiday during the busy peak tourist season. It's more crowded and expensive. If possible, go in the quieter off-peak period.

### Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста

The number of young people who are travelling abroad is increasing as

- a. the income of their parents is growing
- b. they get part-time job
- c. they save money doing summer jobs
- d. a lot of travel agencies propose inexpensive tickets.

### Задание 16. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:

Thanks

Jean: Could you tell me the time, please?

Passer-by: Yes, it's ten past nine.

Jean: Thank you.

Passer-by: \_\_\_\_\_

- a. You're welcome.
- b. It's nothing.
- c. It's a pleasure.
- d. Not at all.

### Задание 17. Заполните пропуск

I used to go to fast food restaurants, but now I prefer eating something \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. healthier
- b. healthily
- c. the healthier
- d. the healthiest

### Задание 18. Укажите один вариант ответа

I love my mum's cooking. \_\_\_\_\_ food is always the best.

- a. Low-fat
- b. Home-made
- c. Fresh
- d. Raw

### Задание 19. Заполните пропуск

\_\_\_\_\_ in Alaska is the highest point in the U.S. territory which is 6,194 meters.

- a. Mount Magnet
- b. Mount McKinley
- c. Mount Hagen
- d. Mount Gambier

### Задание 20. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания

Most people believe that health is very important and, because of this, many are trying to eat more healthily. For example, people in the UK are eating less salt and more low fat margarine and milk; fruit is now America's second-favourite snack and Japan is currently promoting cocoa because it is a healthy alternative to soft drinks like Coca Cola. These changes in eating habits are also having an effect on the food market. Global sales are increasing for soy drinks and drinkable yoghurts more than any other food and sales of bread, pasta, and cereals are growing much more slowly. People are also becoming more interested in fresh fruit and vegetables and "farmers' markets" are getting more popular throughout Europe. When they can, people often opt for "natural goodness", and they're buying more products that are healthy, like fruit, salads, and nuts. So it's clear that things in the food world will never be the same again.

### Озаглавьте текст:

- a. Health problems
- b. Nutrition
- c. Taking our diet more seriously
- d. National diets

### Задание 21. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения

Introduction.

Bill: Rosemary, this is my brother Stephan.

Rosemary: Hallo, Stephan.

Stephan: \_\_\_\_\_. Having a good time?

Rosemary: Yes. It's the best party I've been for ages.

- a. How do you do?
- b. Nice to meet you.
- c. Nice to see you.
- d. Hello

### Задание 22. Заполните пропуск

They \_\_\_\_\_ for their luggage for two hours.

- a. have been waiting
- b. have waited
- c. has waited
- d. waited

### Задание 23. Укажите один вариант ответа



A child who doesn't have any brothers or sisters.

- a. a cousin b. an only child c. a nephew d. a niece

**Задание 24. Заполните пропуск**

God Save the Queen is the British National \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Anthem b. Motto c. Symbol d. Emblem

**Задание 25. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Something wholesale**

My father's office was on the fourth floor. Now he was sitting behind the large shiny desk which he had occupied since the departure of Mr Lane. As usual, on the top of his desk there stood a large jug of barley water. My father was now seventy-five years old. A serious operation had reduced him to a shadow of his former self. He had undergone it in an East End hospital while the bombs were raining down. His former pugnacity had largely evaporated. Previously he had been a man of impressive physique; he was now extremely thin and fragile, like a piece of old lace. But he was still exceptionally handsome, and in a suit of thick flannel, with a rose in his buttonhole and a fresh complexion, he looked like a small boy whose preparatory school had given leave to attend the wedding of an elder brother.

**Ответьте на вопрос:**

Did his father lose his weight?

- a. Yes, quite a lot b. Not a bit c. Yes, a little bit d. Not in the slightest

**Задание 26. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Thanks

Stranger: Excuse me. You left your handbag on the bench.

Brenda: Oh! Thank you so much.

Stranger: \_\_\_\_\_

Brenda: I don't know how to thank you. It's got my purse and keys and address book and all sorts of things in it. How careless of me. Thank you very much indeed.

Stranger: Not at all.

- a. I'm grateful to you. b. How kind of you. c. That's pleasure. d. Don't mention it.

**Задание 27. Заполните пропуск**

My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ a superb two-bedroom apartment last month.

- a. inherited b. have inherited c. has inherited d. has inheriting

**Задание 28. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Food you buy from a restaurant to eat at home.

- a. takeaway b. dishes c. whole meal 4 portions

**Задание 29. Заполните пропуск**

The Union Flag or \_\_\_\_\_ and is used as the national flag by the government of United Kingdom.

- a. Union Bill b. Union Sam c. Union Tom d. Union Jack

**Задание 30. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Salt consumption and health**

Health experts believe that many people are consuming far too much salt, and that this is a health risk. There are plenty of studies which show that increased salt consumption raises blood pressure and causes heart problems, and the recommendation is that we should all be consuming less salt. Even if we add hardly any salt to our food at the table, we may be consuming a lot of salt without realizing. The daily recommended amount is 6 grams, but many people are consuming twice as much as this and the average daily consumption in the UK is over 9 g per day. Bread, biscuits, ketchup and readymade meals all contain quite a lot of salt, so each time we eat a slice of bread, for example, we are adding to our daily intake. So what is the solution? We all need to be more aware of how much salt we are consuming, and try to limit our intake. Governments are encouraging food manufacturers to cut down on the amount of salt they put into food, and every food product should state clearly on the wrapper how much salt it contains.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение:**

Salt consumption should be

- a. controlled b. decreased c. increased d. forbidden

**Задание 31. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Introduction.

Mr. Cox: Mr. Steel, I'd like to introduce David Ward, a colleague of mine. (to Mr. Ward) Mr. Steel from, from Bristol University.

Mr. Ward: How do you do?

Mr. Steel: \_\_\_\_\_

a. How do you do? b. Fine, thanks. c. I'm very well. d. Good morning.

**Задание 32. Заполните пропуск**

There is heavy traffic on the roads, we \_\_\_\_\_ work for several hours.

a. have been going to b. were going to c. go d. went

**Задание 33. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Families where the mother or father is bringing up the children on his/her own.

a. broken families b. nuclear families c. single-parent families d. extended families

**Задание 34. Заполните пропуск**

The Parliament cannot open without \_\_\_\_\_ Speech.

a. Chancellor's b. The President's c. The Prime Minister's d. the Queen's

**Задание 35. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Admitting we are wrong**

Most people have trouble admitting their own faults, though they are more than happy to point out everyone else's. This can be useful. After all, it's usually when someone else tells us that we have done something wrong that we learn something about ourselves. What we have to do is take a deep breath, and face up to what we have done. Remember, when it comes to understanding ourselves, we're not on our own. Everyone we know lends a helping hand! Of course, doing the wrong thing is easy, but it's what we do about our mistakes that counts. Naturally we are all good at refusing to believe that we have done anything wrong at all. As we try to justify our actions, our explanations get more and more complicated. We try to convince the listener that we are telling the truth, but it's no use. There is no chance at all that they will believe us. And the truth is that it is ourselves we have deceived, not them. That's the very point I'm trying to make. Whatever you do, don't get in the habit of deceiving yourself. What is difficult is honestly admitting that we are wrong – especially to ourselves.

**Основной идеей текста является**

The most difficult thing is

a. justification of your actions b. deceiving your family and friends. c. recognizing your own mistakes d. Being honest with yourself.

**Задание 36. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Thanks

John: It's about time we made a move.

Ruth: Really? Can't you stay a bit longer?

John: I'm afraid not. You see, we promised our baby-sitter we'd be back by twelve at the latest.

Ruth: I see. What a pity.

Sheila (John's wife): \_\_\_\_\_

Ruth: I'm glad you enjoyed it. You must come again some time.

a. Many thanks. b. Thank you for a lovely meal. c. I don't know how to thank you. d. How kind of you.

**Задание 37. Заполните пропуск**

Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ to a cottage in a picturesque village somewhere in the country, not too remote.

a. have moved b. has moved c. moved d. move

**Задание 38. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Meat cooked for a long time in liquid, usually with vegetables.

a. dish b. soup c. fat d. stew

**Задание 39. Заполните пропуск**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest royal residence in the world still in use.

a. The Westminster Abbey b. The Windsor castle c. Palace of Westminster d. Westminster Hall

#### **Задание 40. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

##### **Country cooking**

When we think of a country, we often think of its food before almost anything else. Take an example: Japan. Doesn't sushi come to mind just as soon as cars or kimonos? Or think of Britain. This time, it's fish and chips, isn't it? In other words, a nation's food can be as much a part of the national image as anything else. And that's because food is – or should be – a vital part of a national culture, just like its language and customs, and its arts and crafts. When I visit a new holiday destination, I always take the chance to discover the local food. For me, this is the most interesting thing about travel. And when I say local food, I don't mean the mass-produced, badly cooked frozen food that often goes with a package holiday in a popular holiday resort. Whatever the hotel restaurant menu says, the authentic heart of the national cuisine is certainly not here. No, we have to take a break from the tourist areas. We have to take the time to explore the back streets and country towns and villages. We have to avoid places with menus in five languages and find the local people's cafes and family restaurants. There we can find real country cooking.

##### **Ответьте на вопрос**

What is the most important part of travelling abroad for the author?

- a. Visiting well-known destination b. Meeting local people c. Learning new customs and traditions d. Trying a nation's food

#### **Test 7**

##### **Задание 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Apologies

Mr. Smith: I'm sorry I'm late. I had to wait ages for a bus.

Mr. Johnson: \_\_\_\_\_. We haven't started yet.

- a. That's all right. b. Being sorry won't help. c. You should be more careful. d. It doesn't matter.

##### **Задание 2. Заполните пропуск**

Students who are \_\_\_\_ talented in certain fields can follow an individual curriculum.

- a. exception b. exceptional c. exceptionally d. exceptions

##### **Задание 3. Укажите один вариант ответа**

When she was at school, she used to \_\_\_\_\_ for hours every evening.

- a. cheat b. behave c. study d. revise

##### **Задание 4. Заполните пропуск**

\_\_\_\_\_ in New York is the world's largest stock exchange market.

- a. U.S. Sub-Treasury Building b. Federal Hall c. Wall Street d. Broadway

##### **Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

It's possible to get your homework done even if you have a busy schedule – if you decide in advance what you have to do. On Sunday or Monday, jot down your activities for the upcoming week in a notebook and then include a time for homework for each day. Buy a folder for each of your classes. Divide it into three sections: notes, homework, and tests. Always put papers in the correct section. Forget about doing your homework in front of the TV. Find a quiet place that's well-lit, where you can concentrate without getting distracted. You won't get any work done if you're hungry. Your brain needs energy to work effectively! Drink plenty of water, and snack on some fruit or cookies to get more strength.

##### **Основной идеей текста является:**

- a. How to do your homework without effort  
b. There is no success without effort.  
c. How to become a perfect student  
d. How to organize your studies

##### **Задание 6. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Requests

Chris: Could I possibly borrow your notebook?

Bill: No, I'm (-) you can't. I don't allow other people to use it.

- a. afraid b. sure c. positive d. think

**Задание 7. Заполните пропуск**

He'll study history at university \_\_\_\_\_ he gets good grades.

- a. if b. unless c. until d. as soon as

**Задание 8. Укажите один вариант ответа**

I hope I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ my exams. My parents will be furious if I fail.

- a. do b. take c. pass d. leave

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуск**

The most basic of USA facts relate to its structure as the world's oldest surviving federation. The nation is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ states, along with the federal district of Washington D.C.

- a. 51 b. 52 c. 54 d. 50

**Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания****Lomonosov Moscow State University**

Moscow State University was established in 1755. More than 40 000 students (graduate and postgraduate) and about 7 000 undergraduates study at the university, and over 5 000 specialists do the refresher course here. More than 6 000 professors and lecturers, and about 5 000 researchers work for the faculties and research institutes. Every year Moscow University enrolls about 4 000 international students and postgraduates from all over the world. Moscow University campus is an extremely complex system, with its 1 000 000 m<sup>2</sup> floor area in 1 000 buildings and structures, with its 8 dormitories housing over 12 000 students and 300 km of utility lines. MSU library system is one of the largest in Russia, with its 9,000,000 books, 2,000,000 of them in foreign languages, and the average number of readers 55,000, using 5,500,000 books a year.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

In Moscow University campus there are

- a. eight hostels b. twelve hostels c. ten hostels d. nine hostels

**Задание 11. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Apologies

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_ . I've forgotten to bring the book I promised you.

Kate: Don't worry. I've got another one to read.

- a. Excuse me. b. I hope you don't mind. c. I'm terribly sorry. d. Sorry.

**Задание 12. Заполните пропуск**

Quite a few students in the area suffer from severe social and economic \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. advantages b. advantage c. disadvantages d. advantageous

**Задание 13. Укажите один вариант ответа**

If you want to be a doctor, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of exams.

- a. do b. start c. study d. learn

**Задание 14. Заполните пропуск**

302 foot Statue of Liberty which guards the New York City's harbor was a gift from \_\_\_\_\_ in 1886.

- a. the Swedes b. The Germans c. The British d. the French

**Задание 15. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

Welcome to you all! I'm sure you're going to have a great time with us here at the Academy. I'm just going to say a few words about practical aspects of this institute. You'll be in class every morning during the week. Classes begin at eight o'clock and go straight through till one. You are expected to do more than just study in class, of course, and it's important to make use of the library, which is available from eight thirty in the morning until five p.m. There's a wealth of materials and resources there for you to take advantage of. All the computers have access to our subjects-learning software. Demand is high for the web-linked ones, and you need to reserve time on one of those at Reception. If you're desperate to email home, you might find a spare computer in the Common Room.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

The Academy obviously

- a. is one of the institutes where you can get good education. b. has a well equipped library and classrooms. c. provides students with a lot of materials and resources. d. offers students high level of education.

**Задание 16. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Requests

Tom: Ah, Sarah. Come in and sit down.

Sarah: Thanks, Tom

Tom: Now, Sarah, I've talked with other directors about your plans, and we don't want to lose you if possible. So \_\_\_\_\_ to consider a suggestion that we've come up with.

Sarah: Yes, of course. I'm happy to do that.

a. would you mind b. will you c. we'd like you d. could you

**Задание 17. Заполните пропуск**

I'll probably talk to my teachers \_\_\_\_\_ I choose my exam subjects.

a. before b. if c. until d. unless

**Задание 18. Укажите один вариант ответа**

A school paid for by the government which gives free education.

a. boarding school b. religious school c. nursery school d. state school

**Задание 19. Заполните пропуск**

The \_\_\_\_\_ industry of the United States gets its name from Hollywood in California, which is the central location of the American movie industry.

a. car b. electronic c. film d. coal

**Задание 20. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Are men better at maths than women?**

One of the stereotypes about the difference between men and women, which seems to be supported by some research, is that men are better at maths. According to brain research, levels of grey matter, which creates processing centres in the brain, are higher in men than they are in women. On the other hand, it is women who have more white matter, which creates the links between processing centres in the brain. What this seems to suggest is that while the male brain contains more areas for processing information, which means that the male brain has more capacity to solve maths problems, it is the female brain that has the greater ability to perceive patterns. In other words, it is brain structure that makes men better at maths, but which also makes women better at communicating. However, other researchers argue that it is the stereotyping itself that causes the difference in performance in maths, rather than any innate ability. Women who believe they are inferior at maths, especially when they take maths tests in rooms where men are present, tend to produce the kind of results they expect to produce. Research which analyses maths test results on a large scale suggests that the results attained by women are just as good as those attained by men.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

a. There is a stereotype that men are better than women. b. Women tend to produce the results which they are expected to produce at math tests. c. According to some research women are bad at math d. Women are as good as men at math

## Test 8

**Задание 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Asking and giving/refusing permission. (A large London firm)

Lucy: May I come in, Mr. Brown?

Mr. Brown: \_\_\_\_\_ I'm very busy just now.

Lucy: Can I try later, then?

Mr. Brown: Yes, of course.

a. Of course not, b. Yes, I would mind c. I'd rather you didn't, d. No, it isn't all right.

**Задание 2. Заполните пропуск**

Unless her marks are very good, she \_\_\_\_\_ study economics.

a. won't be able to b. is able to c. will be able to d. would be able to

**Задание 3. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Our history teacher was terrible. We didn't \_\_\_\_\_ anything.

a. learn b. study c. revise d. take

**Задание 4. Заполните пропуск**

The State of \_\_\_\_\_ has the longest coastline in the U.S., 6,640 miles, greater than that of all other states combined.

- a. Alaska b. California c. Florida d. Texas

**Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Students now taking longer to finish studies**

In the USA some university students nowadays are spending more and more time in university before graduating. In American universities, many students pay their own fees, and this means more time working and less studying. Alan Chester is a 25-year-old journalism student from Ohio who is taking six years to complete his undergraduate degree. In order to pay tuition fees and other expenses he works four days a week in the university kitchen, while in the university holidays he does a full-time job. "I'm finding it difficult at the moment to study and pay my bills at the same time," he admits. "But I'm trying my best and I'm managing to keep the wolf from the door". Alan's parents understand his decision to take longer to graduate. "They know what I'm going through, and they help me as much as they can. It's hard, but I'm learning to look after myself, and I'm experiencing stuff that might be useful one day when I'm a journalist."

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста:**

Some university students nowadays are spending more and more time in university before graduating because they

- a. like it. b. have to work to pay the tuition fee c. find it useful d. want to get experience

**Задание 6. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Suggestions

Ann: Where shall we go for our holiday this year?

Bill: \_\_\_\_\_ go to the south coast as usual?

Ann: I'd rather go somewhere different this year. Besides, south coast is always so crowded in summer.

Bill: Have you got any definite ideas?

Ann: I thought we might go to the Lake District for a change?

Bill: Yes, let's do that. The scenery there is really beautiful.

- a. How about b. I suggest c. Why not d. What about

**Задание 7. Заполните пропуск**

Last year a group of students from the United States \_\_\_\_\_ which languages they found easy and difficult to learn.

- a. asked b. have been asked c. has been asked d. was asked

**Задание 8. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Do you prefer to learn a language with an untrained \_\_\_\_\_ teacher or a trained teacher from your country?

- a. native-speaker b. effective speaker c. good speaker d. public speaker

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуск**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the most popular of 5 districts in New York. Around 7 million people commute to this place daily.

- a. The Bronx b. Queens c. Brooklyn d. Manhattan

**Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Effective Communication**

In business how staff communicate with each other and with customers is vitally important. Not everyone is aware of the importance of using both the right language and the appropriate tone of voice. You can give someone the right information, but be wrong about the way you have chosen to express yourself when you do this. In this case, you could be sending the wrong message by mistake, by putting it in an inappropriate way. The same issues apply to writing. The way you come across in an email may be very different from the way you speak on the phone, or talk to someone face to face. Some people may even be annoyed by what you say if you appear too friendly or too distant. In writing, the organization of a letter or email, its typeface and general appearance can also have an effect on how the message is understood. In this case your style of writing may be at fault, and you may need more practice. It may be true that some people are naturally better at communicating than others, but all staff, without exception, need training in this area, and their performance should be monitored.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

Understanding of the written message is influenced by:

- a. the mistakes you have done b. the training course you got c. its organization, its typeface, general appearance d. your talent to communicate

**Задание 11. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Asking and giving/refusing permission. (A large London firm)

Lucy: \_\_\_\_\_ for me to come in now, Mr. Brown?

Mr. Brown: Well... Mmm.. I'm still plenty busy, but... all right, come in. What can I do for you?

Lucy: Do you mind if I sit down?

Mr. Brown: Not at all. Take a seat. Now what can I do for you?

- a. Is it all right b. Could I possibly c. I wonder if d. May I

**Задание 12. Заполните пропуск**

When I \_\_\_\_\_ my exam results I'll call you immediately.

- a. will get b. get c. is getting d. gets

**Задание 13. Укажите один вариант ответа**

I must \_\_\_\_\_ tonight. I have an exam tomorrow.

- a. learn b. study c. revise d. take

**Задание 14. Заполните пропуск**

\_\_\_\_\_ an enormously popular destination at the border between the USA and Canada, attracts around 12 million tourists each year.

- a. Grand Canyon b. Hollywood c. Niagara Falls d. San Francisco

**Задание 15. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

The story of Cambridge University begins in 1209 when several hundred students and scholars arrived in the little town of Cambridge from Oxford. These students were all churchmen and had been studying in Oxford at that city's well-known schools. It was a hard life at Oxford for there was constant trouble between the town's folk and students. Then one day a student accidentally killed a man of the town. The Mayor arrested three other students who were innocent and by order of King John (who was quarreling with the Church) they were put to death by hanging. In protest all the students moved elsewhere, some coming to Cambridge and so the new university began. As was the custom then, they had joined themselves into a "Universitat" or Society: the word "University", like the word "College", meant originally a society of people with a common employment. It was only later that it came to be associated with scholarship.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

Озаглавьте текст:

- a. Oxford and Cambridge b. Oxford c. Cambridge d. Cambridge University

**Задание 16. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Suggestions

Mr. Wilson: In my opinion we have spent long enough discussing this matter. \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. Grant: I object. We need more reliable information on which to base a decision. I propose that the secretary present a detailed account of the situation at the next meeting.

Mr. Wilson: That will be too late. A decision has to be made this week.

- a. What about taking a vote b. Let's take a vote c. Why don't we take a vote d. I propose that a vote be taken.

**Задание 17. Заполните пропуск**

If you want to be a better communicator in the international business world learning languages should \_\_\_\_\_ into your list of primary tasks.

- a. included b. be included c. include d. includes

**Задание 18. Укажите один вариант ответа**

The first thing I realized is that learning a \_\_\_\_\_ language can be a lot harder than you think.

- a. rich b. beautiful c. funny d. foreign

**Задание 19. Заполните пропуск**

America is the country founded by immigrants, no wonder there is no \_\_\_\_\_ language stated by the law of the USA.

- a. common b. official c. formal d. classical

**Задание 20. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Simultaneous skills**

A large group of students from all over Europe are visiting the European Parliament. They are sitting in the central chamber, the huge hall where MEPs meet to discuss Europe's new laws. The person that they are listening to is one of the MEPs. Glenys Kinnock, whose own language is English, is communicating with them in several different languages at the same time. She is doing this through the simultaneous translation headsets which the students are wearing. Some students are listening to Channel 1, which is giving Mrs Kinnock's thoughts in perfect German. Others, who have turned to Channel 11, are receiving the same thoughts in excellent Swedish. Simultaneous translation first came into use at Nuremberg, where trials of Nazi leaders took place after World War II. It is something that requires very great skill. The people who do this amazing job have to listen, understand, edit, and translate a speaker's ideas at the same speed as he or she is talking.

**Ответьте на вопрос**

Where was simultaneous translation used first?

- a. the European Parliament b. Nuremberg c. Europe d. Sweden

**Test 9**

**Задание 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Apologies

Margaret: I'm awfully sorry but I've broken a cup.

Edward: \_\_\_\_\_. I never did like those cups anyway.

- a. You have, have you? b. Being sorry won't help. c. That's terrible. d. Never mind

**Задание 2. Заполните пропуск**

Most \_\_\_\_\_ institutions in Russia are financed by the state.

- a. educate b. education c. educational d. educator

**Задание 3. Укажите один вариант ответа**

The professor was angry because some of the students had tried to \_\_\_\_\_ in the exam.

- a. fail b. learn c. pass. d. cheat

**Задание 4. Заполните пропуск**

Early Skyscrapers - the world's first high-rise buildings - were built in \_\_\_\_\_ and New York.

- a. Chicago b. Washington c. Detroit d. Atlanta

**Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Our academy**

As you know, I left school in June and began to prepare documents for my entrance to the institute. As both my mother and my father graduated from the Volgograd branch of The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration I have made up my mind to enter there too. I think this Academy is prestigious and really popular among school-leavers. I passed my finals with excellent marks. So I'm glad to tell you that now I'm a first-year student at the Volgograd branch of The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration. I'd like to show you the main building of our academy. I can't help admiring this fine modern building with its beautiful facade. Many well-known professors teach at the Academy. We have good libraries and reading-rooms and for those who go in for sports there are good gymnasiums and a stadium. It goes without saying we, students, are very proud of the Academy.

**Ответьте на вопрос**

Why did this person choose the Volgograd branch of The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration?

- a. The Academy is tremendously popular b. The Academy is famous for its well-known professors. c. The Academy offers a lot of specialities. d. This person's parents studied at this Academy.

**Задание 6. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Requests

May: Right, the next thing. Could you pick up your ticket and travel money from my assistant, Magda?



Sarah: \_\_\_\_\_ right after this meeting. Oh, and by the way, shall I take anything out to Guatemala for you – letters, for example?

- a. I'm afraid I can't b. Yes, I'll do that c. Yes, certainly, d. OK

**Задание 7. Заполните пропуск**

He'll be really disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ he fails his exams.

- a. unless b. if c. before d. as soon as

**Задание 8. Укажите один вариант ответа**

A non-government school where you have to pay.

- a. boarding school b. private school c. nursery school d. state school

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуск**

The deepest lake in the U.S. is \_\_\_\_\_ located in Oregon. With the depth of 589 m it is the world's seventh deepest lake.

- a. Michigan Lake b. Crater Lake c. Ontario Lake d. Huron Lake

**Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**What is a gap year for adults?**

A gap year for adults is constructive time out – it can be anywhere, doing anything and everything. You could be travelling round the world, building a school in Chile, doing alternative work experience, lying on a beach in Fiji, or simply having a new look at your life. Traditionally a gap year was viewed as a student activity, taking an extended break before university. It usually involved travel and, as a result, was only done by people from wealthy families able to pay for the experience. In the UK, both Princes William and Harry took gap years before starting university or military training. However, a gap year now offers something for everyone: for young people, or for older people reaching retirement; for people who don't want a career, but just want to take life one stage at a time, or for people in steady careers. Many top companies regard "portfolio careers" of this kind as a very positive thing. If your CV has an interesting range of activities it can often make you more employable.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

You have more opportunities to find a job if you

- a. use all the available sources b. experience different activities c. travel to different countries d. visit as many places as possible

**Задание 11. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Asking and giving/refusing permission.

Tom: Is it OK if I borrow your textbook on biology?

Nick: Well, actually I need it myself all this week...

Tom: Oh, come on, just for the evening.

Nick: Look, the answer is "No". Anyway you had it most of last week...

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ I could borrow your record tomorrow? I've got a date with this girl, you see, and...

- a. Is it all right if b. Would you mind c. I wonder d. Do you think

**Задание 12. Заполните пропуск**

You will not pass the exam if you \_\_\_\_\_ more.

- a. will not revise b. don't revise c. not revise d. will revise

**Задание 13. Укажите один вариант ответа**

A person who has finished university and has a degree (e.g. in economics)

- a. pupil b. student c. professor d. graduate

**Задание 14. Заполните пропуск**

The \_\_\_\_\_ carved by the Colorado River in the state of Arizona is officially one of the world's seven natural wonders, that offers numerous tourist attractions and breathtaking sightseeing opportunities.

- a. Grand Canyon b. Hollywood d. Niagara Falls d. Charleston

**Задание 15. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**The Open University**

Britain's Open University or – as it is also called – "university of the second chance" started in January 1971. 25000 spare-time adult students listened to the University's first TV and radio programmes. By July 1976 50000 students were following its courses. The Open University (often simply referred to as "The Open" is a

non-residential university providing part-time degree courses, using a combination of television and radio broadcasts, correspondence courses and schools, plus a network of viewing and listening centres, where monthly tutorials are held and where students can listen to taped programmes. There are self-assessment exercises to help students to assess themselves. Students of the Open University can take one or two of its foundation courses including humanities (literature, history, art and art history, music, philosophy and religion, formal logic), and mathematics or science and technology. Students may also choose such subjects as geography, economics, sociology, and politics.

**Основной идеей текста является**

a. Students can assess themselves with the help of the Open University b. You can get a university degree thanks to part-time degree courses. c. The Open University provides of television and radio broadcasts. d. Students of the Open University can use a network of viewing and listening centres.

**Задание 16. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Suggestions

Caroline: Perhaps we could meet and go over the details in person?

Charles: What time do you have in mind?

Caroline: \_\_\_\_\_

Charles: Yes, that would be fine. I look forward to meeting you.

a. Would half past five suit you? b. Five p.m.c. What about evening? d. Not in the morning.

**Задание 17. Заполните пропуск**

When I was at school I \_\_\_\_\_ to learn a foreign language not in a small group but in one-to-one lessons.

a. recommend b. am recommended c. was recommended d. recommended

**Задание 18. Укажите один вариант ответа**

This employee can actually \_\_\_\_\_ with Japanese clients now without too much difficulty.

a. write b. translate c. retell d. communicate

**Задание 19. Заполните пропуск**

Americans are very informal, so they call most people by their \_\_\_\_\_ .

a. second name b. family name c. first name d. original name

**Задание 20. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Understanding Body Language**

What you say with your body can be as important as what you say with words. In meetings, negotiations, and social situations it is important to think about body language – gesture, posture, facial expression, eye contact, and other non-verbal signals. Of course, body language can mean different things in different cultures. In western countries, crossing your arms can indicate you are suspicious or even hostile, but smiling and keeping your hands visible can indicate you are open-minded. If you play with a pen or even your hair, it can mean you are distracted; but putting your hand on your chin can show you are thoughtful. Leaning back in your chair can sometimes seem rude, but leaning forwards slightly can indicate you are attentive. Nodding gently when someone is making a point can show you are supportive and encouraging. If you stare at someone they may think you are being intrusive, but establishing good eye contact is important if you are trying to be decisive.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

Body language

a. is an international language. b. helps to make a career. c. is the best way to influence people d. varies in different countries

**Задание 21. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Apologies

Mr. Smith: I'm sorry I'm late. I had to wait ages for a bus.

Mr. Johnson: \_\_\_\_\_. We haven't started yet.

a. That's all right. b. Being sorry won't help. c. You should be more careful. d. It doesn't matter.

**Задание 22. Заполните пропуск**

Unless her marks are very good, she \_\_\_\_\_ study economics.

a. won't be able to b. is able to c. will be able to d. would be able to

**Задание 23. Укажите один вариант ответа**

When she was at school, she used to \_\_\_\_\_ for hours every evening.

- a. cheat b. behave c. study d. revise

**Задание 24. Заполните пропуск**

The State of \_\_\_\_\_ has the longest coastline in the U.S., 6,640 miles, greater than that of all other states combined.

- a. Alaska b. California c. Florida d. Texas

**Задание 25. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

It's possible to get your homework done even if you have a busy schedule – if you decide in advance what you have to do. On Sunday or Monday, jot down your activities for the upcoming week in a notebook and then include a time for homework for each day. Buy a folder for each of your classes. Divide it into three sections: notes, homework, and tests. Always put papers in the correct section. Forget about doing your homework in front of the TV. Find a quiet place that's well-lit, where you can concentrate without getting distracted. You won't get any work done if you're hungry. Your brain needs energy to work effectively! Drink plenty of water, and snack on some fruit or cookies to get more strength.

**Основной идеей текста является:**

- a. How to do your homework without effort  
b. There is no success without effort.  
c. How to become a perfect student  
d. How to organize your studies

**Задание 26. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Suggestions

Ann: Where shall we go for our holiday this year?

Bill: \_\_\_\_\_ go to the south coast as usual?

Ann: I'd rather go somewhere different this year. Besides, south coast is always so crowded in summer.

Bill: Have you got any definite ideas?

Ann: I thought we might go to the Lake District for a change?

Bill: Yes, let's do that. The scenery there is really beautiful.

- a. How about b. I suggest c. Why not d. What about

**Задание 27. Заполните пропуск**

He'll study history at university \_\_\_\_\_ he gets good grades.

- a. if b. unless c. until d. as soon as

**Задание 28. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Do you prefer to learn a language with an untrained \_\_\_\_\_ teacher or a trained teacher from your country?

- a. native-speaker b. effective speaker c. good speaker d. public speaker

**Задание 29. Заполните пропуск**

The most basic of USA facts relate to its structure as the world's oldest surviving federation. The nation is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ states, along with the federal district of Washington D.C.

- a. 51 b. 52 c. 54 d. 50

**Задание 30. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Effective Communication**

In business how staff communicate with each other and with customers is vitally important. Not everyone is aware of the importance of using both the right language and the appropriate tone of voice. You can give someone the right information, but be wrong about the way you have chosen to express yourself when you do this. In this case, you could be sending the wrong message by mistake, by putting it in an inappropriate way. The same issues apply to writing. The way you come across in an email may be very different from the way you speak on the phone, or talk to someone face to face. Some people may even be annoyed by what you say if you appear too friendly or too distant. In writing, the organization of a letter or email, its typeface and general appearance can also have an effect on how the message is understood. In this case your style of writing may be at fault, and you may need more practice. It may be true that some people are naturally better at communicating than others, but all staff, without exception, need training in this area, and their performance should be monitored.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

Understanding of the written message is influenced by:

- a. the mistakes you have done b. the training course you got c. its organization, its typeface, general appearance d. your talent to communicate

**Задание 31. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Apologies

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_ . I've forgotten to bring the book I promised you.

Kate: Don't worry. I've got another one to read.

- a. Excuse me. b. I hope you don't mind. c. I'm terribly sorry. d. Sorry.

**Задание 32. Заполните пропуск**

When I \_\_\_\_\_ my exam results I'll call you immediately.

- a. will get b. get c. is getting d. gets

**Задание 33. Укажите один вариант ответа**

If you want to be a doctor, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of exams.

- a. do b. start c. study d. learn

**Задание 34. Заполните пропуск**

\_\_\_\_\_ an enormously popular destination at the border between the USA and Canada, attracts around 12 million tourists each year.

- a. Grand Canyon b. Hollywood c. Niagara Falls d. San Francisco

**Задание 35. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

Welcome to you all! I'm sure you're going to have a great time with us here at the Academy. I'm just going to say a few words about practical aspects of this institute. You'll be in class every morning during the week. Classes begin at eight o'clock and go straight through till one. You are expected to do more than just study in class, of course, and it's important to make use of the library, which is available from eight thirty in the morning until five p.m. There's a wealth of materials and resources there for you to take advantage of. All the computers have access to our subjects-learning software. Demand is high for the web-linked ones, and you need to reserve time on one of those at Reception. If you're desperate to email home, you might find a spare computer in the Common Room.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

The Academy obviously

- a. is one of the institutes where you can get good education. b. has a well equipped library and classrooms. c. provides students with a lot of materials and resources. d. offers students high level of education.

**Задание 36. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Suggestions

Mr. Wilson: In my opinion we have spent long enough discussing this matter. \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. Grant: I object. We need more reliable information on which to base a decision. I propose that the secretary present a detailed account of the situation at the next meeting.

Mr. Wilson: That will be too late. A decision has to be made this week.

- a. What about taking a vote b. Let's take a vote c. Why don't we take a vote d. I propose that a vote be taken.

**Задание 37. Заполните пропуск**

I'll probably talk to my teachers \_\_\_\_\_ I choose my exam subjects.

- a. before b. if c. until d. unless

**Задание 38. Укажите один вариант ответа**

The first thing I realized is that learning a \_\_\_\_\_ language can be a lot harder than you think.

- a. rich b. beautiful c. funny d. foreign

**Задание 39. Заполните пропуск**

The \_\_\_\_\_ industry of the United States gets its name from Hollywood in California, which is the central location of the American movie industry.

- a. car b. electronic c. film d. coal

**Задание 40. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

### Simultaneous skills

A large group of students from all over Europe are visiting the European Parliament. They are sitting in the central chamber, the huge hall where MEPs meet to discuss Europe's new laws. The person that they are listening to is one of the MEPs. Glenys Kinnock, whose own language is English, is communicating with them in several different languages at the same time. She is doing this through the simultaneous translation headsets which the students are wearing. Some students are listening to Channel 1, which is giving Mrs Kinnock's thoughts in perfect German. Others, who have turned to Channel 11, are receiving the same thoughts in excellent Swedish. Simultaneous translation first came into use at Nuremberg, where trials of Nazi leaders took place after World War II. It is something that requires very great skill. The people who do this amazing job have to listen, understand, edit, and translate a speaker's ideas at the same speed as he or she is talking.

#### Отвѣтьте на вопрос

Where was simultaneous translation used first?

- a. the European Parliament b. Nuremberg c. Europe d. Sweden

### Test 10

#### Задание 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения

Offers

May: Shall I meet you at the station?

Tim: If you're sure \_\_\_\_\_

May: No trouble at all.

- a. It's OK b. It's all right c. You've got time d. It's not too much trouble

#### Задание 2. Заполните пропуск

If you have been to the British Museum in London, you will be familiar \_\_\_\_ the Elgin Marbles.

- a. on b. up c. with d. from

#### Задание 3. Укажите один вариант ответа

Back in the 1980s and early 1990s, when Africans first realized that tourism might be a way out of \_\_\_\_, they built big concrete hotels on the beaches of Kenya, South Africa and other countries.

- a. poverty b. prosperity c. decrease d. increase

#### Задание 4. Заполните пропуск

United States, officially known as United States of America (USA) is a \_\_\_\_\_ republic which consists of a federal district and 50 states.

- a. autonomous b. federal c. presidential d. parliamentary

#### Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания

##### Crime and punishment

I am one of those people who would like to see changes made to current types of punishment in the criminal justice system. It would surely be better to sentence minor offenders to community service of some kind, rather than giving them fines or prison sentences. That way they would at least do something useful, and the justice system would also save money. I would also imagine that this would work better for young offenders, as they wouldn't feel "cool" or fashionably "bad" while they helped an old person or cleaned the streets. Of course, a system of this kind wouldn't work effectively without some thought being given to the tasks which offenders were asked to perform. There would obviously be more benefit to be gained from work which involved responsibility, and where offenders had to mix with others and communicate with them. Some people also think that offenders should meet and talk to their victims, and be more involved with compensating and even helping them. This would certainly help to make offenders realize the consequence of their actions, and that might well stop them offending again.

#### Основной идеей текста является:

Current types of punishment in the criminal justice system should be

- a. much more various b. much milder c. much stricter d. changed

#### Задание 6. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:

Making and changing appointments

Mr. Brown: This is George Brown. I have an appointment with Mr. Fraser for 10.30 tomorrow, but I'm afraid I can't make it. \_\_\_\_\_

Nurse: Sorry, he is fully booked for tomorrow. Could we make it next week instead?

a. I can see Mr. Fraser later in the day b. I'd like to see Mr. Fraser in the evening c. Could Mr. Fraser see me some other time later in the day? d. I'll ring you back later in the day.

**Задание 7. Заполните пропуск**

Consumer spending is becoming a 24-hour business – and business \_\_\_\_\_.

a. is booming b. boom c. booms d. booming

**Задание 8. Укажите один вариант ответа**

People in the \_\_\_\_\_ world want many of the things that they see coming from the developed world.

a. western b. european c. developing d. african

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуск**

The capital of the nation is \_\_\_\_\_, District of Columbia (Washington, D.C.).

a. New York b. San Francisco c. Washington d. Los Angeles

**Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Supermarket food**

Few of us have the luxury of home-produced food fresh from our own garden, and increasingly we live in a world where such food is becoming rare. Although supermarkets can sell fresh fruit and vegetables at much-reduced prices, not everyone buys them. Many people cook very little at home, and in some households few meals are freshly prepared. Frozen and ready-made meals are timesaving solutions for hard-working people, and so-called "convenience foods" sold in supermarkets are beginning to replace more traditional home-cooked meals in many households. The consequences of such changes are far-reaching. Food which might have a long journey from the other end of the country has replaced locally grown food, which also means that huge supermarket lorries are added to traffic-clogged roads. Small farmers, who produced only small quantities of food, also find that supermarkets prefer large-scale production, and are often forced out of business.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста:**

The alternatives to traditional home-cooked meals are

a. frozen meals b. takeaway c. ready-made meals d. frozen and ready-made meals

**Задание 11. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Offers

Sam: I'll type the translation for you if you like.

Frank: \_\_\_\_\_. I can easily ask the secretary to do it.

a. It's not a good idea. b. I'm not sure you can do this. c. Well, aren't you busy? d. Thank you, but there is really no need.

**Задание 12. Заполните пропуск**

The collection consists \_\_\_\_\_ several statues and fragments of statues from the Parthenon.

a. with b. on c. from d. of

**Задание 13. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Today's tourists are leaving the European-style hotels for more \_\_\_\_\_ experiences, like horseback-riding through the bush.

a. famous b. authentic c. foreign d. infamous

**Задание 14. Заполните пропуск**

The National bird of the United States is The Bald \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Hawk b. Eagle c. Kite d. Griffin

**Задание 15. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Women in power**

More than a century after women started campaigning for the right to vote, it still seems that there aren't enough women in positions of power. In the world as a whole, there have been very few female heads of state, and in some countries women have hardly any political power. In industrialized countries where large numbers of women work, it still happens that men earn two or three times as much for doing the same job. Although there are a few successful female business leaders, there are clearly many more men at the top. Many people believe that

this situation reflects the fact that women haven't got enough time to be successful in the work place, and in the home. There is much too much pressure on women, they say, to be good wives and mothers, and they are at a disadvantage in the job market. However, there is quite a lot of evidence to suggest that women can be more successful in the modern business environment than men. Many modern business operations now depend on co-operation and flexibility, and women are better at these skills than men. So it may well be that in the future, quite a lot of important business will be run by women, and it will be the men who earn lower wages or stay at home.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

Men have more successful careers than women because

- a. women have to stay at home b. women are not as clever as men c. men are better at co-operation d. women have so much to do to be good wives and mothers

**Задание 16. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Making and changing appointments

Pam: I wonder whether you could come and have supper with us one evening.

Steve: Yes, I'd like to very much.

Pam: How about tomorrow?

Steve: \_\_\_\_\_

- a. I'm afraid I can't make it tomorrow. b. That's a bad idea. c. Definitely not. I'm too busy. d. I'm not sure it's a good idea.

**Задание 17. Заполните пропуск**

More retail outlets \_\_\_\_\_ their night-time opening hours nowadays because shoppers are often more relaxed at night and spend more money.

- a. expands b. are expanding c. expand d. expanded

**Задание 18. Укажите один вариант ответа**

There are very few positive and responsible forms of \_\_\_\_\_ between the developed and the developing world.

- a. work b. products c. trade d. food

**Задание 19. Заполните пропуск**

The national \_\_\_\_\_ are E Pluribus Unum which translates to Out of Many, One and In God We trust.

- a. mottos b. ideas c. proverbs d. anthems

**Задание 20. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Capital hit by total gridlock**

For four hours yesterday morning, every road into, out of, in, and around the capital was totally gridlocked. When a series of accidents occurred at critical points early in the morning rush hour, chaos quickly followed and an estimated five million vehicles came to standstill. Chief Police Officer David Cross explained that once the crisis had started, it had been impossible to prevent it from spreading. Police notices, broadcast on all TV and radio channels from 8 a.m. onwards, instructed people to stay at home and not to try to go anywhere by road. Independent transport adviser Gemma Branstone of TransLink Planning said that the emergency services had done as well as possible in a bad situation, but wanted to know why the Government had allowed the situation to develop during the past few years. "The "Great Gridlock" is a scenario that we have warned about for several years." She said.

**Ответьте на вопрос**

How many vehicles got stuck in a traffic jam?

- a. ten million b. five million c. one million d. two million

**Test 11**

**Задание 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Complaint

Ann: I'm sick and tired of the way Tom Brown is always hanging around.

Sally: Yes, I know what you mean.

Ann: \_\_\_\_\_ that he never tries to be considerate. Anyway, he's always unpleasant and rather aggressive.

Sally: Oh, come on! He isn't that bad.

a. I hate b. Do you know c. The trouble with him is d. That's bad

**Задание 2. Заполните пропуск**

The director \_\_\_\_\_ brought us the hit comedy *Life of Irmengard*, Jennifer Neufeld has worked with actor Gary Fields to bring us her new film *Plastic Explosive*.

a. who b. which c. that d. whose

**Задание 3. Укажите один вариант ответа**

The people who watch a film in a cinema

a. cast b. audience c. director d. scene

**Задание 4. Заполните пропуск**

There is a British legend that says there must be \_\_\_\_\_ ravens in residence at all times at the Tower of London, or else the British Monarchy and Tower will fall

a. 5 b. 4. c. 7 d. 6

**Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**The French Impressionists 1860-1880**

What interested the Impressionists was an emphasis on everyday subjects. It was to avoid the traditions of studio painting that they painted in the open air. At first the public was not interested in them at all. In fact, the very name "Impressionist" was given to them in an article making fun of Monet's painting *Impression, Sunrise*. What they were also concerned with was the way light changes, and how this shows the passing of time. They were not at all interested in reproducing a detailed photographic "reality". In fact, that was the very thing they wanted to avoid. Instead, it was the overall effect which was important. What they were trying to create was a different way of seeing things, using pure colours. Colours were created by looking at the painting. They didn't use black, for example, because they believed there was no black at all in nature. What they wanted to avoid were the carefully mixed colours and hidden brushstrokes of academic artists, which they did not use in their own paintings.

**Ответьте на вопрос**

What were the Impressionists interested in? They were interested in

a. reproducing a detailed photographic reality. b. creating a new way of seeing things. c. using different colours except black. d. painting in a studio.

**Задание 6. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Advice

Peter: Well ... I've got to find a new flat somewhere. They're trying to pull down the building where I'm living at the moment.

Brian: Oh, I see. Well, Peter, if I were you I'd start looking through the papers straight away.

Peter: I have... every day for the last week.

Brian: Hmm. I see your problem. \_\_\_\_\_ – you know – saying you are looking for a flat.

a. Perhaps it would be a good idea to put an advert in the paper b. You should go to your boss c. You'd better call your parents d. Why don't you talk to your friends?

**Задание 7. Заполните пропуск**

Global warming may \_\_\_\_\_ for recent heat waves and deadly storms.

a. is blamed b. blaming c. blame d. be blamed

**Задание 8. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Government officials are still trying to find out the cause of the \_\_\_\_\_ that has led to 2,000 tonnes of dead fish.

a. environmental disaster b. national disaster c. devastating disaster d. major disaster

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуск**

Harry Potter Author \_\_\_\_\_ is one of only 5 female billionaires in the world, and her Harry Potter books have sold 400 million copies around the world

a. J.K. Rowling b. A. Rouen c. A. Roy d. S.J. Rozan

**Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Environmental issues**



Everyone agrees that unless the world's tiger population is protected, tigers will eventually become extinct. If it were not for the efforts made by international campaigns over past decades, the extinction would already have become a fact. Tigers can coexist with human beings, provided local people are involved in conservation. However, even if tiger habitats are redeveloped there is no guarantee of success. Government agencies must be involved, and there must be adequate finance: otherwise conservation projects are neglected. An organized programme with safeguards must be introduced. If not the illegal hunters quickly move back in. Supposing there were no tigers left in the world: how would we all feel? According to some environmentalists, that day may be coming sooner rather than later.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

The world's tiger population will not become extinct if

a. local people participate in conservation b. tiger habitats are redeveloped c. government agencies take care of it d. there is a governmental, financial and local support.

**Задание 11. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Complaint

Ann: \_\_\_\_\_ your TV so loud.

Kate: Sorry! Were you trying to sleep?

Ann: Yes, and while I think of it please ask when you borrow my textbook on history in future.

Kate: Sorry! I really ought to have known better.

a. Why do you have b. It's outrageous to have c. How can you have d. I wish you wouldn't have

**Задание 12. Заполните пропуск**

This is a social drama \_\_\_ tells the story of a group of women who decided that rubbish is killing the Earth, and that it's time to go back to the basics: a life with much less plastic.

a. who b. which c. that d. whose

**Задание 13. Укажите один вариант ответа**

A film which continues the story of an earlier film

a. cast b. sequel c. extra d. scene

**Задание 14. Заполните пропуск**

James Bond's code "007" was inspired by the author \_\_\_\_\_ bus route from Canterbury to London.

a. Kingsley Amis' b. William Faulkner c. Ian Fleming's d. Virginia Woolf's

**Задание 15. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**George Orwell**

The author George Orwell (1903-1950: real name Eric Blair) was an English novelist, critic and political and cultural commentator. He is best known for the novels *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, both of which were written and published toward the end of his life. He chose the name George Orwell in the early 1930s when his first book, *Down and Out in Paris and London*, was published. This book describes what it was like to be poor and homeless in Britain, and also described the time he spent in Paris working in the kitchen of a high-class hotel. Orwell's father was a civil servant in India, and Orwell grew up in a middle-class family. He was a pupil at Eton, the well-known English school, and as his family couldn't afford to send him to university, he joined the Indian Imperial Police. He learnt a lot about the British Empire, but came to hate the job, and in 1927 he resigned and decided to become a writer. He worked as a schoolteacher and in a bookshop, wrote a book about poverty in northern England (*The Road to Wigan Pier*) and also fought for the Republican side in the Spanish civil war. He developed a career as a journalist and reviewer, and during the Second World War he made regular broadcasts on the BBC. He died of tuberculosis in 1950 at the age of 46.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

George Orwell is famous for

a. fighting for the Republican side in the Spanish civil war b. the novels *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* c. his work in the Indian Imperial Police d. his work as a schoolteacher

**Задание 16. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Advice

Jane: I've got a terrible headache.

Peter: \_\_\_\_\_

Jane: I think I will.

a. You'd better have an operation b. If I were you, I'd watch TV c. You shouldn't watch TV so much d. Why don't you lie down for half an hour?

**Задание 17. Заполните пропуск**

According to a study, which \_\_\_ last week, regional climate changes over the past two decades have inspired a 6% increase in plant growth around the world.

a. was published b. published c. publishes d. were published

**Задание 18. Укажите один вариант ответа**

In other words, we need new and tougher laws to stop \_\_\_\_\_ in order to protect the nature.

a. noise pollution b. sound pollution c. environmental pollution d. water pollution

**Задание 19. Заполните пропуск**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest body of fresh water in the United Kingdom. It is even deeper than the North Sea and it never freezes.

a. Loch Lomond b. Windermere c. Llyn Tegid d. Loch Ness

**Задание 20. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Wangari Maathai**

Wangari Maathai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004. She was praised by the Nobel committee as a "source of inspiration for everyone in Africa fighting for sustainable development, democracy and peace". When she started her Green Belt movement in 1977, Kenya was suffering from deforestation and desertification. Thousands of trees had been cut down and many families had been left in poverty as a result. Since then, her successful campaign to mobilize women to plant some 30 million trees has been copied by other countries. During that time the movement has been transformed into a campaign on education, nutrition and other issues. Her campaign has not always been popular. Mrs Maathai has been arrested several times for campaigning against deforestation in Africa, and once she was beaten unconscious by heavy handed police. But in elections in 2002, she was elected as an MP as part of an opposition coalition which swept to power, and she was appointed as a deputy environment minister in 2003.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

Many families in Kenya became very poor because

a. there was no democracy in the country. b. there was no peace in the country. c. nobody mobilized women to plant trees. d. of deforestation and desertification

**Test 12**

**Задание 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Offers

Mary: I'm absolutely exhausted and there are so many things to do before everybody arrives.

David: \_\_\_\_\_

Mary: That would be very kind of you David, thanks. Please... I know it's a bit of a horrible job, but could you possibly move all the furniture out of the front room and put it here?

David: All right.

a. Do you want me to do something? b. Is there anything I can do? c. Do I have to do anything? d. What do you want me to do?

**Задание 2. Заполните пропуск**

The Elgin Marbles mainly come \_\_\_ the Parthenon in Athens.

a. on b. from c. with d. to

**Задание 3. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Despite difficulties, international and \_\_\_\_\_ tourism is expected to grow fast over the next two decades.

a. world b. foreign c. domestic d. popular

**Задание 4. Заполните пропуск**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the national flower of the USA.

a. Poppy b. Camomile c. Rose d. Daisy

**Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

In recent years it has become quite clear that the provision of health care is one of the absolutely key issues in modern society. In some countries the provision of health care is completely free at the point of use. Generally speaking this means that people who visit the doctor, or have to go to hospital, do not hand over money to the people who treat them. Instead, the system is entirely financed by central government, and paid out of revenues (taxes) collected from everyone. In some health systems everyone is treated free, regardless of their ability to pay, while in other systems, patients pay a standard charge, even for extremely expensive drug treatments, while those who are quite unable to pay receive free treatment. In other countries the system is totally private and everyone has to pay for their treatment. Financially speaking this means that patients either have to pay for their own insurance, which will pay for their bills when they are ill, or pay bills from their own pockets. In many countries it is quite usual for both systems to exist side by side, with the state providing very basic services, and the better off, naturally, paying for services of a higher quality. This is sometimes known as a “two-tier” system.

**Озаглавьте текст:**

- a. Types of insurance b. Different kinds of treatment c. Health care d. Health services

**Задание 6. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Making and changing appointments

Susan: The reason I'm phoning is to make an appointment for my interview with him next week.

Lyn: Oh, yes, I know about that. I have Mr. Tucker's diary here so would you like to make an appointment now?

Susan: Fine. \_\_\_\_\_

Lyn: Yes, he is free on Monday morning. What time would suit you?

Susan: Let's say 10.00

a. Would Monday suit him? b. Is he free on Tuesday? c. Is he busy on Monday? d. I'd like to make an appointment on Monday.

**Задание 7. Заполните пропуск**

Few people \_\_\_\_\_ traditional food and the consumption of western-style meals is increasing.

- a. eat b. have eaten c. are eating d. eats

**Задание 8. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Consumers in developed countries won't accept that products have to be made by \_\_\_\_\_ workers.

- a. well-paid b. badly-paid c. qualified d. skillful

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуск**

There is only a 21-mile (34-km) gap between England and \_\_\_\_\_, and the countries are connected by the Channel Tunnel, which opened in 1994. It is the world's second longest underground tunnel.

- a. Germany b. Sweden c. Switzerland d. France

**Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Changing manners**

Many Americans believe that manners have got worse and official figures confirm this. In a recent survey, nearly 70% said that people are ruder than they were 20 or 30 years ago. This is true of both large and small towns, although 74% of those living in cities said that people have become ruder, compared with 67% in rural areas. However, few people believed that they have bad manners themselves! For example, only 8% in the questionnaire admit they have ever used their mobiles in public in a loud or annoying way. Many people blame new technology for our changing manners. Computers, iPods, and mobile phones take us away from face-to-face contact, as well as also being very annoying in public places. “All of these things result in a world with more stress, more chances for people to be rude to each other”, said Peter Post, an instructor on business manners. But what can we do about it? Some people would like to see a railway carriage reserved for mobile users, so that the rest of us can travel in peace and quiet. In fact, one American train company, Amtrak, has banned mobile phones in one carriage of some trains, which is called a “Quiet Car”.

**Основной идеей текста является**

- a. There are many reasons why manners are getting worse.  
b. Manners are getting worse because of the technological progress.  
c. Manners are getting worse in rural areas.

d. According to different sources manners have got worse

**Задание 11. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Complaint. In a radio shop

Salesman: Yes, Sir? What can I do for you?

Customer: Oh, it's about the radio I bought yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

Salesman: And what's wrong with it?

a. I'm sorry to complain, but it doesn't work. b. I'm really angry it doesn't work c. What rubbish do you sell? d. Such a bad luck, it doesn't work

**Задание 12. Заполните пропуск**

There are also people in their own families \_\_\_\_\_ don't want to change, and the film's dialogue is full of arguments.

a. who b. which c. that d. whose

**Задание 13. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Translation of the dialogue of a film into another language.

a. cast b. subtitles c. extra d. scene

**Задание 14. Заполните пропуск**

\_\_\_\_\_ of England is the only British citizen who travels without a passport

a. The husband of the queen b. The prime minister c. The Queen d. The Chancellor

**Задание 15. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**The Great Wall of China**

The Great Wall of China is one of the wonders of the modern world, and became a UNESCO Heritage site in 1987. It is one of the longest (6,700 km) structures in the world, and has a history of more than two thousand years. The building of the wall began between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries BC as a means of defending most of China from the invading people of the north. The rulers of different parts of the country built sections of the wall, and these were joined together in the time of the Qin dynasty. During the Ming dynasty (1368-1644 AD) the wall was repaired and extended and took on the appearance it has today, with a complex system of forts and towers. It has an average height of ten metres and a width of five metres, and it runs from east to west.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

a. The Great Wall of China was built during the time of the Qin dynasty  
b. The Great Wall of China has an interesting design.  
c. The Great Wall of China is included into the list of wonders of the world.  
d. The Great Wall of China was built between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**Задание 16. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Advice

Steve: This book is very difficult to understand.

Ruth: You should try something easier first.

Steve: \_\_\_\_\_

a. I don't see why I should. b. Perhaps you're right. c. It's none of your business d. Why should I?

**Задание 17. Заполните пропуск**

Rising temperatures, increased rainfall and decreased cloud cover \_\_\_\_\_ to be the consequences of the global warming.

a. supposed b. supposes c. suppose d. are supposed

**Задание 18. Укажите один вариант ответа**

One simple fact cannot be avoided: we are causing \_\_\_\_\_ to our world.

a. slight damage b. property damage c. great damage d. brain damage

**Задание 19. Заполните пропуск**

The English drink the most \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

a. coffee b. lemonade c. whiskey d. tea

**Задание 20. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Energy**

Nowadays we are all well aware of the problem of global warming, and it is generally agreed that we are all at risk from rising temperatures, climate change, and changes in sea levels. Massive consumption of fossil fuels, such as oil, coal and wood, is responsible for greatly increasing the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, and many people believe that we are faced with possible catastrophe if we cannot bring this situation under control. However, there is another side to the fact that we are a world addicted to the use of petrol, oil, coal and wood. In theory, there is enough oil and gas to keep industrial societies going for several centuries, but in practical terms, we might have to get used to looking for energy elsewhere, as resources dwindle and become more expensive. There is no room for complacency when, on average, an American home uses more than 30 times as much electric light as an Indian one, and 1.6 billion people in the world have no electricity at all.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

- a. The situation with the consumption of the energy cannot be taken under control.
- b. Americans are really proud of the fact that an American home uses more than 30 times as much electric light as an Indian one.
- c. The increased consumption of fossil fuels can result in natural disasters.
- d. It is necessary to use solar panels to provide industrial societies with energy.

**Задание 21. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Offers

May: Shall I meet you at the station?

Tim: If you're sure \_\_\_\_\_

May: No trouble at all.

- a. It's OK
- b. It's all right
- c. You've got time
- d. It's not too much trouble

**Задание 22. Заполните пропуск**

The director \_\_\_\_\_ brought us the hit comedy *Life of Irmengard*, Jennifer Neufeld has worked with actor Gary Fields to bring us her new film *Plastic Explosive*.

- a. who
- b. which
- c. that
- d. whose

**Задание 23. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Back in the 1980s and early 1990s, when Africans first realized that tourism might be a way out of \_\_\_\_\_, they built big concrete hotels on the beaches of Kenya, South Africa and other countries.

- a. poverty
- b. prosperity
- c. decrease
- d. increase

**Задание 24. Заполните пропуск**

There is a British legend that says there must be \_\_\_\_\_ ravens in residence at all times at the Tower of London, or else the British Monarchy and Tower will fall

- a. 5
- b. 4
- c. 7
- d. 6

**Задание 25. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Crime and punishment**

I am one of those people who would like to see changes made to current types of punishment in the criminal justice system. It would surely be better to sentence minor offenders to community service of some kind, rather than giving them fines or prison sentences. That way they would at least do something useful, and the justice system would also save money. I would also imagine that this would work better for young offenders, as they wouldn't feel "cool" or fashionably "bad" while they helped an old person or cleaned the streets. Of course, a system of this kind wouldn't work effectively without some thought being given to the tasks which offenders were asked to perform. There would obviously be more benefit to be gained from work which involved responsibility, and where offenders had to mix with others and communicate with them. Some people also think that offenders should meet and talk to their victims, and be more involved with compensating and even helping them. This would certainly help to make offenders realize the consequence of their actions, and that might well stop them offending again.

**Основной идеей текста является:**

Current types of punishment in the criminal justice system should be

- a. much more various
- b. much milder
- c. much stricter
- d. changed

**Задание 26. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Advice

Peter: Well ... I've got to find a new flat somewhere. They're trying to pull down the building where I'm living at the moment.

Brian: Oh, I see. Well, Peter, if I were you I'd start looking through the papers straight away.

Peter: I have... every day for the last week.

Brian: Hmm. I see your problem. \_\_\_\_\_ – you know – saying you are looking for a flat.

a. Perhaps it would be a good idea to put an advert in the paper b. You should go to your boss c. You'd better call your parents d. Why don't you talk to your friends?

**Задание 27. Заполните пропуск**

Consumer spending is becoming a 24-hour business – and business \_\_\_\_\_.

a. is booming b. boom c. booms d. booming

**Задание 28. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Government officials are still trying to find out the cause of the \_\_\_\_ that has led to 2,000 tonnes of dead fish.

a. environmental disaster b. national disaster c. devastating disaster d. major disaster

**Задание 29. Заполните пропуск**

The capital of the nation is \_\_\_\_\_, District of Columbia (Washington, D.C.).

a. New York b. San Francisco c. Washington d. Los Angeles

**Задание 30. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Environmental issues**

Everyone agrees that unless the world's tiger population is protected, tigers will eventually become extinct. If it were not for the efforts made by international campaigns over past decades, the extinction would already have become a fact. Tigers can coexist with human beings, provided local people are involved in conservation. However, even if tiger habitats are redeveloped there is no guarantee of success. Government agencies must be involved, and there must be adequate finance: otherwise conservation projects are neglected. An organized programme with safeguards must be introduced. If not the illegal hunters quickly move back in. Supposing there were no tigers left in the world: how would we all feel? According to some environmentalists, that day may be coming sooner rather than later.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

The world's tiger population will not become extinct if

a. local people participate in conservation b. tiger habitats are redeveloped c. government agencies take care of it d. there is a governmental, financial and local support.

**Задание 31. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Offers

Sam: I'll type the translation for you if you like.

Frank: \_\_\_\_\_. I can easily ask the secretary to do it.

a. It's not a good idea. b. I'm not sure you can do this. c. Well, aren't you busy? d. Thank you, but there is really no need.

**Задание 32. Заполните пропуск**

This is a social drama \_\_\_\_ tells the story of a group of women who decided that rubbish is killing the Earth, and that it's time to go back to the basics: a life with much less plastic.

a. who b. which c. that d. whose

**Задание 33. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Today's tourists are leaving the European-style hotels for more \_\_\_\_ experiences, like horseback-riding through the bush.

a. famous b. authentic c. foreign d. infamous

**Задание 34. Заполните пропуск**

James Bond's code "007" was inspired by the author \_\_\_\_\_ bus route from Canterbury to London.

a. Kingsley Amis' b. William Faulkner c. Ian Fleming's d. Virginia Woolf's

**Задание 35. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Women in power**

More than a century after women started campaigning for the right to vote, it still seems that there aren't enough women in positions of power. In the world as a whole, there have been very few female heads of state, and in some countries women have hardly any political power. In industrialized countries where large numbers of women work, it still happens that men earn two or three times as much for doing the same job. Although there are a few successful female business leaders, there are clearly many more men at the top. Many people believe that this situation reflects the fact that women haven't got enough time to be successful in the work place, and in the home. There is much too much pressure on women, they say, to be good wives and mothers, and they are at a disadvantage in the job market. However, there is quite a lot of evidence to suggest that women can be more successful in the modern business environment than men. Many modern business operations now depend on co-operation and flexibility, and women are better at these skills than men. So it may well be that in the future, quite a lot of important business will be run by women, and it will be the men who earn lower wages or stay at home.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

Men have more successful careers than women because

- a. women have to stay at home b. women are not as clever as men c. men are better at co-operation d. women have so much to do to be good wives and mothers

**Задание 36. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Advice

Jane: I've got a terrible headache.

Peter: \_\_\_\_\_

Jane: I think I will.

- a. You'd better have an operation b. If I were you, I'd watch TV c. You shouldn't watch TV so much d. Why don't you lie down for half an hour?

**Задание 37. Заполните пропуск**

More retail outlets \_\_\_\_\_ their night-time opening hours nowadays because shoppers are often more relaxed at night and spend more money.

- a. expands b. are expanding c. expand d. expanded

**Задание 38. Укажите один вариант ответа**

In other words, we need new and tougher laws to stop \_\_\_\_\_ in order to protect the nature.

- a. noise pollution b. sound pollution c. environmental pollution d. water pollution

**Задание 39. Заполните пропуск**

The national \_\_\_\_\_ are E Pluribus Unum which translates to Out of Many, One and In God We trust.

- a. mottos b. ideas c. proverbs d. anthems

**Задание 40. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Wangari Maathai**

Wangari Maathai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004. She was praised by the Nobel committee as a "source of inspiration for everyone in Africa fighting for sustainable development, democracy and peace". When she started her Green Belt movement in 1977, Kenya was suffering from deforestation and desertification. Thousands of trees had been cut down and many families had been left in poverty as a result. Since then, her successful campaign to mobilize women to plant some 30 million trees has been copied by other countries. During that time the movement has been transformed into a campaign on education, nutrition and other issues. Her campaign has not always been popular. Mrs Maathai has been arrested several times for campaigning against deforestation in Africa, and once she was beaten unconscious by heavy handed police. But in elections in 2002, she was elected as an MP as part of an opposition coalition which swept to power, and she was appointed as a deputy environment minister in 2003.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

Many families in Kenya became very poor because

- a. there was no democracy in the country. b. there was no peace in the country. c. nobody mobilized women to plant trees. d. of deforestation and desertification.

**Test 13**

**Задание 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Approval and disapproval

Father: The doctor's put me on a diet.

Jenny: \_\_\_\_\_

Father: And I've been taking some exercises.

Jenny: Very wise of you, father.

a. That's really strange. b. I'm sorry to hear. c. That's an excellent idea. d. It's a pity

**Задание 2. Заполните пропуск**

Plans to introduce electronic voting for the next national elections are likely to be delayed after a world expert in e-voting warned that the system was still not \_\_\_\_\_.

a. insecure b. insecurity c. secure d. security

**Задание 3. Укажите один вариант ответа**

The computer distribution company didn't have a proper firewall to protect their own \_\_\_\_\_.

a. offices b. income c. profit d. servers

**Задание 4. Заполните пропуск**

It is against the law to \_\_\_\_\_ in a pub in England.

a. dance b. sing c. sleep d. get drunk

**Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**The Internet and Education**

Until quite recently Silicon Valley and its innovations had little effect on teaching and learning. But with the rise of the Internet, information technology is now beginning to have much more influence on education. "Wikis" are websites where anyone can add content and make changes, so that the site becomes a group creation – "wiki" stands for "What I Know Is". These sites can be a valuable source of information and opinion for students, though the information may not be totally accurate – some academics refuse to use them. Perhaps the best-known wiki is the online encyclopedia, Wikipedia, which has more than one million entries in over 100 languages. Wikipedia is working hard to make sure that its information is completely accurate, so students will be able to use it with confidence, and there's no doubt that it is an incredible resource.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

The Internet contains incredible sources of information though

a. some people cannot use it. b. the information could be confusing c. the information may be partially inaccurate d. some people don't trust it

**Задание 6. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Opinion

Timothy: I thought the film was very good, didn't you?

Caroline: Well, the acting was certainly good, brilliant, in fact, but I didn't think much of the film itself.

Timothy: Really? I found it very interesting. What didn't you like about it?

Caroline: Well, the subject was treated in a very superficial way, and it was obvious about half way through how it was going to end.

Timothy: \_\_\_\_\_

a. The film was awful. b. In my opinion the film wasn't good. c. So do I d. It wasn't obvious to me!

**Задание 7. Заполните пропуск**

Переведите в косвенную речь:

The Government Transport Minister gave a speech at a national Party Conference.

He began by saying, "The Government tried to solve the growing traffic crisis several years ago."

He began by saying that The Government \_\_\_\_\_ to solve the growing traffic crisis several years before

a. tried b. has tried c. had tried d. have tried

**Задание 8. Укажите один вариант ответа**

A United Nations report out today reveals that \_\_\_\_\_ is rising at an alarming rate and is costing employers billions of dollars in sick leave and lost working time.

a. physical stress b. workplace stress c. mental stress d. dynamic stress

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуск**

The official languages of Canada are \_\_\_\_\_.



- a. English and German b. English and French c. German and French d. English and Scottish

**Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Global warming arguments**

It's easy to suppose that we all feel the same way about global warming. After all, everybody wants to save the world, don't they? We all want to make a contribution, however small, and we all do our best. You aren't one of those people who wastes water, are you? Of course not! And I'm sure you've got low-energy light bulbs in your house, haven't you? You bet! Not everyone is so enthusiastic, of course. Some people wonder what they can do to help, and don't really know what to do. Until they find out by paying attention to what the world's scientists are saying. At least, we all hope this is true, don't we? Still, there are quite a lot of people who just hope that the problem will go away. Why do they do this, we might ask. Don't they want to make a difference? Their usual response is "We don't really know whether the climate is changing". Don't we? Well, of course we do. There is plenty of evidence of climate change, isn't there? We know that we are wasting energy and polluting the planet, don't we? It's all quite simple really. And if you do know anyone who is still uncertain about whether to save world or not, your message to them should be clear. What are you waiting for? If you think this is just somebody else's problem, it will, very soon, be your problem as well.

**Основной идеей текста является**

Global warming is

- a. not a problem at all. b. is someone else's problem. c. a problem which concerns everyone. d. a problem we have to solve together.

**Задание 11. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Approval and disapproval

Sam: Let's look what we've got in the fridge. Ham, eggs, and a tin of sardines... How is that for a meal?

Paul: \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Oh no, I hate eggs. b. Oh, wonderful! We can make scrambled eggs and sardine sandwiches .c. What can we do with that? d. We'll die from hunger.

**Задание 12. Заполните пропуск**

The computer science expert said that e-voting gave an opportunity for fraud and said that she couldn't believe that anyone was even considering using Internet for national \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. elect b. elections c. electorate d. electoral

**Задание 13. Укажите один вариант ответа**

On top of this, the computer distribution company had a relaxed attitude to \_\_\_\_\_ sending personal emails, and downloading files and programmes from the Internet.

- a. people b. workers c. staff d. men

**Задание 14. Заполните пропуск**

The United Kingdom is the only union to not have its \_\_\_\_\_ on post.

- a. people b. name c. cathedrals d. castles

**Задание 15. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Falling Telecoms Costs**

The impact of the global telecommunications revolution is continuing. Our view of the world itself is changing since it is now so easy to speak to anyone almost anywhere on the planet. In our minds our world is shrinking. Despite far greater use of telecoms than fifteen or twenty years ago, expenditure on phone bills is falling in most parts of the world. Across the EU, for example, the cost of calls is decreasing, although the rate of that fall is slowing down. Use of telecoms is growing mainly because of mobile phone use. In Britain, for instance, the number of fixed "land line" phones is changing very little as around 93% of homes already have them. On the other hand, the percentage of people with mobile phones is expanding very quickly. In addition, the number of homes with email and internet access is rising.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

The increase in the use of telecoms can be explained by

- a. growing numbers of mobile phones b. decreasing numbers of fixed "land line" phones c. by the decrease of the cost of calls d. by the decrease of people's expenditures in general

**Задание 16. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Opinion

Adrian: What do you think about Esperanto?

Philip: \_\_\_\_\_

Adrian: Why? Lots of people are learning it.

Philip: Not compared with those who are learning “real” languages. It’s too artificial.

a. From my point of view it is interesting. b. I don’t believe it will ever become a world language. c. I think it’s fascinating. d. I believe it will become a world language.

**Задание 17. Заполните пропуск**

Переведите в косвенную речь:

The Government Transport Minister gave a speech at a national Party Conference.

He admitted, “Vehicle numbers have continued to rise.”

He admitted that vehicle numbers \_\_\_\_\_ to rise.”

a. have continued b. had continued c. continued d. has continued

**Задание 18. Укажите один вариант ответа**

The study by the UN’s International Labour Organization looked at problems of stress and \_\_\_\_\_ illness at work in the USA, Germany, the UK, Finland, and Poland.

a. foreign b. slight c. catastrophic d. mental

**Задание 19. Заполните пропуск**

Canada is a democracy. The Parliament is based in Ottawa, Ontario. The Parliament consists of the House of Commons and \_\_\_\_\_ .

a. the Congress b. the Parliament c. the Senate d. House of Lords

**Задание 20. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Energy from the sun – plus moon**

One possible solution to the world’s energy problem is based on the idea of using solar energy that the moon receives. If we managed to collect and use just 1% of that energy, it would be enough to supply many of our future needs. Some experts say that our energy needs in 2050 might grow to five times today’s requirement. If that became reality, perhaps this solution would be our only choice. The basic idea is quite simple. If we built large numbers of solar panels on the moon, these would collect solar energy, and they would turn this into electricity. Then this would travel to Earth in the form of a microwave beam, and large receivers would convert the energy back into electricity. However, there is a major problem. What would happen if the powerful beam missed a receiver? Clearly, we would need to be extremely careful to avoid such a nightmare scenario.

**Основной идеей текста является:**

People can possibly solve the world’s energy problem if

a. they start to follow the recommendations of scientists b. nobody wastes energy c. people use solar energy d. people use solar energy that the moon receives

**Test 14**

**Задание 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Agreement and Disagreement

Roger: Well, that was certainly one of the best plays of the season, wasn’t it?

Janet: Oh, I wouldn’t say that, but the acting was really good.

Roger: So you don’t think much of the play itself, then?

Janet: \_\_\_\_\_ Nothing like that ever happens in real life.

Roger: I’m afraid I don’t agree with you there. I really enjoyed it.

a. Yes, I do. It’s true to life. b. I absolutely agree. c. Yes, I think so. d. No, I don’t. It’s not true to life.

**Задание 2. Заполните пропуск**

I really enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ new skills.

a. learning b. learn c. having learnt d. learnt

**Задание 3. Укажите один вариант ответа**

When my children go to school I would like to find a \_\_\_\_\_ job and work full-time.

a. permanent b. part-time c. temporary d. multinational

**Задание 4. Заполните пропуск**

Canada officially got its own national \_\_\_\_\_ on February 15, 1965 — almost 100 years after it became a country (in 1867).

- a. flag b. anthem c. coat of arms d. emblem

**Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания****After twenty years in employment**

After twenty years in employment, many people don't like going to work in the morning. They want to be truly excited about their jobs. But it's difficult to change jobs and changing your career is even harder, so take time to do it right. You'll need to look at your skills and personal interests. Connecting work to personal interests is the best way to find a satisfying career. What do you really enjoy doing in your spare time? It isn't always a good idea to make your hobbies your career because then you'll need to find a new hobby, but knowing why you like your hobbies is very important to knowing which career you might enjoy. However, it's very hard to find full-time employment in a completely different line of work. You might need to go to evening classes for extra qualifications for your CV. But employers prefer candidates to have a solid background in the field. You might have to start by working part time or even for free to gain experience.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

The best way to find a satisfying career is

- a. to find a new hobby. b. to combine your hobby and work. c. to analyze your personal interests. d. to undergo training courses.

**Задание 6. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Likes and dislikes

Paul: Let's look at the menu. What would like to start with, soup?

Jenny: No, thank you. \_\_\_\_\_ I'd rather have fruit juice, orange or grapefruit.

Paul: All right. And what about the main course? Which would you rather have, meat or chicken?

Jenny: Chicken, I think.

- a. I'm very fond of soup. b. I'm not very fond of soup. c. I'd love soup. d. I'd like soup

**Задание 7. Заполните пропуск**

A scientist has to start somewhere, so he starts \_\_\_\_ a guess and tries to prove it wrong.

- a. on b. up c. with d. in

**Задание 8. Укажите один вариант ответа**

As \_\_\_\_\_ advances, we find more ways to change the world we live in.

- a. literature b. technology c. arts d. people

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуск**

There are more \_\_\_\_\_ shops in Canada per capita than any other country.

- a. hot dog b. hamburger c. snack d. doughnut

**Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания****Social studies**

Rubbish – or refuse as we should really call it – is big news at the moment. For many years, people in Britain have had to pay a local tax (council tax) which includes a charge for refuse collection. In many parts of the country people have also been able to ask their local council to remove unwanted household items, such as furniture and electrical appliances. However, in recent years, as a result of EU legislation, councils have had to reconsider how they collect rubbish, and what they do with it. In the past, householders simply had to put out their dustbins once a week, and the council collected the rubbish. Now the emphasis is on recycling, and householders have to separate recyclable waste (plastic, paper, cans and bottles) from organic waste (food and garden waste) and other items. “Really we should have started doing this years ago”, explained Karen Graham from recycling consultants WasteNot. “We have to stop filling up holes in the ground with rubbish and look at what other countries have been able to do”. One likely change is that soon householders will have to pay for their rubbish collections. “People should pay according to how much rubbish they produce, and we ought to reward people who recycle and consume less. People in Belgium, for example, have had to get used to this system – and it seems to have worked”. And if you think that weighing your rubbish is a strange idea, you had better get used

to it. Before long, an electronic chip in your dustbin will be weighing the bin and calculating how much you have to pay.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

According to EU legislation the most attention is paid to

a. recycling b. new ways of collecting rubbish c. separating recyclable waste from organic waste d. rewarding people who recycle and consume less

**Задание 11. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Agreement and Disagreement

Oliver: Convenience foods like frozen vegetables and packet soups save a lot of time.

Natalie: \_\_\_\_\_ they have less food value than fresh food.

a. That may be true but on the other hand b. I couldn't agree more. c. You can say that again. d. You're right there.

**Задание 12. Заполните пропуск**

Did the company promise \_\_\_\_\_ you a permanent contract?

a. to give b. giving c. give d. to giving

**Задание 13. Укажите один вариант ответа**

I worked long hours for a low salary and so I \_\_\_\_\_ last year and became self-employed.

a. retired b. resigned c. left d. finished

**Задание 14. Заполните пропуск**

Hockey and \_\_\_\_\_ are the national sports in Canada.

a. lacrosse b. golf c. basketball d. horse riding

**Задание 15. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**The story so far**

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia and most of central and eastern Europe have been in a period of transition, with many difficulties but also real development. The end of Communism in the east led straight to the reunification of East and West Germany. Over the years, though, this long process has taken much more effort – and money – than people expected. So far, the Central Government has given around \$ 1.5 trillion – about \$90 billion a year – to help rebuild former East Germany, and to do this, the rest of Germany has paid a high price. Many years have passed since reunification and there are still problems, including high unemployment and an ageing population in former East Germany. However, there are signs that the people of Germany have begun their own transition to a more dynamic future. For example, Berlin has built a shining new city centre where the Berlin Wall once stood.

**Основной идеей текста является**

The end of Communism in the east resulted in

a. the consolidation of East and West Germany b. in transition to capitalism c. the reunification of East and West Germany d. in many problems, including high unemployment and an ageing population

**Задание 16. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Likes and dislikes

Steve: What do you like doing in your spare time?

Judith: \_\_\_\_\_

Steve: What sort of books do you like?

Judith: Psychological novels, mainly.

a. Most of all I love chocolate ice-cream. b. Basically, I enjoy jogging. c. I'm rather keen on figure-skating. d. Well, I'm fond of reading, of course.

**Задание 17. Заполните пропуск**

Man's apparently unstoppable hunger for energy is leading \_\_\_\_\_ terrible damage to the planet.

a. for b. from c. with d. to

**Задание 18. Укажите один вариант ответа**

\_\_\_\_\_ use chemicals to change the weather and we can now create rain in some areas, and stop it in others.

a. Professors b. Doctors c. Developers d. Scientists

**Задание 19. Заполните пропуск**

The Canadian Head of State is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the President b. Queen Elizabeth II c. The Prime Minister d. The Chancellor

**Задание 20. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

What exactly is globalization? To some extent the term means whatever people want it to mean. In economics, the term usually refers to the way the world has become one market, with free exchange of goods and capital. However, it is also used to describe cross-cultural contacts. As well as being part of the same economic system, countries in different parts of the world share entertainment, food, and, in some respects, similar attitudes to life. Above all, globalization often refers to the way TV and the Internet have created a unified world in which information can be exchanged very rapidly. In fact, a "global economy" is only possible as a result of modern information technology. Furthermore, politics has also become "globalized", creating co-operation between countries. However, there are many critics of globalization who point out that while business has become global, there are still winners and losers: consequently, the richer nations grow richer, and the poorer nations grow poorer. They also argue that as a result of the global power of large corporations and international financial institutions, many countries no longer control their own economies.

**Озаглавьте текст:**

- a. A united world b. Globalization c. Global economy d. Co-operation between countries

**Test 15****Задание 1. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Approval and disapproval

Karen: John, Mother says she could come over and stay with the children while we're away on our holiday.

John: \_\_\_\_\_

- a. I could hardly believe my ears b. That can't be true. c. Surprise, surprise! d. Splendid! That solves the problem.

**Задание 2. Заполните пропуск**

Governments throughout the world see Internet and text-message \_\_\_\_\_ as a way of beating apathy and getting more people to vote.

- a. vote b. voting c. voter d. voters

**Задание 3. Укажите один вариант ответа**

But the real disaster struck with latest international "worm" \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. virus b. bacterium c. bacillus d. infection

**Задание 4. Заполните пропуск**

The Canadian \_\_\_\_\_, A Mari Usque ad Mare, means "From sea to sea."

- a. anthem b. motto c. slogan d. proverb

**Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания****The Internet**

The Internet has been with us for many years – since the 1970s, in fact. That was when scientists first invented the system because they needed to exchange information quickly and safely. Of course in those days most people didn't know about the Internet, and they certainly didn't use it. It is easy to forget that has happened only since the 1990s. It was about 1995 when the biggest names in the internet business – names like AOL and Yahoo – really began the worldwide internet revolution. Over years, the Internet has brought a world of information into people's homes, and it has given people new ways of communicating. It has created new ways of doing business, too. One of these is the online auction system of eBay. This allows anybody to sell almost anything to the buyer with the highest offer. Now many millions of people have added this to their other activities on the Internet.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

The Internet

- a. brought inaccurate information into people's homes.  
b. provided new kinds of business.

- c. offered different kinds of entertainment.
- d. had a negative effect on buyers.

**Задание 6. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Opinion

Alan: I think Iris Murdoch is one of the best modern English novelists.

Bob: \_\_\_\_\_

Joy: They are certainly clever, but I find them too far-fetched. I mean the plots.

Bob: But she doesn't try to be realistic. In my opinion the plots are brilliantly constructed.

a. So do I. Her books are really strange. b. I agree her books are really old-fashioned. c. I take your point. She isn't popular. d. So do I. Her books are really fascinating.

**Задание 7. Заполните пропуск**

Переведите в косвенную речь:

The Government Transport Minister gave a speech at a national Party Conference.

"Roadside cameras will record every vehicle on the roads, and owners will pay for the distance that they travel," he explained.

He explained that roadside cameras \_\_\_\_\_ every vehicle on the roads and owners would pay for the distance that they travelled.

- a. will record b. record c. recorded d. would record

**Задание 8. Укажите один вариант ответа**

The report blamed a number of factors for the dramatic rise of unemployment: downsizing, lay-offs, mergers, \_\_\_\_\_ and higher demands.

- a. profitable contract b. short-term contracts c. long-term contract d. beneficial contract.

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуск**

Canadians call the one dollar coin the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. toonie b. loonie c. twonie d. buck

**Задание 10. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

The number of men and women in the US aged 60 or over still in work has been rising for more a decade. Economists have given a number of reasons for this trend. First, since 1985 the US economy has been expanding, so there has been an increased demand for labour. At the same time, the cost of some services, such as health care, has been increasing so workers need to earn more money in later life. In addition, changes in social security benefits and rules have had a considerable effect on labour patterns. First, in 1977 and 1983 changes to the Social Security Act raised the full-benefit age from 65 to 67 and introduced other changes that make delaying retirement more attractive. Then, in 1986 the Age Discrimination Act ended compulsory retirement for all workers, allowing them to work later in life. Changes to pension laws also have encouraged workers to stay in employment longer, as this gives them more chance of a larger pension when they retire.

**Озаглавьте текст:**

- a. Social security benefits b. Changes of demand for labour c. The ageing population d. Pension laws

**Задание 11. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Agreement and Disagreement

Oliver: OK, so we have a proposal on the table here that we should outsource our facility management to the White Group. Craig has made a strong case for this, so we know where he stands. Can I just invite some comments from the rest of you? Helen, do you agree that we should go ahead with the proposed outsourcing?

Helen: Absolutely. I think it's a fantastic idea.

Oliver: How do you feel, William?

William: \_\_\_\_\_ In my experience, outsourcing causes too many communication problems.

a. I can't go along with this, Oliver. b. I couldn't agree more. c. You can say that again. d. You're right there.

**Задание 12. Заполните пропуск**

I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_ in the application form.

- a. sending b. send c. sent d. had sent

**Задание 13. Укажите один вариант ответа**

I did a six-month training course at Technical College to get my \_\_\_\_\_ and then I worked for a local company to get some experience.

- a. qualifications b. responsibilities c. working hours d. opportunities

**Задание 14. Заполните пропуск**

According to the United Nations Human Development Index, Canada has the highest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

- a. the level of unemployment b. quality of life c. level of development d. life expectancy

**Задание 15. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**The story behind the eBay**

Pierre Omidyar, the founder of eBay, was born in Paris in 1967, but moved with his family to America at the age of six. There, he taught himself to program when he was still only thirteen. He went to college near Boston, but after two years he got a summer job as a Macintosh programmer in Silicon Valley, California. In the next few years Pierre got the necessary practical experience as he started and worked with several new internet companies. He also began thinking about better ways to buy and sell online. In 1995, Pierre had his "big idea": people competed to buy in ordinary auction sales, so why not do the same thing online? It took him just one weekend at home to write the program. It was cheap and simple, and it let users do just three things: list items for sale, find out about them, and make offers, or bids. He first called the site AuctionWeb, then changed the name to EchoBay.com, and then to eBay.com. At first, the site developed slowly, but through word-of-mouth publicity it soon began to take off.

**Ответьте на вопрос**

How much time did Pierre Omidyar spend to create the program of eBay

- a. thirteen years b. two years c. one day d. a weekend

**Задание 16. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Likes and dislikes

Ruth: Do you like watching television?

Mike: \_\_\_\_\_ I often go to the theatre, and to concerts.

Ruth: I see. What sort of music do you like best?

Mike: I enjoy listening to classical music.

- a. Not very much. I'm keen on live entertainment. b. I'm crazy about it. c. I love watching TV d. I'm absolutely mad on TV.

**Задание 17. Заполните пропуск**

Growing interest in the potential of alternative sources of energy is a cause \_\_\_\_\_ some cautious optimism.

- a. for b. from c. with d. to

**Задание 18. Укажите один вариант ответа**

Technological \_\_\_\_\_ don't make people's lives better; they simply create more products we're expected to buy.

- a. forecasting b. inventions c. knowledge d. unemployment

**Задание 19. Заполните пропуск**

Canada has \_\_\_\_\_ provinces and three territories.

- a. 12 b. 21 c. 10 d. 15

**Задание 20. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Retail sales: the online effect**

In the 1990s, online shopping started having a real effect. Some people believed that it meant disaster for traditional shops – and unemployment for millions of retail sales staff. It is certainly true that the Internet is dramatically changing the world in many ways – including the way we do business with each other. However, people are bad at seeing the future, and reality is turning out to be very different from early expectations. With their skilful move into online shopping, traditional retailers like Wal-Mart are in fact seeing expansion in both customer numbers and profits.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

Online shopping

- a. influenced people's health  
b. was the reason why the number of traditional shops decreased.

- c. made some traditional retailers really successful.
- d. helped people to see the future.

**Задание 21. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Approval and disapproval

Father: The doctor's put me on a diet.

Jenny: \_\_\_\_\_

Father: And I've been taking some exercises.

Jenny: Very wise of you, father.

- a. That's really strange.
- b. I'm sorry to hear.
- c. That's an excellent idea.
- d. It's a pity

**Задание 22. Заполните пропуск**

I really enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ new skills.

- a. learning
- b. learn
- c. having learnt
- d. learnt

**Задание 23. Укажите один вариант ответа**

The computer distribution company didn't have a proper firewall to protect their own \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. offices
- b. income
- c. profit
- d. servers

**Задание 24. Заполните пропуск**

Canada officially got its own national \_\_\_\_\_ on February 15, 1965 — almost 100 years after it became a country (in 1867).

- a. flag
- b. anthem
- c. coat of arms
- d. emblem

**Задание 25. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**The Internet and Education**

Until quite recently Silicon Valley and its innovations had little effect on teaching and learning. But with the rise of the Internet, information technology is now beginning to have much more influence on education. "Wikis" are websites where anyone can add content and make changes, so that the site becomes a group creation – "wiki" stands for "What I Know Is". These sites can be a valuable source of information and opinion for students, though the information may not be totally accurate – some academics refuse to use them. Perhaps the best-known wiki is the online encyclopedia, Wikipedia, which has more than one million entries in over 100 languages. Wikipedia is working hard to make sure that its information is completely accurate, so students will be able to use it with confidence, and there's no doubt that it is an incredible resource.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

The Internet contains incredible sources of information though

- a. some people cannot use it.
- b. the information could be confusing
- c. the information may be partially inaccurate
- d. some people don't trust it

**Задание 26. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Likes and dislikes

Paul: Let's look at the menu. What would like to start with, soup?

Jenny: No, thank you. \_\_\_\_\_ I'd rather have fruit juice, orange or grapefruit.

Paul: All right. And what about the main course? Which would you rather have, meat or chicken?

Jenny: Chicken, I think.

- a. I'm very fond of soup.
- b. I'm not very fond of soup.
- c. I'd love soup.
- d. I'd like soup

**Задание 27. Заполните пропуск**

Переведите в косвенную речь:

The Government Transport Minister gave a speech at a national Party Conference.

He began by saying, "The Government tried to solve the growing traffic crisis several years ago."

He began by saying that The Government \_\_\_\_\_ to solve the growing traffic crisis several years before

- a. tried
- b. has tried
- c. had tried
- d. have tried

**Задание 28. Укажите один вариант ответа**

As \_\_\_\_\_ advances, we find more ways to change the world we live in.

- a. literature
- b. technology
- c. arts
- d. people

**Задание 29. Заполните пропуск**

The official languages of Canada are \_\_\_\_\_.



- a. English and German b. English and French c. German and French d. English and Scottish

**Задание 30. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Social studies**

Rubbish – or refuse as we should really call it – is big news at the moment. For many years, people in Britain have had to pay a local tax (council tax) which includes a charge for refuse collection. In many parts of the country people have also been able to ask their local council to remove unwanted household items, such as furniture and electrical appliances. However, in recent years, as a result of EU legislation, councils have had to reconsider how they collect rubbish, and what they do with it. In the past, householders simply had to put out their dustbins once a week, and the council collected the rubbish. Now the emphasis is on recycling, and householders have to separate recyclable waste (plastic, paper, cans and bottles) from organic waste (food and garden waste) and other items. “Really we should have started doing this years ago”, explained Karen Graham from recycling consultants WasteNot. “We have to stop filling up holes in the ground with rubbish and look at what other countries have been able to do”. One likely change is that soon householders will have to pay for their rubbish collections. “People should pay according to how much rubbish they produce, and we ought to reward people who recycle and consume less. People in Belgium, for example, have had to get used to this system – and it seems to have worked”. And if you think that weighing your rubbish is a strange idea, you had better get used to it. Before long, an electronic chip in your dustbin will be weighing the bin and calculating how much you have to pay.

**Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста**

According to EU legislation the most attention is paid to

- a. recycling b. new ways of collecting rubbish c. separating recyclable waste from organic waste d. rewarding people who recycle and consume less

**Задание 31. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения**

Approval and disapproval

Sam: Let’s look what we’ve got in the fridge. Ham, eggs, and a tin of sardines... How is that for a meal?

Paul: \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Oh no, I hate eggs. b. Oh, wonderful! We can make scrambled eggs and sardine sandwiches .c. What can we do with that? d. We’ll die from hunger.

**Задание 32. Заполните пропуск**

Did the company promise \_\_\_\_\_ you a permanent contract?

- a. to give b. giving c. give d. to giving

**Задание 33. Укажите один вариант ответа**

On top of this, the computer distribution company had a relaxed attitude to \_\_\_\_\_ sending personal emails, and downloading files and programmes from the Internet.

- a. people b. workers c. staff d. men

**Задание 34. Заполните пропуск**

Hockey and \_\_\_\_\_ are the national sports in Canada.

- a. lacrosse b. golf c. basketball d. horse riding

**Задание 35. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

**Falling Telecoms Costs**

The impact of the global telecommunications revolution is continuing. Our view of the world itself is changing since it is now so easy to speak to anyone almost anywhere on the planet. In our minds our world is shrinking. Despite far greater use of telecoms than fifteen or twenty years ago, expenditure on phone bills is falling in most parts of the world. Across the EU, for example, the cost of calls is decreasing, although the rate of that fall is slowing down. Use of telecoms is growing mainly because of mobile phone use. In Britain, for instance, the number of fixed “land line” phones is changing very little as around 93% of homes already have them. On the other hand, the percentage of people with mobile phones is expanding very quickly. In addition, the number of homes with email and internet access is rising.

**Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение**

The increase in the use of telecoms can be explained by

a. growing numbers of mobile phones b. decreasing numbers of fixed “land line” phones c. by the decrease of the cost of calls d. by the decrease of people’s expenditures in general

**Задание 36. Какая реплика больше всего подойдет в следующей ситуации общения:**

Likes and dislikes

Steve: What do you like doing in your spare time?

Judith: \_\_\_\_\_

Steve: What sort of books do you like?

Judith: Psychological novels, mainly.

a. Most of all I love chocolate ice-cream. b. Basically, I enjoy jogging. c. I’m rather keen on figure-skating. d. Well, I’m fond of reading, of course.

**Задание 37. Заполните пропуск**

Переведите в косвенную речь:

The Government Transport Minister gave a speech at a national Party Conference.

He admitted, “Vehicle numbers have continued to rise.”

He admitted that vehicle numbers \_\_\_\_\_ to rise.”

a. have continued b. had continued c. continued d. has continued

**Задание 38. Укажите один вариант ответа**

\_\_\_\_\_ use chemicals to change the weather and we can now create rain in some areas, and stop it in others.

a. Professors b. Doctors c. Developers d. Scientists

**Задание 39. Заполните пропуск**

Canada is a democracy. The Parliament is based in Ottawa, Ontario. The Parliament consists of the House of Commons and \_\_\_\_\_ .

a. the Congress b. the Parliament c. the Senate d. House of Lords

**Задание 40. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

What exactly is globalization? To some extent the term means whatever people want it to mean. In economics, the term usually refers to the way the world has become one market, with free exchange of goods and capital. However, it is also used to describe cross-cultural contacts. As well as being part of the same economic system, countries in different parts of the world share entertainment, food, and, in some respects, similar attitudes to life. Above all, globalization often refers to the way TV and the Internet have created a unified world in which information can be exchanged very rapidly. In fact, a “global economy” is only possible as a result of modern information technology. Furthermore, politics has also become “globalized”, creating co-operation between countries. However, there are many critics of globalization who point out that while business has become global, there are still winners and losers: consequently, the richer nations grow richer, and the poorer nations grow poorer. They also argue that as a result of the global power of large corporations and international financial institutions, many countries no longer control their own economies.

**Озаглавьте текст:**

a. A united world b. Globalization c. Global economy d. Co-operation between countries

### 3. Открытые задания

#### 1. Speaking: Giving advice

**Read the letter and think of some advice for Nadia. Use *should* and *shouldn't*.**

I’m a student in London. This is a very expensive city and I don’t get a lot of money: my parents pay my university fees but they can’t afford to give me any extra money. I have a part-time job in a restaurant, but it doesn’t pay very much. I’m using my credit cards a lot and now I’m in debt. What should I do?

You can use the next model:

Dear Nadia,

I’m sorry to hear about your problems.

I think that you should (try to find /get / apply for / ...)

You shouldn’t (use / pay / waste / spend...)

You should (talk / ask / read ...)

**Now look at these problems. What advice can you give these people? Choose one and write**

1. I'm a student from China. I'm now living in the UK. I'm sharing a flat with three other Chinese students. We're afraid to go out after dark because we can hear a lot of police cars. We don't think that the city is safe. What should we do?

Li

2. I'm a student from Poland. I'm learning English, but I find it very difficult to remember new vocabulary. What should I do?

Veronica

3. I'm from Germany and I'm speaking a year in London. I have a lot of friends and I go out a lot. I like eating in expensive restaurants and going to the theatre. The problem is, I'm an ordinary office worker and I haven't got much money. What should I do?

Klara

**2. Speaking: decide who can get a loan**

**You work for Credit Aid. Read about four people and then, decide who can get a loan. Read carefully and note any important information for your decision. Prepare to tell about them. Use full sentences.**

**Manuela from Bolivia**

*Personal information*

28 – married – husband is a builder.

Two children, aged 8 and 10.

Elderly parents – father very ill.

*What is her business idea?*

A snack food shop.

*What does she have to do?*

Pay rent for first three months - \$150.

Buy food for first month - \$50.

Buy cash till and fridges - \$200

**Asmina from Sudan**

*Personal information*

50 – looks after two teenage grandchildren.

Has an empty room in her house.

*What is her business idea?*

An Internet café.

*What does she have to do?*

Buy two computers with software - \$300.

Pay for a phone line - \$50.

Buy furniture - \$50.

**Cara from Vietnam**

*Personal information*

25 – single mother – two children, aged 3 and 4.

*What is her business idea?*

A flower stall at the station

*What does she have to do?*

Buy a market stall - \$50.

Buy first flowers - \$20

Pay for babysitter for the first month - \$20.

**Amira from Indonesia**

*Personal information*

28 – married, four children, aged 8, 6, 4, 2.

*What is her business idea?*

Home and business cleaning service.

*What does she have to do?*

Buy cleaning equipment (bucket, brush, etc.) - \$20.

Buy a bicycle - \$50.

Pay for advertising (posters, local newspaper) - \$30.

**You can only choose two ideas for loans. Who should you give the loans to and why? Write two recommendations on a loan.**

### 3. Speaking

**Work with a partner and make a questionnaire about money.**

**Firstly, use these questions and the ideas and complete the questions in the questionnaire.**

#### Questions

What's your opinion about ...?

Do you think that ... a good idea?

Do you think that ... important?

Do you agree that ...?

#### Ideas

- give money to homeless people

- borrow money for a computer

- students pay for university

- directors earn a very high salary

- buy expensive clothes

- parents give children pocket money

- children work

- save money for retirement

**Secondly, interview each other and present your conversation.**

Pay attention to the OTHER USEFUL PHRASES and use the phrases when answering questions in the survey.

#### OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

I think that ...

In my opinion ...

Personally, I think ...

I'm not sure ...

I don't know.

Yes, definitely.

Yes, I suppose it is.

No, not at all.

### 4. Writing

**Write a letter to the National Bank of England about one of the problems in the table below. Use Manuela's letter as your model.**

Subject	Charge (bank assistant said)	Final charge
credit card application	no charge	\$20
overdraft application	\$15	\$30
loan application	no charge (January special offer)	\$50

### 5. Writing and Speaking: Inventors

**Look at the information about Alfred Nobel and Levi Strauss.**

Inventor: **Alfred Nobel**

Born 1833, Sweden

(study) chemistry

(write) poetry, novels, plays

(try) to make safe explosive

(kill) brother in an experiment 1864  
(invent) dynamite 1866  
(start) Nobel Prize Foundation 1895  
Inventor: **Levi Strauss**  
Born 1829, Germany  
(travel) New York, 1846  
(move) San Francisco 1853  
(start) shop for gold miners  
(sell) equipment and clothes  
(invent) jeans 1873

**Write a text about Alfred Nobel and Levi Strauss.**

### **6. Speaking: Your first experience**

**Write about 150-200 about your first experience. Use one idea from the list. Firstly, make a plan**  
cook a meal; play a sport; move to a new house; eat foreign food; win something; hold a baby; organize a party;  
fly; travel alone; vote; go abroad

### **7. Writing and Speaking**

**You can put many different things before the phrases *reason is that ... and ... because ...* Write the following words or phrases in the correct place below.**

1. A very good reason is that
2. They are popular because
3. One reason is that
4. Another reason is that
5. The main reason is that
6. People buy umbrellas because
7. Umbrellas are useful because
8. Buy an umbrella because
9. A good reason is that
10. The second reason is that

### **8. Writing and Speaking**

**Answer the questions. Use the phrases from the previous exercise.**

*e.g. Why are you learning English?*

*- I'm learning English because I like the language.*

*- The main reason is that I want a better job.*

1. Why do people join clubs?
2. Why do people go to university?
3. Why do people play sport?
4. Why do people have pets?
5. Why do people go abroad on holiday?

### **9. Writing and Speaking: Prepare a talk about an everyday invention**

**You are the presenter of the radio show. Prepare a talk (180-250 words) about an everyday invention. Follow the instructions below.**

**Make sure you ...**

- give a short introduction to the invention – perhaps an interesting fact, or a description of the invention
- give three facts about the invention
- give some reasons for voting for this invention
- make a final comment

**OTHER USEFUL PHRASES**

My invention is ...

Here are my three facts.

Firstly ... Secondly .... Finally ...

The first / second / main reason is that ...

So, why vote for ...?

**Give your talk to the other students in your group.**

### **10. Writing and Speaking: biography of Madam CJ Walker**

**Use the information below to write a short biography (200-250 words)**

**Madam CJ Walker** (Sarah Breedlove) – the first African-American woman millionaire

1867 – born Sarah Breedlove in Louisiana, USA

1874 – parents died / she went to work in cotton fields

1881 – married Moses McWilliam

1885 - only daughter Lelia born

1887 – husband died / she got a job washing clothes

1890s – lost some of her hair

1905 – developed new hair care products / changed her name to Madam CJ Walker

1908 – opened a training college in Pittsburgh

1910 – built a factory in Indianapolis

1916 – gave money to help African-Americans

1919 – died in New York State / richest African-American woman

### **11. Writing and Speaking: People and Technology**

**The editors of an international student magazine have asked you to write an article about people and technology. They would like you to deal with the following:**

- What experiences does the average person have of technology in their daily life?
- Do you think technology helps us, or does it just cause problems?
- How do you predict technology will affect our lives in the future?

**Write your article in about 200-250 words.**

### **12. Writing and Speaking: the role of science and technology in today's society**

**You are asked to give a presentation about the role of science and technology in today's society. Choose any of the topics below. Write your presentation in about 200-250 words.**

- Science and life in the home
- Technology and the workplace
- Education for science and technology
- Predictions for the future

### **13. Writing and Speaking: A serious challenge**

**Write an essay (200-250 words) based on the following topic.**

The world today faces a serious challenge: we don't really understand the ways in which technology is changing our lives: our work/education, our leisure, our communication, our relationships – everything. And if we don't understand today's world, how can we make sure tomorrow's world is a good one for ourselves, our children, our children's children...?

### **14. Writing and Speaking: Protection of brain privacy. Write an essay (about 200-250 words) and be ready to speak.**

**Discuss any of the questions below.**

1. Do you think that we will need laws to protect ourselves from machines collecting or deleting information in our brains? Why/why not?

2. Do you believe what is written in the article or do you think that this type of thing is only possible in science fiction books? Why/why not?
3. Do you think that neurotechnology will do more harm than good? Why/why not?

### 15. Writing: The most important scientific discoveries

**Write an essay (about 200-250 words) and be ready to speak.**

What do you think are the most important scientific discoveries or technological inventions? Read the following list, and think about how these things have changed the way we live. Write down at least one reason why you think each of them is important.

- a. nuclear energy
- b. cars
- c. antibiotics
- d. mapping of the human genome
- e. the Internet
- f. space flight
- g. planes

**Are there any other important discoveries or inventions? What do you think should be added to the list?**

### 16. Writing and Speaking: Changes in the lives of different generations

Compare your way of life now with your grandparents' way of life when they were young. Think of at least four positive differences and four negative differences. Word limit is 200-250. Think of *transport, TV, the Internet, telephones, clothes, food, music, sport, dance, school, work, religion, marriage*.

**Be ready to speak on the topic.**

### 17. Writing and Speaking: finding out important information

*Work with a partner and make conversations in a museum. Firstly, Student A plays the part of someone who works at the British Museum. He or she has to answer the visitor, Student B's questions about the museum. Students then reverse the roles and ask and answer new questions. A successful task outcome is when "visitors" have asked polite questions and the people who work in the museum have given clear, polite responses.*

**Student A:** you work at the British Museum. Use the information below to answer questions from a visitor.

**Student B:** You are a visitor to the museum.

#### Look at the OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

I'd like to do...	Yes, sir / madam.
Please.	Certainly.
I'm interested in...	That's no problem.
How can I help?	Sure, no problem.
Let me see...	Not at all.
(Yes,) of course.	I'm afraid not.
What would you like?	I'm afraid I can't do that.

**Study the information about the museum and prepare the questions.**

1. the cost of a student ticket for the Forgotten Empire exhibition
2. where the Egyptian Mummies are
3. the Reading Room's opening time
4. where the bookshop is and its closing time
5. what food the restaurant sells and its opening and closing times
6. Ask the assistant to look after your children because you want to go to the toilet

#### The British Museum

The Great Court

#### Tickets

Entrance to the museum is free but there is a charge for some special exhibitions.

Forgotten Empire: The world of ancient Persia \$10 (\$6 Student and senior citizen)





## 19. Writing/Speaking: problems and solutions

**Describing a problem and presenting some possible solutions is a typical task on some writing exams and also for reports and presentations in other academic and business contexts.**

**Use what you have discussed in this lesson to plan and write a problem/solution essay or presentation (200-250 words) in response to this question:**

Nowadays, many restaurants around the world must find new ways of serving their customers due to the Covid 19 pandemic. Describe the problems they face and present and evaluate some possible solutions.

**evaluate** = explore the advantages and disadvantages of a solution and say how successful it is in solving the problem

**You could use this paragraph plan to organise your writing:**

1. Introduction: briefly explain the situation and the problem
2. Present and evaluate one solution
3. Present and evaluate a second solution
4. Present and evaluate a third solution
5. Conclusion: select the best option from the solutions you presented

**Work like this:**

1. Make notes of your ideas
2. Write your essay/create your presentation
3. Check for mistakes

## 20. Speaking: Mini presentation

**You are going to plan and deliver a mini presentation about a book cover (1-2 mins). You can access the internet on your phone to find an example or remember a book cover that has made an impression on you. The book can be something you have already read or something you think you might like to read, in any language. It can be any genre - fiction, non-fiction or even a children's book.**

**You should include these points:**

- Basic information about the book - title, author, genre
- What information the cover illustration gives about the content of the book
- What you like/don't like about the cover
- Why you enjoyed the book or think you would enjoy the book

**You must also include at least 3 different types of discourse markers from the previous exercise.**

**Deliver your presentation to a classmate or the teacher. Your listener should do three things:**

1. Make a note of the discourse markers that you use in your presentation.
2. Stop you after 2 minutes by saying, "Thank you very much."
3. Ask you a follow-up question.

## 21. Discussion

**Discuss any of these questions in pairs or small groups.**

1. People organize their book collections in lots of different ways. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each of these ways?

- alphabetically by author or title
- by topic, e.g. crime, travel, cooking, etc.
- by colour of the cover

Can you think of any other ways?

2. Do you think e-book readers will ever completely replace traditional books? Why/not?

3. The speaker says: I will lend books to people, but of course, the rule is, "Don't do that unless you never intend to see that book again." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

## 22. Writing and Speaking: Shopping

In ..., big hypermarkets are becoming more popular.

More people are using them and small shops are closing down

### 23. Writing and Speaking: Describing places

You are helping Brad and Zara with the bookshops plans.

**Firstly** you are looking at information about different shopping areas. Read about the market, the highway shopping area and the shopping mall.

**Secondly** make notes about their advantages and disadvantages.

**Thirdly** decide which is the best shopping area for the bookshop. Use the Key language (giving advantages and disadvantages) and the Other useful phrases.

#### OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

There are two main advantages ... The first / second is...

The shopping mall is more expensive than the ...

This means that ...

I think the market is better because ...

**Fourthly** write your speech to explain your choice of the best shopping area for the bookshop.

**Tell your group your information.**

**You can use this framework to help to structure the paragraph.**

I think the best shopping area for the bookshop is \_\_\_\_\_. There are \_\_\_\_\_ main advantages. The first is that \_\_\_\_\_. That means \_\_\_\_\_. The second advantage is \_\_\_\_\_. That means \_\_\_\_\_. I don't think \_\_\_\_\_ is the best shopping area because \_\_\_\_\_.

Shopping area	Advantages	Disadvantages
the market		
the highway shopping area		
the shopping mall		

#### The market

- The market is a tourist attraction.
- Many young people and students live in the local area.
- Parking lot for 100 cars.
- Near the bus station.
- 1,000 people visit every week and number is increasing all the time.
- Low rent; small store (without air conditioning), \$350 a month; open-air stall, \$200 a month.
- No bookstores.
- Musical instrument store and a CD stall.
- The market closes at 10 p.m.

#### The highway shopping area

- Busiest road in Charleston – 1,000 cars drive past every hour.
- Three fast food restaurants, a supermarket, a motel, a music CD store.
- No bookstores.
- Parking lot for 50 cars + private parking for store (five cars).
- Bus stop opposite the store.
- Large stores with air conditioning.
- Low rent: \$300 a month.
- Main customers: families and business people.
- Not very safe at night – high crime.

#### The shopping mall

- Parking lot for 1,000 cars.
- 10,000 people visit every week.
- Two department stores and 50 other stores.
- Three bookstores and two music stores.

- Large stores with air conditioning.
- High rent: \$800 a month.
- Closes at 8 p.m.
- Customers: families, teenagers and professional workers.
- Very safe – private security.

## 24. Writing: an informal email

### Answer the questions.

1. Do you ever shop for books?
2. What kind of books do you buy?
3. Are they for you, or presents for someone else?
4. Where do you buy them – in a bookshop, in a supermarket or on the Internet?

### Writing

#### Read these emails. What is the relationship between Miranda, Nick and Paula, do you think?

Hello Nick

How is life? Just a quick message because I'm very busy today. I'd like to buy Paula a book for her birthday. Can you give me any ideas?

Thanks a lot.

Love

Miranda

Hi Miranda

I'm fine, thank you. Paula likes historical novels and love stories, but also thrillers. She doesn't like war or science fiction books.

She's reading a lot of foreign novels these days – but in English, of course! We want to go to South America or Japan next year, so maybe you can get her something about those parts of the world. Is this any help?

See you soon.

Nick.

### Writing

#### Look at the emails and complete the three lists below with the phrases in the box.

Greeting: Hello, Hi, Dear,

Opening phrase: How's life? How are you? How are things? Hope you are OK

Ending: See you soon, Bye for now, Love, Take care

### Seminar 2 Writing

#### Linkers. The words *because* and *so* are linking words – they join two ideas. Find the examples in the emails, then put *because* or *so* in these sentences.

1. Books are expensive in my country [[1]] **so** I don't buy many.
2. I like *Bridget Jones's Diary* [[2]] **because** it's funny and true.
3. I love long books [[1]] I read a lot of Russian novels.
4. I don't read many books [[2]] I haven't got much free time.

### Writing

You want to buy a music CD or film DVD for someone in your group for their birthday present. Write an email to a partner, asking for ideas. Write a reply to the first email. Use the emails (about books) as models

## 25. Speaking (Dialogue): The Shopping Questionnaire

### Interview another student with the questionnaire. Write down the answers. Inform the group about the results.

#### Shops

What kind of small shops are there near where you live?

What kind of shops do you most like going to?

What are your favourite shops for ...?

- a. Clothes
- b. Shoes
- c. books and music
- d. presents

Do you ever shop in ...?

- a. street markets
- b. supermarkets
- c. shopping centres

### **Shopping**

How often do you go shopping?

What do you usually buy?

Do you prefer supermarkets or smaller shops? Why?

Do you prefer shopping by yourself or with somebody?

What do you enjoy buying?

What do you hate buying?

Do you like shopping in the sales? What do you usually buy?

Where do you go if you want to find a bargain?

Do you use the Internet for shopping? Why / Why not? What do you buy?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of Internet shopping?

What are the most famous supermarkets in your country?

Which do you like / dislike? Why?

### **26. Speaking: Role play**

**In pairs, role play the following situations. Take turns to be shop assistant and customer.**

**Role play 1 Customer:** You want to buy a jumper, a shirt, and a pair of trousers. You see a shirt and a pair of trousers that you like. You see a nice blue jumper, but you'd prefer it in black.

**Shop assistant:** Black jumpers are out of stock, and only the trousers are in the customer's size.

**Role play 2 Customer:** You like a sweater and a pairs of shoes. Ask the shop assistant if they have the sweater in another colour of your choice and if they have the shoes in your size. Try on the items and decide whether to buy.

**Shop assistant:** Help the customer.

**Role play 3 Customer:** You see a jacket that you like. Decide whether to buy.

**Shop assistant:** Try to sell the jacket to your customer. Talk about its material and ask if the customer would like to try it on.

### **27. Writing and Speaking: Role play**

**Work with a partner. Role-play each of the situations below, taking turns to be the customer. Complain, apologize, explain and promise action where necessary, using the language from this lesson.**

1. You ordered 100 laptops from your supplier, but only 90 were delivered. This problem has happened several times before. Call your supplier to complain.

2. You receive an invoice for cleaning services. The cost of the service was \$300, but the amount on the invoice is \$3000. Call the company.

3. You booked a flight with your regular airline. Your flight was delayed by 5 hours and you missed an important business meeting. Call the airline company to complain.

4. You ordered a crate of wine. When the delivery arrives, you notice that some of the bottles are broken. Call the supplier to complain.

5. You are in an office supplies store looking for some furniture for your new office. You have some questions about a few items of furniture, but you cannot find anyone to help you. You see the store manager. Talk to him about the problem.

### **28. Discuss any of the questions below.**

1. How does the situation in Britain compare to your country's fashion culture?
2. Do you think people should buy fewer clothes?
3. Which solutions do you think would be most/least effective?

## 29. Writing

**Write a short story about your life using the following adjectives:**

disappointing разочаровывающий

inspiring вдохновляющий

embarrassing смущающий

shocked шокированный

confused сбитый с толку

fascinating очаровательный

confusing сбивающий с толку

inspired вдохновлённый

shocking ужасающий

disappointed разочарованный

fascinated очарованный

embarrassed смущённый

e.g. I had an extremely embarrassing experience when I started my first job.

## 30. Writing and Speaking

**Ex. 1 Write questions using the categories below. Then add two more questions of your own.**

1. age
2. children
3. contacts on mobile phone
4. foot size
5. height
6. hours sleep/night
7. hours study English / week
8. hours work/week
9. married
10. minutes' exercise/week

**Ex. 2 write a short description (about 150 words) of an average Russian man / woman**

### Speaking

**Make a video with your speech about a Russian man /woman**

## 4. Ключи (ответы) к оценочным материалам

### Test 1 Vocabulary: Money

A. 1. inherited 2. save 3. borrowed 4. lent 5. waste 6. can't afford 7. charged 8. took out 9. cost 10. owe 11. invested 12. earn 13. is worth

B. 1. be worth 2. borrow 3. can afford 4. charge 5. cost 6. earn 7. inherit 8. invest 9. lend 10. owe 11. save 12. waste

C. 1. worth 2. Borrowed 3. Afford 4. Charge 5. Cost 6. Earns 7. Inherited 8. Invest 9. Lend 10. Owes 11. Save 12. Wastes

### Test 2. Grammar Revision: past simple of to be

A. 1. Were 2. Were 3. Was 4. Were 5. wasn't 6. Was / Was 7. weren't / were / were

B. 1. two hours ago 2. yesterday 3. the day before yesterday 4. last week 5. last month 6. six weeks ago 7. last year 8. 1,000 years ago

C. 1. When was your last holiday?

2. When was your last school exam?

3. When was your last visit to a museum?

4. When did it last rain?
5. When did they last visit you?
6. When did you last play tennis?
7. When did you last eat caviar?
8. When did you last drive?
9. When did you last go to Spain?
10. When did she last write to you?

**Test 4**

**Ключи: 1. d 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. c 9. d 10. d 11. a 12. b 13. c 14. c 15. d 16. d 17. a 18. b 19. B 20. c**

**Test 5**

**Ключи: 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. d 6. d 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. b 11. d 12. a 13. b 14. d 15. a 16. b 17. d 18. d 19. c 20. d**

**Test 6**

**Ключи: 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. d 6. b 7. c 8. c 9. d 10. d 11. b 12. b 13. b 14. d 15. d 16. a 17. a 18. b 19. b 20. c 21. d 22. a 23. b 24. a 25. a 26. d 27. a 28. a 29. d 30. b 31. a 32. a 33. c 34. d 35. d 36. b 37. a 38. d 39. b 40. d**

**Test 7**

**Ключи: 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. a 8. c 9. d 10. a 11. c 12. c 13. a 14. d 15. c 16. c 17. a 18. d 19. c 20. d**

**Test 8**

**Ключи: 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. d 8. a 9. d 10. c 11. a 12. b 13. c 14. c 15. a 16. d 17. b 18. d 19. b 20. b**

**Test 9**

**Ключи: 1. d 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. d 6. b 7. b 8. b 9. b 10. b 11. d 12. b 13. d 14. a 15. b 16. a 17. c 18. d 19. c 20. d 21. a 22. a 23. c 24. a 25. d 26. c 27. a 28. a 29. d 30. c 31. c 32. b 33. a 34. c 35. c 36. d 37. a 38. d 39. c 40. b**

**Test 10**

**Ключи: 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. c 7. a 8. c 9. c 10. d 11. d 12. d 13. b 14. b 15. d 16. a 17. b 18. c 19. a 20. b**

**Test 11**

**Ключи: 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. b 6. a 7. d 8. a 9. a 10. d 11. d 12. b 13. b 14. c 15. b 16. d 17. a 18. c 19. d 20. d**

**Test 12**

**Ключи: 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. d 10. b 11. a 12. a 13. b 14. c 15. c 16. b 17. d 18. c 19. d 20. c 21. d 22. a 23. a 24. d 25. d 26. a 27. a 28. a 29. c 30. d 31. d 32. b 33. b 34. c 35. d 36. d 37. b 38. c 39. a 40. d**

**Test 13**

**Ключи: 1. c 2. c 3. d 4. d 5. c 6. d 7. c 8. b 9. b 10. c 11. b 12. b 13. c 14. b 15. c 16. b 17. b 18. d 19. c 20. d**

Test 14

Ключи: 1. d 2. а 3. а 4. а 5. с 6. b 7. с 8. b 9. d 10. b 11. а 12. а 13. b 14 а 15. с 16. d 17. d 18. d 19. b 20. B

Test 15

Ключи:1. d 2. b 3. а 4. b 5. b 6. d 7. d 8. b 9. b 10. а 11. а 12. а 13. а 14. b 15. d 16. а 17. а 18. b 19. с 20. с 21. с 22. а 23. d 24. а 25. с 26. b 27. с 28. b 29. b 30. b 31. b 32. а 33. с 34. а 35. с 36. d 37. b 38. d 39. с 40. b

Контрольная работа (французский язык) №1

1. Когда французы произносят фразу *Comment allez-vous?*

- A. Quand on part
- B. Quand on arrive
- C. Les deux sont possibles
- D. Pour inviter quelqu'un

2. Какое выражение не может быть употреблено при знакомстве

- a. comment vous appelez-vous?
- b. permettez-moi de vous remercier
- c. enchanté de faire votre connaissance !
- d. excusez-moi, vous êtes Anna ?

3. Отметьте лишнее, не соответствующее формулам выражения согласия

- a. volontiers!
- b. d'accord !
- c. entendu!
- d. je vais réfléchir !

4. Какой вопрос будет неуместным при знакомстве?

*ans.*

- a. d'où venez-vous?
- b. quel est votre prenom ?
- c. votre soeur, est-elle mariée ?
- d. que faites-vous dans la vie ?

5. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму в Present в фразе *Ils (aller) en Franc cet hiver.*

- a. vont
- b. vas
- c. allez
- d. allons

6. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму в Passé composé *Elle (partir) pour la Suisse il y a 2*

- a. a parti b. ont parti
- c. est partie
- d. suis partie

7. Выберите наиболее подходящую грамматическую форму слова *Le cyclisme reste*

*l'un des sports ... en France*

- a) populaires
- b) plus populaires
- c) les plus populaires
- d) le plus populaire

8. Выберите необходимый предлог для фразы *Elle se passionne beaucoup ... la lecture.*

- a. de
- b. sur
- c. dans
- d. à

9. Вставьте необходимое по смыслу слово или словосочетание во фразе *En été, sionaimemarcher, onpeut...*

- a. faire des randonnées
- b. voyager en voiture
- c. rester chez soi
- d. visiter d'autres pays

10. Вставьте необходимое по смыслу слово или словосочетание во фразе *Pendant mes passé-temps je fais de la peinture et j'écoute la musique. Moi, je joue de ...*

- a. le volley-ball b. avec mes parents
- c. la guitare
- d. avec plaisir

11. Ответьте верно на вопрос: *D'où vient Philippe?*

- a. Je n'en sais rien. Quant à moi je suis Grecque
- b. De Riga, il est Letton depuis quelques temps
- c. De Lisbonne: il est Portugais
- d. Philippe ? Il est Finnois

12. Дополните предложение *J'habite aux Etats-Unis, je suis une fille, je suis...*

- a. étrangère
- b. Américain
- c. américain
- d. Américaine

13.

Вставьте необходимое по смыслу слово или словосочетание во фразе *Pour ceux qui préfèrent des vacances plus sportives, la France a plusieurs ..., par exemple, les Ardennes dans le nord, les*

Vosges et le Jura au nord-est, les Alpes à l'est, le Massif Central dans le centre et les Pyrénées dans le sud, entre la France et l'Espagne.

- a. types des activités nautiques
- b. massifs montagneux
- c. types du « tourisme vert »
- d. variantes du camping

14. Вставьте необходимое по смыслу слово или словосочетание во фразе *Selon le journaliste Hachette (1996), malheureusement le nombre de ..... s'accroissait fortement dans les années quatre-vingt-dix ; il y en avait 38 000 en 1972, mais au jour d'hui il y a plus de 110 000. Par ailleurs, près de dix pour cent des couples vivent en union libre, et le nombre des mariages ont diminué. Les raisons pour ces changements de la structure de la famille sont quelque peu évidentes.*

- a. divorces
- b. mariages
- c. familles
- d. concubinages



**15. Выберите правильный вариант для фразы *En France on a fixé l'âge légal du mariage à 18 ans mais les filles peuvent se marier à 15 ans avec le ...***

- a. consentement du conseil de classe
- b. consentement des parents
- c. consentement de toute la famille
- d. consentement du maire

**16. Где регистрируют браки во Франции?**

- a. dans une agence de la registration
- b. dans la préfecture
- c. dans la mairie
- d. dans l'église

**17. Найдите лишнее выражение, не относящееся к теме «Свободное время»**

- a. faire de la peinture
- b. prendre du train
- c. se passionner pour la lecture
- d. surfer dans l'Internet

**18. Прочитайте текст. *Ma mère s'occupe de la maison aussi bien que de mon père, de moi et de mon frère. Elle sait bien faire la cuisine et est très pratique. On tâche de l'aider à faire le ménage: on lave la vaisselle, on fait les courses et on range l'appartement.* Ответьте на вопрос *Qui fait de courses dans cette famille?***

- a. seul la mère le fait
- b. toute la famille aide la mère à faire des courses
- c. c'est moi
- d. moi et mon père, nous aidons notre mère

**19. Выделите основную идею текста *En ce qui concerne le temps libre en France, les Français font des activités passives et aussi actives. Le jeu le plus connu en France est le pétanque. C'est un jeu avec des boules métalliques. Il faut les jeter au milieu du cercle. Ce jeu est joué sur le sable. Parfois on joue à l'éducation physique à l'école. Les Français jouent aussi aux cartes, au scrabble, etc. Les sports préférés sont le football, le cyclisme, le volleyball, le ski, le tennis, etc.***

- a. les Français font beaucoup des activités actives
- b. les Français préfèrent des activités passives
- c. tous les Français aiment jouer au pétanque
- d. Les Français adorent jouer aux cartes, au scrabble

**20. Закончите отрывок из текста *Pour ceux qui n'aiment pas les foules, il reste la campagne, abondante partout en France. On peut y faire des randonnées, pêcher dans les rivières, se baigner dans les lacs, découvrir l'histoire d'une région, faire du camping en forêt et du cyclotourisme. ...***

- a. Les Français en général préfèrent rester dans leur pays.
- b. C'est le "tourisme vert", une tendance récente dans les habitudes des Français.
- c. Les Français voyagent assez peu en groupes organisés, ils préfèrent l'aventure personnelle.
- d. A la radio, on donne des conseils aux automobilistes sur l'heure la plus favorable aux départs.

**21. Когда французы произносят фразу *Bonnesoïrée!***

- A. Quand on part
- B. Quand on arrive
- C. Les deux sont possibles
- D. Pour remercier quelqu'un

**22. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму фразы *Il s (être marié) depuis 13 ans.***

- A. suis
- B. est

- C. sont
- D. sommes

**23. Вставьте во фразе *Le soir, en rentrant du travail ma mère ... la lecture* необходимый по смыслу глагол**

- a. s'occupe de
- b. prepare
- c. organise
- d. demande

**24. Дополните предложение «*Le pacte civil de solidarité (abrégé PACS) est...*»**

- a. un mariage civil
- b. une des deux formes d'[union civile](#) en France
- c. un document destiné à la divorce
- d. une saisie au tribunal

**25. В тексте** *Ma famille est trop nombreuse. Jean, mon frère, c'est l'aîné de la famille. Il a 43 ans et il travaille comme informaticien dans une entreprise privée. Après, il y a Julien. Il est professeur d'anglais à l'Université de Toulouse. Il a 41 ans. Quant à mon frère cadet, François, il est âgé de 32 ans et il est musicien dans un petit orchestre. Mes deux sœurs font le même métier, elles sont toutes les deux infirmières. Hélène a 39 ans, elle est mariée, son mari est italien. Emma, la plus jeune, a 34 ans, elle habite un appartement qu'elle partage pour le moment avec son amie* **не указывается**

- a. âge de Jean
- b. profession de Julien
- c. situation de famille de François
- d. professions des sœurs

**26. Какое из прилагательных характеризует радушный прием в гостях?**

- a. étonné
- b. calme
- c. accueillant
- d. réservé

**27. Вставьте во фразу глагол по необходимому смыслу «*Ils sont arrivés à Nice pour y passer 20 jours de vacances. Toutes les chambres de l'hôtel étaient occupées et ils ont décidé de ... un appartement au bord de la mer*»**

- a. descendre
- b. louer
- c. prendre
- d. vendre

**28. Вставьте глагол в правильной форме в passé composé *L'ascenseur (ne pas fonctionner) il y a 3 jours***

- a. n'as pas fonctionné
- b. n'a pas fonctionné
- c. n'est pas fonctionné
- d. n'es pas fonctionné

**29. Как называется первый (нижний) этаж дома во Франции?**

- a. le cave
- b. le premier étage
- c. le sous-sol
- d. l' rez-dechaussée

**30. На какой вопрос не содержится информации в тексте?** *Ma chambre n'est pas très grande, mais je l'aime bien. J'ai un lit où je dors. À côté du lit, il y a une jolie tapisserie. Elle est bien assortie au papier peint. J'ai une grande armoire dans le coin de la pièce où je garde mes vêtements. J'ai aussi une commode à trois tiroirs pour ranger mon linge. Sur la commode, j'ai mis une chaîne hi-fi pour écouter de la musique. Sur ma table de chevet, il y a deux objets importants: une lampe car j'adore lire au lit, et un réveil pour ne pas être en retard. Pour décorer le mur, j'ai mis un poster.*

- a. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a au mur de cette chambre?

- b. Ou se trouve une carpeite ?
- c. De quelle couleur sont les papiers peints?
- d. Est-ce qu'on peut écouter la musique dans cette chambre ?

**31. Когда французы произносят фразу *Bonne journée!***

- A. Quand on part
  - B. Quand on arrive
  - C. Les deux sont possibles
  - D. Pour remercier quelqu'un
- 32. Когда французы произносят фразу *Salut!***
- A. Quand on part
  - B. Quand on arrive
  - C. Les deux sont possibles
  - D. Pour faire du plaisir

**33. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму в фразе *Ils (regarder) la télévision.***

- A. regarde B. regardons C. regardent D. regardes

**34. Поставьте прилагательное в нужную форму в фразе *Paul et moi, nous sommes de (grand) amis***

a. grand

b. grande

c. grands

d. grandes

**35. Вставьте во фразе *Le soir, en rentrant du travail ma mère ... la***

**lecture** необходимый по смыслу глагол

a. s'occupe de

b. prépare

c. organise

d. demande

**36. Глагол *ressembler* употребляется с существительным**

a. à mes études

b. à ma maison

c. à ma famille

d. à mon père

**37. Выберите правильный вариант для фразы *En France on a fixé l'âge légal du mariage à ... ans mais les filles peuvent se marier à 15 ans avec le consentement des parents.***

a. 21

b. 20

c. 18

d. 19

**38. Какой вариант не может соответствовать смыслу фразы *Les parents mettent leurs enfants en garde contre les problèmes qui vont se dresser devant eux:***

a. chômage,

b. drogues c. mariage

d. passions

**39. В тексте *La famille française a conservé certains de ses caractères traditionnels, restant ainsi proche de ses origines. Elle constitue la cellule de la vie sociale, ainsi que le rappelle la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme de 1948: «La famille est l'élément naturel et fondamental de la Société et de l'Etat». De nos jours, quelque 80 des Français estiment qu'elle doit rester la cellule de base de la société. Les Français célèbrent d'ailleurs toujours la fête des Mères (un dimanche de mai) et la fête des Pères (un dimanche de juin). La famille est pour la plupart des gens une communauté-communauté de travail, d'intérêts, de loisir, d'affection*** несодержится ответ на вопрос

- a. Qu'est-ce qui est inscrit dans la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme?
- b. Combien de personnes pensent que la famille doit rester la cellule de base de la société?
- c. Pourquoi le rôle des grands-parents dans l'éducation des enfants diminue?
- d. Les Français quand célèbrent-ils la fête des Mères et la fête des Pères?

**40. В тексте** Ma famille est trop nombreuse. Jean, mon frère, c'est l'aîné de la famille. Il a 43 ans et il travaille comme informaticien dans une entreprise privée. Après, il y a Julien. Il est professeur d'anglais à l'Université de Toulouse. Il a 41 ans. Quant à mon frère cadet, François, il est âgé de 32 ans et il est musicien dans un petit orchestre. Mes deux sœurs font le même métier, elles sont toutes les deux infirmières. Hélène a 39 ans, elle est mariée, son mari est italien. Emma, la plus jeune, a 34 ans, elle habite un appartement qu'elle partage pour le moment avec son amie **не указывается**

- a. âge de Jean
- b. profession de Julien
- c. situation de famille de François
- d. professions des sœurs

**Ключи:** 1-b, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c, 5-a, 6-c, 7-c, 8-d, 9-a, 10-c, 11-c, 12-d, 13-b, 14-a, 15-b, 16-c,

17-b, 18-b, 19-a, 20-b, 21-a, 22-c, 23-a, 24-b, 25-c, 26-c, 27-b, 28-b, 29-d, 30-c, 31-a, 32-c, 33-c,

34-c, 35-a, 36-d, 37-c, 38-d, 39-c, 40-c

### Контрольная работа (немецкий язык) № 1

**1. Какое из высказываний передает Ваше удовлетворение вашей учебой?**

- a) Ich bin mit meinem Studium ziemlich zufrieden.
- b) Ich bin mit meinem Studium nicht besonders zufrieden.
- c) Ich bin mit meinem Studium gar nicht zufrieden.
- d) Ich bin mit meinem Studium wenig zufrieden.

**2. Какое из предложенных предложений лучше всего соответствует ситуации, связанной с извинением за опоздание?**

- e) Entschuldigen Sie bitte meine Störung!
- f) Entschuldigen Sie bitte meine Verspätung!
- g) Entschuldige bitte meinen Fehler!
- h) Entschuldigen Sie bitte meine Worte!

**3. Выберите правильный предлог.**

Wir sind Direktstudenten der Fakultät ... Wirtschaftswissenschaften.

- a) an
- b) auf
- c) mit
- d) für

**4. Выберите правильный предлог. Er machte das ... der Gefahr.**

- a) anhand
- b) mittels
- c) von
- d) trotz

**5. Выберите для замены подчеркнутого артикля требуемое притяжательное местоимение «свой».**

Dieter hat vergessen, dem Vater zum Geburtstag zu gratulieren.

- a) .ihrem
- b) eurem

- c. seinem
- d. unserem

**6. Wählen Sie die richtige Frage.  
..... stehst du gewöhnlich jeden Tag auf?**

- a) wer
- b) wo
- c) wann
- d) wohin

**7. Wählen Sie die richtige Frage.  
... gefällt dir hier nicht?**

- a) was
- b) warum
- c) wo
- d) wessen

**8. Wählen Sie die richtige Form des Verbs in dem Satz. Unsere Familie (umziehen) in zwei Wochen nach Saratow.**

- e) umziehen
- f) ziehen um
- g) umzieht
- h) zieht um

**9. Wählen Sie die richtige Form des Verbs in dem Satz. In dieser Situation ... niemand Recht auf Kritik.**

- a) hat
- b) haben
- c) hast
- d) habt

**10. Wählen Sie die richtige Form des Verbs in dem Satz.  
Der Rektor ... heute um 14 Uhr eine deutsche Delegation.**

- a) empfängt
- b) empfängt
- c) empfangen
- d) empfangen

**11. Wählen Sie das passende Wort in dem Satz. Du ... zu schnell, ich verstehe Dich nicht!**

- a) sprichst
- b) siehst
- c) nimmst
- d) bleibst

**12. Wählen Sie die richtige Form des Modals in dem Satz. Peter hat alles richtig gemacht, er ... nach Hause gehen.**

- a) darf
- b) dürfen
- c) dürft
- d) darfst

**13. Wählen Sie die richtige Form des Modals in dem Satz. Wo ... ich hier die Fahrkarte kaufen ?**

- a) kannst
- b) könnt
- c) können
- d) kann

**14. Wählen Sie die richtige Form des reflexiven Verbs für den gegebenen Satz. Monika (sich verspäten) fast jeden Tag zum Unterricht.**

- a) verspätet sich
- b) verspäten sich
- c) verspätet euch
- d) verspäte mich

**15. Wählen Sie die richtige Antwort.  
Welche Wissenschaften studieren Sie an der Akademie?**

- a. Wirtschaftswissenschaften
- b. Rechtswissenschaften
- c. Kunstwissenschaften
- d. Verwaltungswissenschaften

**16. Wählen Sie die richtige Antwort auf die folgende Frage. Was verstehen Sie unter dem Wort „Freizeitgestaltung“?**

- a) Nichts machen
- b) Die Zeit, in der man nicht arbeitet
- c) Besuch oder Mitwirkung an verschiedenen kulturellen und sportlichen Veranstaltungen
- d) Viel schlafen und essen.

**17. Welche Aussagen entsprechen nicht dem Inhalt der Texte:**

- a. Morgengymnastik und Morgentoilette
- b. Der Weg zur Uni
- c. Studienalltag
- d. Ich frühstücke nie

Ich heiÙe Anna, bin 20 Jahre alt und studiere Jura. Ich möchte euch erzählen, wie ein typischer Tag in meinem Leben aussieht. Ich stehe um sieben Uhr auf. Der Unterricht an der Universität beginnt um halb neun. Punkt sieben klingelt der Wecker. Manchmal weckt mich meine Mutter. Ich springe sofort aus dem Bett, öffne das Fenster und lüfte das Zimmer. Jeden Morgen beginne ich mit Morgengymnastik. Dann fühle ich

mich den ganzen Tag frisch und munter. Nach der Morgengymnastik mache ich mein Bett und bringe mein Zimmer schnell in Ordnung. Dann gehe ich ins Bad, dusche mich, fühne mir vor dem Spiegel die Haare und ziehe mich an. Um 20 Minuten nach sieben gehe ich in die Küche. Ich setze mich an den Tisch und frühstücke. Gewöhnlich trinke ich eine Tasse Kaffee und esse ein belegtes Brötchen mit Käse oder Wurst. Das Frühstück nimmt wenig Zeit in Anspruch. Um Viertel vor acht bin ich schon fertig. Um 10 vor acht gehe ich aus dem Haus. Die Universität ist weit entfernt. Ich muss etwa 30 Minuten mit dem Bus fahren. An der Haltestelle

„Universität“ steige ich aus. In 10 Minuten bin ich schon an Ort und Stelle.

**18. Welche Aussagen entsprechen nicht dem Inhalt der Texte:**

**a. Deutsche Gewohnheiten b Internetnutzer**

**c. Tier-und Pflanzenwelt**

**d. Massmedien**

Millionen Arten von Tieren und Pflanzen, Einzelnern, Pilzen und Bakterien besiedeln die Erde. Wie viele, ist nicht genau bekannt. Sicherlich ist erst ein Bruchteil aller Arten auf unserem Planeten beschrieben. Besonders viele noch unbekannte Arten vermuten die Forscher im Kronendach des Regenwaldes und in der Tiefsee – beides noch weitgehend weiÙe Flecken auf der Landkarte der Systematiker. Aber sie stehen im verzweifelten Wettlauf mit der Zeit, denn die Regenwälder schrumpfen von Jahr zu Jahr schneller. Wenn man die sterile Monotonie einer modernen Agrarsteppe mit der Komplexen Farben-, Formen- und Artenvielfalt des südamerikanischen Regenwaldes vergleicht, dann kann man ermessen, was wir mit der rücksichtslosen Ausbeutung dieser Ressourcen aufs Spiel setzen. Wir beginnen gerade erst die Biodiversität unseres Planeten besser zu verstehen.

**19. Какие высказывания не соответствуют содержанию текстов:**

- a. Internetnutzer**
- b. Tier-und Pflanzenwelt**
- c. Massmedien**
- d. Mensch und Natur**

Aber seien wir objektiv und sehen uns einige Angaben an. Die Statistik zeigt, dass die Frage, wer derzeit das Internet in Deutschland nutzt, eng mit solchen Faktoren verknüpft ist wie : Alter, Bildung und Einkommen. Es ist leicht darauf zu kommen, dass ein Internetnutzer eher jünger ist, einen höheren Bildungsabschluss hat und in Haushalten mit vergleichsweise höherem Einkommen lebt. Und folglich: wer arbeitet nicht und auch beruflich mit dem Internet nichts zu tun hat, ist überdurchschnittlich offline.

**20. Прочитайте следующий текст и выберите утверждение, которое не соответствует содержанию текста.**

Liebe Anja,

vielen herzlichen Dank für CD. Musik gefällt mir wirklich sehr gut.

Ich will die Weihnachtsfeiertage wie jedes Jahr bei meinen Großeltern verbringen. Meine Schwester und ich fahren gewöhnlich schon drei Tage vor dem Fest zu Oma und Opa. So können wir dann ihnen bei den Vorbereitungen helfen. Ich schmücke den Weihnachtsbaum, meine Schwester wird mit dem Großvater die Krippe aufstellen, und meine Oma wird fleißig kochen und backen. Am Heiligen Abend gibt es in Deutschland ein großes Familienfest. Man isst viel, unterhält sich miteinander, hört Musik. Um Mitternacht gehen viele zur Kirche in die Messe.

Anja, ich wünsche Dir und Deiner Familie alles Gute im Neuen Jahr und hoffe, dass wir uns bald wieder einmal sehen können.

LiebeGrüße, DeineOlga.

- a. Familienfest**
- b. Vorbereitungen zum Fest**
- c. Kochen und Backen**
- d. Schi laufen**

**Выберите правильный вариант:**

**21. ... möchtest du?**

- a. Wie. b. Was. c. Wer. d. Warum

**22. Nein, aber ich höre ... Musik.**

- a. gut, b. toll, c. gern, d. wirklich

**23. Wie alt ... sie denn?**

- a. bin, c. bist, c. ist, d. seid

**24. Mein Freund kommt ... Bonn.**

- a. in, b. und, c. aus, d. mit

**25. Und wer ist ... ?**

- a. du, b. das, c. dein, d. mein

**26. ... , bis bald, Sofia.**

- a. Sehr. b. Tschüs. c.Hallo. d. Wie

**27. Was studieren Sie?**

- a. Sport. b. Wirtschaftswissenschaften. c. Hausaufgaben. d. Landeskunde

**28. Der Unterricht beginnt um ... .**

a. zwanzig vor acht, b. viertel vor acht, c. acht, d. zehn nach acht

**29. Какое название наиболее полно раскрывает содержание текста : a. Der Freitag. b. Tut mir leid. c. Studentenleben. d. Der erste Schultag**

Tglich haben wir vier Vorlesungen. Sie dauern von 8:30 bis 15 Uhr. Meine Pflichtfremdsprache ist Englisch. Ich will aber auch flieend deutsch sprechen knnen. Nach dem Mittagessen in der Mensa besuche ich dreimal in der Woche einen Deutschkurs.

Erst gegen halb sieben bin ich wieder zu Hause, wo ich mich ein bisschen erhole, mein Abendbrot esse und meine Hausaufgaben mache. Am Abend setze ich mich in die Sofaecke oder in den Sessel, schalte die Stehlampe ein und lese ein Buch oder sehe fern. An den Tagen, an denen ich keinen Deutschunterricht habe, kehre ich frher nach Hause zurck. Dann kann ich mich Nachmittags mit Freunden treffen. Aber oft muss ich im Lesesaal unserer Universittsbibliothek Juravorlesungen vorbereiten. So vergeht typischerweise mein Tag. Er ist ziemlich anstrengend, und um halb 12 gehe ich schon zu Bett.

**30. Какое название наиболее полно раскрывает содержание текста : a. Jugendprobleme. b. Glck in der Familie. c. Wahre Freunde. d. Freundschaft**

1. Die Eltern halten ihre Kinder fr die Kleinen, die Kinder betrachten sich im Gegenteil als die Erwachsenen. 2. Die Jugendzeit ist immer mit erster Liebe verbunden. 3. Das ist ein wunderbares Gefhl. 4. Aber wie bekannt hat die erste Liebe oft ein unglckliches Ende und das bringt den jungen Leuten Probleme. 5. Leider trifft man heutzutage sehr selten wahre Freunde. 6. Es gibt sehr viel Neid allseits. 7. Deshalb muss man sehr vorsichtig bei der Wahl der Freunde sein. 8. Aber ich bin glcklich, dass ich echte Freunde habe. 9. Unsere Freundschaft beruht sich auf Gegenseitigkeit. 10. Positives Denken, Eigeninitiative helfen die meisten Probleme lsen.

**Выберите правильный вариант:**

**31. Hallo. Wer ... du denn?**

a. bin, b. bist, c. heist, d. ist

**32. Ich ... Robert. Und du?**

a. finde, b. sammle, c. heisse, d. ist

**33. Na ja. Es ... .**

a. super, b. geht, c. schlecht, d. toll

**34. ceehrSstw**

a. Cousin, b. Kusine, c. Schwester, d. Schwieger

**35. Какое высказывание не соответствует содержанию текста:**

**a. Morgengymnastik und Morgentoilette**

**b. Der Weg zur Uni**

**c. Studienaltag**

**d. Ich frhstcke nie**

Ich heie Anna, bin 20 Jahre alt und studiere Jura. Ich mchte euch erzhlen, wie ein typischer Tag in meinem Leben aussieht. Ich stehe um sieben Uhr auf. Der Unterricht an der Universitt beginnt um halb neun. Punkt sieben klingelt der Wecker. Manchmal weckt mich meine Mutter. Ich springe sofort aus dem Bett, ffne das Fenster und lfte das Zimmer. Jeden Morgen beginne ich mit Morgengymnastik. Dann fhle ich mich den ganzen Tag frisch und munter. Nach der Morgengymnastik mache ich mein Bett und bringe mein Zimmer schnell in Ordnung. Dann gehe ich ins Bad, dusche mich, fhne mir vor dem Spiegel die Haare und ziehe mich an. Um 20 Minuten nach sieben gehe ich in die Kche. Ich setze mich an den Tisch und frhstcke. Gewhnlich trinke ich eine Tasse Kaffee und esse ein belegtes Brtchen mit Kse oder Wurst. Das Frhstck nimmt wenig Zeit in Anspruch. Um Viertel vor acht bin ich schon fertig. Um 10 vor acht gehe ich aus dem Haus. Die Universitt ist weit entfernt. Ich muss etwa 30 Minuten mit dem Bus fahren. An der Haltestelle „Universitt“ steige ich aus. In 10 Minuten bin ich schon an Ort und Stelle.

**36. Что означает фраза : « Sag mal, du bist doch neu hier im Haus! »**



a. Скажите, Вы новоселы! b. Скажи-ка, ты новосел! c. Здравствуйте, новоселы! d. Вам здесь нравится, новоселы!

**37. Выберите нужную форму модального глагола в предложении «Wenn du ... , komme ich dich heute Nachmittag besuchen.»:**

a. wollen, b. wollt, c. willst, d. will

**38. Найдите слово с наиболее общим значением:**

**1. das Einzelzimmer, die Küche, das Bad, die Wohnung**

a. die Küche, b. das Bad, c. die Wohnung, d. das Einzelzimmer

**39. Выберите окончание предложения «In der Küche gibt es einen ... »**

a. mehrere Hocker, b. ein Spülbecken, c. neue Polstermöbel, d. vierflamigen Gasherд

**40. Какое высказывание не соответствует содержанию текста : ” Meine Wohnung”:**

**a. Die Wohnung liegt im vierten Stock.**

**b. Das größte Zimmer in der Wohnung ist das Wohnzimmer.**

**c. In den Festen versammelt sich die ganze Familie im Wohnzimmer.**

**d. Unsere Wohnung gefällt unserer Familie sehr.**

Ich wohne in einem neunstöckigen Haus, das am Stadtrand, etwa eine halbe Stunde Fahrt vom Zentrum liegt. Ich wohne also in einem Neubaugebiet. Ins Stadtzentrum fahre ich gewöhnlich mit der U-Bahn, aber selbstverständlich kann ich auch den Bus oder die Straßenbahn nehmen. Mit der U-Bahn geht es bloß ein bisschen schneller. Unsere Wohnung befindet sich im dritten Stock. Wir können also wählen: entweder den Aufzug zu benutzen oder die Treppe zu Fuß hinaufzugehen. Ich persönlich bevorzuge den Fahrstuhl. Unsere Familie hat eine Vierzimmerwohnung. Wir haben ein Wohnzimmer, ein Arbeitszimmer und zwei Schlafzimmer. Natürlich gibt es bei uns auch eine große Diele, eine anständige Küche, ein Bad und eine Toilette. Das Wohnzimmer ist am größten, etwa 23 Quadratmeter. Es ist sehr geräumig, sonnig und warm, weil die Fenster nach Süden gehen. Dort stehen neue Polstermöbel, in der Mitte gibt es einen Tisch und in der Ecke — einen Fernseher. Um den Tisch stehen einige Stühle. Während der Feiertage versammelt sich die ganze Familie an diesem Tisch.

In dem Zimmer, in dem ich und mein Bruder wohnen, gibt es zwei Betten, wo wir schlafen. Darüber hinaus haben wir einen CD- und DVD-Spieler und zahlreiche Filme. Unser Zimmer ist sehr gemütlich: auf dem Fußboden liegt ein bunter Teppich; an der Decke hängt eine schöne Lampe; links, an der Wand steht ein Schreibtisch; an der rechten Wand hängen einige Bilder. Vorne ist das Fenster mit Gardinen und hinten ist die Tür. In der Küche gibt es einen vierflamigen Gasherд, einen Esstisch, einen Küchenschrank, ein Spülbecken, mehrere Hocker und überhaupt alles,

was in eine Küche gehört. Wir haben alle Bequemlichkeiten wie Bodenheizung, drahtloses Internet und Klimaanlage. Von Oktober bis Mai wird bei uns ständig geheizt. Wir sind mit unserer Wohnung sehr zufrieden!

**Ключи 1: 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-d, 5-c, 6-c, 7-b, 8-d, 9-a, 10-a, 11-a, 12-a, 13-a, 14-a, 15-a, 16-**

**b, 17-d, 18-c, 19-a, 20-a, 21- b, 22-c, 23-c, 24-c, 25-b, 26-b, 27-b, 28-b, 29-c, 30-a, 31-b, 32-c, 33- b, 34-c, 35-d, 36-b, 37-c, 38, 39-d, 40-a.**

**Итоговая работа Английский язык**

## АУДИРОВАНИЕ

**В1 Вы услышите 6 высказываний.** Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1-6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А-Г. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

- A. Buying things makes the speaker really happy.
- B. The speaker likes sweets.
- C. The speaker spends large sums of money travelling over the Internet.
- D. Having fun with friends is the speaker's favourite pastime.
- E. The speaker has an impressive collection of books.
- F. The speaker dreams of going around the world.
- G. The speaker loves wearing a lot of jewellery.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

**Вы услышите телефонный разговор.** Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A1—A 7** соответствуют содержанию текста (1 - True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 - Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A1 The caller has learned about the Language Centre from the media.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 The centre offers a six-month course for students who want to go to college.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 The caller's friend is attending a US university

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 The new semester begins in two months

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A5 You don't need to come to the centre to sign up for the course

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 The centre expects convincing proof that you can afford the course

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 All official documents can be sent to the centre by fax

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**Вы услышите интервью.** В заданиях **A8—A14** обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A8 There is a growing tendency in Kenya to

- 1) look for new farm land. 2) explore new hunting areas. 3) preserve native animal habitats. A9

According to Ben, people living around the forest area

1) try to domesticate some of the wild animals. 2) do their best to stop deforestation in the area. 3) could be in danger from wild animals.

A10 According to Ben, an excommunicated animal is

1) an animal doomed to extinction. 2) an aggressive and uncontrollable animal. 3) an animal that needs people's help.

A 11 Ben claims that people living around the forest area make extra money

1) catching and selling wild animals to the zoos. 2) travelling to other regions and doing odd jobs. 3) trading wooden products.

A12 The Green Belt Movement in Kenya aims at

1) effective exploitation of natural forests. 2) replacing destroyed forests. 3) moving people out from the forest area.

A13 The interviewer is curious to know if

1) the BBC has ever shown programs about wildlife protection in Kenya. 2) all the facts about safari in Kenya presented on BBC television are true. 3) people in Kenya have ever seen any BBC wildlife programs.

A14 Visitors to safari parks in Kenya are allowed to

1) choose their own routes. 2) feed wild animals. 3) drive their own cars.

## ЧТЕНИЕ

*B2 Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-8 и текстами A-G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

**17.Cultural activities 18.Exchange programs 19.Formal means of assessments 20.Getting around the campus 21.Financial assistance 22.Special consideration 23.Identification**

**24.Essay writing**

H. For many courses in the University, the majority of your marks will be based on your written work. It is essential that you develop your skills as a writer for the different disciplines in which you study. Most departments offer advice and guidelines on how to present your written assignments. But you should be aware that the requirements may vary from one department to another.

I. There are two formal examination periods each year: first semester period beginning in June and the second period beginning in November. Additionally, individual departments may examine at other times and by various methods such as 'take-home' exams, assignments, orally, practical work and so on.

J. If you feel your performance in an examination has been adversely affected by illness or misadventure, you should talk to the course Coordinator in your department and complete the appropriate form. Each case is considered on its own merits.

K. The University has arrangements with colleges throughout the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia. The schemes are open to undergraduate and postgraduate students and allow you to complete a semester or a year of your study overseas. The results you gain are credited towards your degree at the University. This offers an exciting and challenging way of broadening your horizons as well as enriching your academic experience in a different environment and culture.

L. Youth Allowance may be available to full-time students. Reimbursement of travel costs may also be available in some cases. Postgraduate research funds are offered for full-time study towards Masters by Research

or PhD degrees. These are competitive and the closing date for applications is 31 October in the year prior to the one for which the funds are sought.

M. Your student card, obtained on completion of enrollment, is proof that you are enrolled. Please take special care of it and carry it with you when you are at the University. You may be asked to show it to staff at any time. This card is also your discount card and access card for the Students' Union as well as allowing you access to the library.

N. The University provides opportunities for a wide range of activities, from the production of films and plays, to concerts and magazines, and even art and photo exhibitions. If you have a creative idea in mind, pick up a form from ACCESS on Level 3 of the College Wandsworth Building and fill it through. All the ideas will be considered.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

**В3** Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A-F** частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами **1-7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1-7 лишняя**. **Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.**

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.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F
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**A15-A21** Прочитайте текст и выполните задания **A15-A21**. В каждом задании обведите цифру **1, 2, 3** или **4**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Harry Houdini, who died in 1927, was the entertainment phenomenon of the ragtime era. He could escape

from chains and padlocks, from ropes and canvas sacks. They put him in a strait-jacket and hung him upside down from a skyscraper and he somehow untied himself. They tied him up in a locked packing case and sank him in Liverpool docks. Minutes later he surfaced smiling. They locked him in a zinc-lined Russian prison van and he emerged leaving the doors locked and the locks undamaged. They padlocked him in a milk churn full of water and he burst free. They put him in a coffin, screwed down the lid, and buried him and... well, no, he didn't pop up like a mole, but when they dug him up more than half an hour later, he was still breathing.

Houdini would usually allow his equipment to be examined by the audience. The chains, locks and packing cases all seemed perfectly genuine, so it was tempting to conclude that he possessed superhuman powers. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes was the very paragon of analytical thinking but Conan Doyle believed that Houdini achieved his tricks through spiritualism. Indeed, he wrote to the escapologist

imploring him to use his psychic powers more profitably for the common good instead of just prostituting his talent every night at the Alhambra. However, Houdini repeatedly denounced spiritualism and disclaimed any psychic element to his act.

The alternative explanation for his feats of escapism was that Houdini could do unnatural things with his body. It is widely held that he could dislocate his shoulders to escape from strait-jackets, and that he could somehow contract his wrists in order to escape from handcuffs. His ability to spend long periods in confined spaces is cited as evidence that he could put his body into suspended animation, as Indian fakirs are supposed to do.

This is all nonsense. If you ever find yourself in a strait-jacket, it's difficult to imagine anything less helpful than a dislocated shoulder. Contracting your wrists is not only unhelpful but, frankly, impossible because the bones of your wrist are very tightly packed together and the whole structure is virtually incompressible. As for suspended animation, the trick of surviving burial and drowning relies on the fact that you can live for short periods on the air in a confined space. The air shifted by an average person in a day would occupy a cube just eight feet square. The build-up of carbon monoxide tends to pollute this supply, but, if you can relax, the air in a coffin should keep you going for half an hour or so.

In other words, there was nothing physically remarkable about Houdini except for his bravery, dexterity and fitness. His nerve was so cool that he could remain in a coffin six feet underground until they came to dig him up. His fingers were so strong that he could undo a buckle or manipulate keys through the canvas of a strait-jacket or a mail bag. He made a comprehensive study of locks and was able to conceal lock-picks about his person in a way which fooled even the doctors who examined him. When they locked him in the prison van he still had a hacksaw blade with which to saw through the joins in the metal lining and get access to the planks of the floor. As an entertainer he combined all this strength and ingenuity with a lot of trickery. His stage escapes took place behind a curtain with an orchestra playing to disguise the banging and sawing. The milk churn in which he was locked had a double lining so that, while the lid was locked onto the rim, the rim was not actually attached to the churn. Houdini merely had to stand up to get out. The mail sack he cut open at the seam and sewed up with similar thread. The bank safe from which he emerged had been secretly worked on by his mechanics for 24 hours before the performance.

All Houdini's feats are eminently explicable, although to explain them, even now, is a kind of heresy. Houdini belongs to that band of mythical supermen who, we like to believe, were capable of miracles and would still be alive today were it not for some piece of low trickery. It's said of Houdini that a punch in his belly when he wasn't prepared for it caused his burst appendix. Anatomically, it's virtually impossible that a punch could puncture your gut, but the story endures. Somehow the myth of the superman has an even greater appeal than the edifice of twenty-first century logic.

**A15** In the first paragraph, what does the writer say Houdini managed to do?

- 1) Jump upside down from a skyscraper.
- 2) Escape from a submerged box.
- 3) Break the locks of a Russian prison van.

4) Fight his way out of an empty milk churn.

**A16** The writer mentions Houdini's burial alive to illustrate the fact that

- 1) his tricks sometimes went disastrously wrong.
- 2) he was not always able to do what he claimed he could.
- 3) he was capable of extraordinary feats of survival.
- 4) he had overcome his fear of confined spaces.

**A17** The writer suggests that Conan Doyle

- 1) was less analytical about Houdini than one might have expected.
- 2) asked Houdini if he could include him in a Sherlock Holmes story.
- 3) felt that Houdini could make more money in other ways.
- 4) thought there were scientific explanations for Houdini's feats.

**A18** The writer comes to the conclusion that Houdini

- 1) had an unusual bone structure.
- 2) could make parts of his body smaller.
- 3) was able to put himself in a trance.
- 4) was not physically abnormal.

**A19** It appears that Houdini was able to escape from strait-jackets by

- 1) using hidden lock-picks.
- 2) undoing buckles from inside the material.
- 3) cutting the canvas with a hacksaw.
- 4) turning keys he had concealed.

**A20** The writer states that when Houdini escaped from the milk churn

- 1) the role of the orchestra was important.
- 2) he made use of the hacksaw to free himself.
- 3) the container had been modified beforehand.
- 4) he was in full sight of the audience.

**A21** How does the writer say people regard Houdini nowadays?

- 1) They want to hear the scientific explanations for his feats.
- 2) They prefer to believe that he had extraordinary powers.
- 3) They refuse to believe the story of how he died.
- 4) They doubt the fact that he ever really existed

## ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведенные ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4— B10.

## A Smart Boy

B4	Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown worked in the same office. Their _____ were good friends. One day Mr. Jones invited to Mr. Brown to a small party. Mr. Brown went into the other room and telephoned his wife.	WIFE
B5	When he came back Mr. Jones asked him, "Have you spoken to your wife already?" "No, she _____ there when I phoned. My small son answered the phone. I asked him, "Is your mother there?" And he said, "She is somewhere outside".	NOT BE
B6	"Why is she outside?" I asked. "S he _____ for me", he answered.	LOOK
	The Great Wall of China	
B7	The Great Wall of China runs for 6,700 kilometers from east to west of China. It is one of the __ wonders of the world.	GREAT
B8	The Great Wall _____ in order to protect the country form different aggressors.	BUILD
B9	The construction of the Wall _____ in the 6th century BC and lasted until the 16th century AD.	BEGIN
B1 O	Since then, the Great Wall of China _____ a Symbol of wisdom and bravery of the Chinese people and a monument to Chinese nation for many hundreds of years.	BECOME

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11-B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11- B16**.

<b>B11</b> Four hundred years ago books were so _____ that c	EXPENSE
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<b>B12</b> The man who had thirty books was _____ considered to have quite a library. As books were dear, rules were made for their use.	REAL
<b>B13</b> They were not to be touched with _____ hands, not to be put on the table at meal time. None was to eat fruit or cheese while reading them.	DIRT
<b>B14</b> Books were dear in _____ because every copy had to _____	PRECIOUS
<b>B15</b> _____ be written out by hand, and this was a _____ process. Monks spent their hours of leisure in copying.	LENGTH
<b>B16</b> A monastery that had a _____ book was always being _____ asked for copies.	FAME

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22-A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

### Tracy

Tracy was as excited as a child about her first trip abroad. Early in the morning, she stopped at a A22 \_\_\_\_\_ agency and reserved a suite on the Signal Deck of the Queen Elizabeth II. The next three days she spent buying clothes and luggage. On the morning of the sailing, Tracy hired a limousine to drive her to the pier. When she A23 \_\_\_\_\_ at Pier 90, where the Queen Elizabeth II was docked, it was crowded with photographers and television reporters, and for a moment Tracy was panic stricken. Then she realized they were interviewing the two men posturing at the foot of the gangplank. The members of the crew were helping the passengers with their luggage. On deck, a steward looked at Tracy's ticket and A24 \_\_\_\_\_ her to her stateroom. It was a lovely suite with a private terrace. It had been ridiculously expensive but Tracy A25 \_\_\_\_\_ it was worth it. She unpacked and then wandered along the corridor. In almost every cabin there were farewell parties going on, with laughter and champagne and conversation. She felt a sudden ache of loneliness. There was no one to see her A26 \_\_\_\_\_, no one for her to care about, and no one who cared about her. She was sailing into a completely unknown future.

Suddenly she felt the huge ship shudder as the tugs started to pull it out of the harbor, and she stood A27 \_\_\_\_\_ the passengers on the boat deck, watching the Statue of Liberty slide out of A28 \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_ , and then she went exploring.

A22 1) journey 2) trip 3) travel 4) tourist

A23 1) achieved 2) arrived 3) entered 4) reached

A24 1) set 2) came 3) headed 4) directed

A25 1) in 2) resolved 3) decided 4) assured

A26 1) determined 2) off 3) of 4) after

A27 1) among 2) along 3) between 4) besides

A28 1) glance 2) stare 3) sight 4) look



## ПИСЬМО

Обратите внимание на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём - не оцениваются.

### C1 You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Tom who writes:

... In Great Britain most young people want to become independent from their parents as soon as possible. Could you tell me what you and your friends think about not relying on your parents? Are you ready to leave your family immediately after you finish school? Is it easy to rent a house or an apartment for students in Russia? As for the latest news, I have just returned from a trip to Scotland...

Write a letter to Tom.

In your letter

- answer his questions
  - ask 3 questions about his trip to Scotland
- Write 100 - 140 words.  
Remember the rules of letter writing.

### C2 You have 40 minutes to do this task. Comment on the following statement.

Some people think that life-long friendship exists only in books and films. Others believe that it exists in real life.

What is your opinion?

Write 200-250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

## ГОВОРЕНИЕ

Вы получите карточку, на которой представлены два задания для устного ответа: тематическое монологическое высказывание, диалог с целью обмена информацией. Окончание выполнения каждого задания определяет экзаменатор.

### Задания для экзаменуемого

Student card

Task 1 (3-3,5 minutes)

Give a 2-2,5 minute talk on **a woman's choice: a family or a career**

**Remember to say:**

- The changing roles within the family
- The questions of income and career development
- The falling number of marriages and the rising number of divorces
- The responsibility of starting a family

### **Student card**

Task 2 (3-4minutes)

You and your friend are asked to organize a special event during the Arts Week for students of your university. You can choose from:

- picture exhibition
- musical
- disco
- photo competition

**You begin** the conversation with your partner.

#### **Remember to:**

- Discuss all the options
  - Be polite when agreeing / disagreeing with your friend
  - Take an active part in the conversation:
- explain the situation
- come up with ideas



*Прослушайте интервью и выполните задания А8 - А14. В заданиях А8 - А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

- A8** Eine Einladung zum Vorstellungsgespräch bedeutet, dass
- 1) Sie garantiert eingestellt werden.
  - 2) Sie für die Stelle in Frage kommen.
  - 3) nur wenige sich beworben haben.
- A9** Die Kernfrage des Vorstellungsgesprächs ist:
- 1) Warum müssen wir gerade Sie nehmen?
  - 2) Wie hoch kann die Arbeit bezahlt werden?
  - 3) Welche Erfahrungen sind erforderlich?
- A10** Es wird empfohlen, sich auf das Vorstellungsgespräch ... vorzubereiten.
- 1) vor dem Spiegel
  - 2) schriftlich
  - 3) etwa 3 Stunden
- A11** Die Vorstellungsgespräche
- 1) hängen von den Besonderheiten des Unternehmens ab.
  - 2) sind nichts anderes als Beantworten von Fragebögen.
  - 3) verlaufen meist nach einem ähnlichen Muster.
- A12** Wichtig ist über den Lebenslauf ... zu sprechen.
- 1) ausführlich
  - 2) kurz
  - 3) bildhaft
- A13** Wenn der Personalleiter über die Firma spricht,
- 1) muss man ihm die ganze Zeit sehr aufmerksam zuhören.
  - 2) kann man sich ein bisschen entspannen und Atem holen.
  - 3) muss man durch Mitdenken und Fragen sein Interesse zeigen.
- A14** Auch die Fragen des Bewerbers zeigen, ob
- 1) er für diese Stelle passt.
  - 2) er fließend reden kann.
  - 3) er gut gelaunt ist.

## **Раздел 2. Чтение**

*B2. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между тематическими рубриками А - Н и текстами 1 - 7. Каждая тематическая рубрика соответствует только одному тексту, при этом одна из них лишняя. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.*

**A. TRADITIONEN**

**B. COMPUTER**

**C. UMGANG MIT MENSCHEN**

**D. REISEN**

**E. SPORT**

**F. MUSEUM**

**G. UMWELT**

**H. THEATER**

1. Österreich ist Mitglied der Europäischen Union und des Schengen-Abkommens. Für die Einreise nach Österreich genügt bei EU-Bürgern ein amtlicher Personalausweis; bei Bürgern aus anderen Staaten ein Reisepass. Kinder müssen einen Kinderausweis haben oder im Reisepass eines Elternteils eingetragen sein. Zwischen sämtlichen Schengen-Staaten gibt es keine Grenzkontrolle.
2. Wer in der Lindenoper einen Opernabend erlebt, kann nicht nur die Aufführung genießen, sondern eines der schönsten Opernhäuser der Welt besichtigen. Friedrich II. gab dem Architekten Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorf den Auftrag zum Bau des Opernhauses. Sieben Monate vor der

Fertigstellung des Gebäudes wurde die Hofoper auf Befehl des ungeduldigen Königs mit einer Opernpremiere festlich eröffnet.

3. Obwohl unser Leben vom Wasser abhängt, benutzen wir es nämlich nicht sorgsam genug. In der Vergangenheit haben die Menschen mehr Schadstoffe ins Wasser gelangen lassen, als die Waschkraft der Natur bewältigen kann. „Schwer verdaulich sind Chemikalien, die aus Haushalten und Industrie in Seen und Flüsse gelangen. Sie schlüpfen mit dem Wasser in Pflanzen, Fische und anderes Getier und machen die Lebewesen krank.
4. Die Historische Instrumentensammlung in Tribtschen umfasst zurzeit ca. 220 Objekte. Der Privatsammler Heinrich Schumacher hat die Instrumente vorwiegend aus Schweizer Klöstern erhalten, aber auch von privaten Händlern aus dem In- und Ausland angekauft. Im Jahr 1943 hat der Luzerner Otto Dreyer den Stadtrat auf die wertvollen Stücke aufmerksam gemacht und davon überzeugt, diesen kostbaren Schatz zu kaufen und im Richard Wagner Museum auszustellen.
5. „Gute“ Computerspiele werden künftig mit einem Aufkleber versehen. Die Liste ist bereits online und soll vor allem Eltern die Entscheidung über den Kauf eines Spiels erleichtern. Die Frage, was denn nun ein gutes Spiel ist und was nicht, kann nicht immer beantwortet werden. In den Diskussionen versuchen Hersteller der Computerspiele und Pädagogen klare Kriterien auszuarbeiten.
6. Der heilige Nikolaus ist eine der beliebtesten Heiligengestalten in der Vorweihnachtszeit. Entsprechend vielfältig ist auch das Brauchtum rund um diese Figur. Nikolaus gilt als Patron der Kinder, als Helfer und Gabenbringer. Laut Tradition prüft er das Verhalten von Mädchen und Buben und verteilt seine Geschenke nach Beurteilung von Gut und Böse.
7. Konflikte und Streit gehören zum Leben. Aber wenn es kracht, geht es auch ohne Gewalt in verbaler, psychischer oder körperlicher Weise - denn konstruktives und faires Streiten kann man lernen! Jeder Mensch ist unterschiedlich und sieht die Welt auf seine individuelle Weise. Ein fairer Streiter akzeptiert die Toleranz und ein respektvoller Umgang bilden die Grundlage für ein konstruktives Auseinandersetzen und einen fairen Streit.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*В3. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1 - 6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А - С. Одна из частей в списке А - С – лишняя. Запишите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.*

**Klassische Musik ist eine liebgewonnene Pflicht**

Wenn man von dem Wettbewerb „Jugend musiziert“ hört; denkt man zuerst an ein paar Kinder und Jugendliche, die, 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Musik studieren wollen und „alte“ Musik spielen. Natürlich denkt man, dass es sich bei den Teilnehmern um Einzelfälle handelt, denn die klassische Musik ist nicht modern - so könnte man zumindest denken. Aber bei „Jugend musiziert“ geht es ganz anders zu: Die Kinder und Jugendlichen spielen Stücke jeder Epoche, denn ein modernes Stück des 20. Jahrhunderts 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

Dass es den Veranstaltern vor allem um das Miteinander geht, um die Kammermusik also, sieht man daran, dass es nur alle drei Jahre möglich ist 3 \_\_\_\_\_, jedes Jahr aber als Kammermusiker. Es geht um die 4 \_\_\_\_\_, denn „Jugend musiziert“ ist ein Laienwettbewerb und lange nicht jeder Teilnehmer wird sein Instrument 5 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Von dem Wettbewerb angespornt fangen viele Jugendliche an, sich zu einer Kammermusikgruppe zusammenzuschließen -manche nur für den Wettbewerb, andere bleiben 6\_\_\_\_\_. Ohne den Wettbewerb würde bei vielen nicht derart viel Zeit in Probenarbeit gesteckt. Der Wettbewerb gibt auch die Möglichkeit beim Zuhören auf neue Stücke neugierig zu werden.

- A. ist Vorschrift
- B. Heranbildung der Zuhörer von morgen
- C. für längere Zeit zusammen
- D. stecken viel Geld in diesen Musikwettbewerb
- E. rund um die Uhr üben
- F. zum Beruf machen
- G. als Solist aufzutreten

1	2	3	4	5	6

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания A15 - A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.*

### **Geniale Erfindung auf zwei Rädern**

Mannheim, Sommer 1817. So etwas Verrücktes hatten die Spaziergänger im Schlossgarten noch nie gesehen: Ein gut gekleideter Herr zischte an ihnen vorbei - nicht etwa im Sattel eines Pferdes, sondern auf einer Maschine! Er saß auf einer Holzstange, die, getragen von zwei Holzrädern, über den Weg holperte. Mit den Füßen stieß er sich vom Boden ab, so wie beim Gehen. "Das ist doch der Baron von Drais!", tuschelten die Fußgänger. Was sie nicht wussten: Diese Laufmaschine war der Vorläufer einer Erfindung, die bald einen grandiosen Siegeszug antreten sollte. Unter dem Namen "Fahrrad".

Heute gibt es fast eine Milliarde Räder auf der Erde. Schätzungen zufolge ist das Fahrrad sogar die am häufigsten gebaute Maschine der Welt! Das Tolle daran ist: Man braucht nur ganz wenig Kraft, um vorwärts zu kommen. Mit der Energie, wie sie zum Beispiel in einem trockenen Brötchen steckt, schafft ein Radler die Strecke von fast 15 Kilometern. Ein Fußgänger kommt damit nur drei Kilometer weit. Und ein Auto bewegt sich mit demselben Energieaufwand nicht mal 200 Meter vorwärts. Kein Wunder also, dass das Fahrrad so erfolgreich ist.

Dabei hatte es Drais Erfindung anfangs schwer. Zwar waren viele Menschen von seiner so genannten Draisine begeistert. Aber in Städten wie Mannheim, London oder Mailand wurde sie von der Polizei schon bald verboten. Viele Laufräder führen nämlich ohne Bremsen durch die Gegend... Nach Drais haben andere Menschen seine Idee weiterentwickelt. 1861 wurden die Pedale zum Treten erfunden. Ein englischer Tierarzt, der viel mit Tiergedärmen arbeitete, erfand 1888 den Gummischlauch, der um den Reifen gebunden wurde. Und so wurde das Radfahren schließlich richtig bequem.

Um das Jahr 1900 sahen die Fahrräder im Prinzip bereits so aus wie unsere Räder heute: Vor allem hatten die Ingenieure bis dahin dafür gesorgt, dass die Fahrräder niedriger wurden. Seither sind ständig neue Variationen hinzugekommen: zum Beispiel das Liegerad, auf dem man in Rückenlage in die Pedale tritt.

Nun bleibt aber die Frage: Warum fällt das Rad beim Fahren nicht um? Weil der Radfahrer die Balance hält, logisch. Aber der eigentliche Trick ist: Selbst wenn wir glauben, genau geradeaus zu steuern, bewegen wir uns in winzigen Schlangenlinien fort. Links, rechts, links, rechts, ohne es zu merken. Jede dieser Mini-Kurven verhindert das Umkippen. Ihr könnt es ausprobieren, indem ihr ganz langsam fahrt. Dann merkt ihr, dass ihr Kurven machen müsst, um nicht umzufallen.

**A15** Die Spaziergänger im Mannheimer Schlossgarten wunderten sich über einen Herrn, der ...

- 1) auf einem schönen Pferd ritt .
- 2) in einer merkwürdigen Holzkutsche fuhr.
- 3) auf einer Stange mit Holzrädern fuhr.

4) sich beim Gehen auf Holzkrücken stützte.

**A16** I Der technische Vorteil des Fahrrads besteht darin, dass ...

- 1) es keine Gefahr für die Fußgänger darstellt.
- 2) man es überall herstellen kann.
- 3) es sich ohne Treibstoff in Bewegung setzt.
- 4) man mit wenig Kraft weit kommen kann.

**A17** Baron von Drais erfand ...

- 1) das Laufrad.
- 2) das Dreirad.
- 3) die Pedale.
- 4) das Damenrad.

**A18** Die Erfindung des Barons wurde bald von der Polizei verboten, weil sie ...

- 1) keine Klingel hatte.
- 2) keine Bremsen hatte.
- 3) kein Lenkrad hatte.
- 4) keinen Sattel hatte.

**A19** Von einem englischen Tierarzt stammt die Idee, die Räder ...

- 1) mit Eisen zu beschlagen.
- 2) mit Holz zu verkleiden.
- 3) mit Gummischläuchen zu überziehen.
- 4) aus Kunststoff anzufertigen.

**A20** Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts wurden die Fahrräder...

- 1) erfunden.
- 2) tiefer konstruiert.
- 3) länger konstruiert.
- 4) vergessen.

**A21** I Beim Fahren fällt das Fahrrad nicht um, weil ...

- 1) der Fahrer unbeweglich bleibt.
- 2) die Räder sich drehen.
- 3) die Räder sich in Kurven bewegen.
- 4) der Fahrer ständig in die Pedale tritt.

### **Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4 - B10**, так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4 - B10**.*

#### **Digitale Grüße aus Berlin**

**B4**

Berlin-Touristen können seit kurzem ihre Ansichtskarten ganz nach \_\_\_\_\_ eigenen Geschmack basteln. (DER)

**B5**

An so genannten Cosmocard-Automaten \_\_\_\_\_ in 90 Sekunden eine individuelle Fotopostkarte, (ENTSTEHEN)

**B6**

die ein Lichtbild mit selbst ausgewählten Berliner \_\_\_\_\_ und Grußtext enthält. (MOTIV)

B7

Die fast zwei Meter hohen Automaten befinden sich im Südflügel des Brandenburger \_\_\_\_\_, im Europa-Center und am Fernsehturm. (TOR)

B8

Eine solche selbst gebastelte Karte \_\_\_\_\_ drei Euro. (KOSTEN)

B9

Wenn Sie etwas \_\_\_\_\_ darüber erfahren wollen, können Sie sich im Internet informieren: [www.berlin-tourist-information.de](http://www.berlin-tourist-information.de). (VIEL)

B10

Solche Postkarten werden immer populärer: schon Tausende Berliner Gäste haben ihren Freunden und \_\_\_\_\_ einen digitalen Gruß aus dem Fotoautomaten geschickt. (VERWANDTE)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в скобках, обозначенных номерами B11 – B16, так чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

(SEIN)

B11

Wer immer genau wüsste, wie das Wetter wird, \_\_\_\_\_ ein Hellseher.

B12

Selbst Wetterwissenschaftler können mit modernsten \_\_\_\_\_ das Wetter nur ungefähr voraussagen. (GERÄT)

B13

Für viele Menschen ist die Wettervorhersage wichtig. Deshalb gibt es überall Wetterstationen, wo man die Lufttemperatur, die Luftfeuchtigkeit und den Luftdruck \_\_\_\_\_ . (MESSEN)

B14

Auch die Windstärke und die Windrichtung werden gemessen. Wettersatelliten und \_\_\_\_\_ funken weitere Messdaten zur Erde. (WETTERBALLON)

B15

Alle Messungen werden an das Wetteramt weitergegeben. Dort werten Wissenschaftler die Messergebnisse mithilfe von \_\_\_\_\_ aus. (COMPUTER)

B16

Die Angaben \_\_\_\_\_ man in die Wetterkarte. (ÜBERTRAGEN)

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22 – A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22 – A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

### **Modeschule**

Wem steht eigentlich Grau? Grau gilt als die klassische Businessfarbe, die nie aus der Mode A22 graue A23 und in der man immer korrekt angezogen ist. Ob sie darin dennoch aussehen wie eine, hängt stark von ihrem Hautton ab: Ideal passt Grau zu Sommer- und Wintertypen. Sommertypen A24 \_\_\_\_\_ man an ihrer kühlen, leicht blau schimmernden Gesichtsfarbe und blonden bis dunkelbraunen A25\_



\_\_\_\_\_, immer mit aschfarbenem Unterton. Sie sollten Grau am A26\_\_\_\_\_ zu pastelligen Tönen tragen. Wie bei Schneewittchen kontrastieren beim Wintertyp schwarze Haare mit heller fast durchsichtiger A27 \_\_\_\_. Wintertypen können Grau mit knalligen Farben oder auch Dunkelblau und Schwarz kombinieren. Übrigens: Bei einem Auftritt vor vielen Menschen ist ein graues Outfit weniger überzeugend als bei einem Gespräch unter vier A28\_\_\_\_\_ – da unterstreicht Grau die Seriosität.

A22

- 1) geht 2) kommt 3) verlässt 4) bleibt A23
- 1) Jahreszeit 2) Blume 3) Katze 4) Maus A24
- 1) erkennt 2) erfährt 3) weiß 4) bekommt A25
- 1) Haaren 2) Augen 3) Wimpern 4) Frisuren A26
- 1) ehesten 2) mindesten 3) besten 4) wenigsten A27
- 1) Farbe 2) Kleidung 3) Haare 4) Haut A28
- 1) Personen 2) Augen 3) Menschen 4) Köpfen

#### Раздел 4. Письмо

Обратите внимание на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём - не оцениваются.

Sie haben 20 Minuten, um diese Aufgabe zu machen.  
Sie haben eben einen Brief von Ihrem deutschen Freund **Florian** bekommen, in dem er über seinen Lieblingsfußballspieler Michael Ballack schreibt. Sie lesen:

*Gestern habe ich das Fußballspiel Bayern - Schalke LIVE gesehen! Das war absolute Spitze! Besonders der Ballack, der Mittelfelder von Bayern: er war überhaupt nicht zu halten und schoss zwei Tore!!! Er ist übrigens mein Lieblingssportler. Bist du eigentlich ein Sportfan? Schreib mir über deinen Lieblingssportler...\_\_\_\_\_*

Nun möchten Sie Florian über Ihren Lieblingssportler oder Ihre Lieblingssportlerin erzählen. Schreiben Sie einen Brief, in dem Sie:

- über Ihren Lieblingssportler/ Ihre Lieblingssportlerin schreiben;
- **3 Fragen** zu seiner Freizeitgestaltung formulieren

Der Brief soll **100 - 140 Wörter** enthalten. Beachten Sie die üblichen Regeln für Briefformeln.  
Sie haben 40 Minuten, um diese Aufgabe zu machen. Kommentieren Sie die folgende Aussage.

***Die Jugend von heute hat größere Chancen und Freiheiten als früher, aber auch mehr Probleme.***

Nehmen Sie Stellung zu diesem Problem und schreiben Sie einen Kommentar. Sie können sich an folgenden Plan halten:

- Einleitung - erklären Sie das Problem in allgemeinen Zügen; Ihre persönliche Stellungnahme zum Problem; erläutern Sie Ihre Meinung;
- nennen Sie Gegenargumente und erklären Sie, warum Sie mit diesen nicht einverstanden sind;
- Schlussfolgerungen: Formulieren Sie ein abschließendes Urteil.

Der Umfang Ihres Textes: **200 - 250 Wörter.**

#### Раздел 5. Говорение

**Вы получите карточку, на которой представлены два задания для устного ответа:**

**тематическое монологическое высказывание, диалог с целью обмена оценочной информацией. Окончание выполнения каждого задания определяет экзаменатор.**

**Задания для экзаменуемого**

**Aufgabe 1 (3 - 3.5 Minuten)**

Sprechen Sie über das Thema: «**Mein Zuhause**».

Gehen Sie auf die folgenden Punkte ein:

- Wo wohnen Sie?
- Haben Sie Ihr eigenes Zimmer?
- Wie ist Ihr Zimmer eingerichtet?
- Sind Sie mit Ihrem Zimmer zufrieden?
- Was brauchen Sie noch für Ihr Zimmer? Was würden Sie in Ihrem Zimmer anders machen?

Sie sollen ca. **1.5 - 2 Minuten** sprechen. Sie können unterbrochen werden und Ihnen werden einige zusätzliche Fragen gestellt.

**Aufgabe 2 (3 - 4 Minuten)**

Sprechen Sie mit Ihrem Freund / Ihrer Freundin über die Rolle des **Computers** heutzutage.

Besprechen Sie 3 Varianten und wählen Sie eine:

- Ohne Computer ist es unmöglich heutzutage zu leben.
- Der Computer nimmt die ganze Freizeit weg.
- Computer verursachen viele Krankheiten.

Ergreifen Sie die Initiative im Gespräch. Machen Sie Vorschläge und begründen Sie diese.

Reagieren Sie auf die Argumente und Meinungen Ihres Gesprächspartners. Versuchen Sie eine gemeinsame Lösung zu finden.

Die Lehrerin / der Lehrer wird die Rolle Ihrer Gesprächspartnerin / Ihres Gesprächspartners übernehmen.

Gebrauchen Sie entsprechend der Situation die Du-Form.

**Карточка экзаменатора-собеседника**

C3. Lassen Sie den Studierenden 1,5 - 2 Minuten sprechen. Stellen Sie ihm Fragen, die er in seinem Monolog nicht erfasst hat:

- Wo wohnen Sie?
- Haben Sie Ihr eigenes Zimmer?
- Wie ist Ihr Zimmer eingerichtet?
- Sind Sie mit Ihrem Zimmer zufrieden?
- Was brauchen Sie noch für Ihr Zimmer? Was würden Sie in Ihrem Zimmer anders machen?

C4. Stellen Sie jedem Studenten zwei folgende Fragen:

1. Von welcher Wohnung träumen Sie?
2. Wo möchten Sie gerne wohnen: In einem Einfamilienhaus oder in einer Wohnung?

Nehmen Sie an der Diskussion aktiv teil. Reagieren Sie schnell auf die Vorschläge, Meinungen, Argumente der/des Geprüften, vergessen Sie aber nicht, dass sie/er die aktive Rolle in der Diskussion behalten soll. Machen Sie Gegenvorschläge, führen Sie Ihre Argumente an, stellen Sie Fragen.

Ihre Rolle	Ihr Vorschlag und Ihre Argumente
Sie sind die Freundin / der Freund und haben einen Computer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mit dem PC kann man auch nicht nur Hausaufgaben machen, sondern im Internet nötige Informationen finden, Briefe mailen und chatten. Den PC gebraucht man in allen Lebenslagen.</li> <li>- Man soll aber kein Computerfreak sein, sondern sich kontrollieren, die Zeit am Computer begrenzen und Zeit für andere Beschäftigungen lassen.</li> <li>- Man soll auf seine Gesundheit achten, mehrere Pausen machen, wenn man lange am PC arbeitet, und eine spezielle Brille benutzt.</li> </ul>

Einige Klischees zur Einleitung von Fragen und Argumenten:

*Was meinst du?*

*Warum meinst du das so?*

*Bist du sicher?*

*Meinst du, das geht wirklich?*

*Ich würde...(etwas anderes vorschlagen) Meiner Meinung nach...*

*Ehrlich gesagt...*

## Французский язык

### Раздел 1. Аудирование

**B1 Вы услышите 6 высказываний.** Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1-6 и утверждениями, данными в списке A-G. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

- A.** Je cours et je fais de la gym pour être en bonne forme.
- B** Moi, le sport, j'adore ... devant la télé.
- C.** Je fais un peu de tennis avec quelques copains de mon âge.
- D.** Le sport est une bonne détente.
- E.** J'aime jouer au foot.
- F.** Le sport, c'est ... c'est toujours les 99isqué99d.
- G.** Pour moi, le sport, c'est le plaisir..

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждения dans e						

**Вы услышите разговор между двумя подругами.** Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A1—A 7** соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – vrai), какие не соответствуют (2 — faux) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основа 99is текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – pas d'informations). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

**A1.** Les amis proposent à Marcelle de faire la randonnée.

1)	Vrai	2)	Faux	3)	pas
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					d'informations
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**A2.** Les randonnées font maigrir et conserver la ligne pour longtemps.

1)	Vrai	2)	Faux	3)	pas d'informations
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**A3.** La randonnée coûte cher, il faut avoir un équipement 100isqué100.

1)	Vrai	2)	Faux	3)	pas d'informations
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**A4.** On peut 100isqué100di soi-même les circuits, sortir avec ou sans bagages, avec ou sans accompagnateur.

1)	Vrai	2)	Faux	3)	pas d'informations
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**A5.** Les gîtes et les 100isqué100d d'hôtes sont très chers.

1)	Vrai	2)	Faux	3)	pas d'informations
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**A6.** La randonnée dans les Landes est formidable: on peut aller à la plage et visiter le vignoble.

1)	Vrai	2)	Faux	3)	pas d'informations
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**A7.** Agnès part avec Marcelle.

1)	Vrai	2)	Faux	3)	pas d'informations
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**Вы услышите беседу социолога, педагога, издателя и школьницы о СМИ. В заданиях А8—А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.**

**A8.** Le 100isqué100dia va profondément transformer

1)	la façon de vivre
2)	la façon de comprendre
3)	la façon d apprendre

**A9.** Les multimédias mettent à la disposition des gens

1)	le texte, les images, le son et le mouvement
2)	les jeux video
3)	les nouveaux systèmes

**A10.** Selon le professeur, on s'occupe peu

1)	Des programmes éducatifs
2)	Des programmes d'évaluation
3)	Des programmes scolaires

**A11.** D'après l'éditeur, l'ordinateur pourra remplacer

1)	la communication humaine
2)	les loisirs
3)	l'école et les enseignants

**A12.** Quant à la lycéenne, elle n'aimerait pas travailler seule à la maison, donc elle partage l'opinion

1)	du professeur
2)	de l'éditeur
3)	de la sociologue

**A13.** La sociologue approuve qu'il y a un 101isqué

1)	d'ennui
2)	d'isolement
3)	de dépression nerveuse

**A14.** Les gens qui bénéficient réellement des multimédias, ce sont

1)	Des handicapés et ceux qui veulent apprendre seuls
2)	des jeunes et ceux qui veulent jouer aux jeux vidéo
3)	des parents qui veulent se reposer en laissant leurs enfants devant l'ordinateur

## Раздел 2. Чтение

**B2** Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-8 и текстами A-G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.

25. **Culture** 26. **Faits divers** 27. **Mass-médias** 28. **Politique** 29. **Sport** 30. **Météo**  
 31. **Petites annonces**  
 32. **Environnement**

**A. Faiblement pluvieux sur l'est.** Une perturbation peu active traverse pays, gagnant l'est dès la fin de matinée. Sur l'ouest, les nuages resteront nombreux avec averses. Le vent soufflera à 60 km/h par rafales. Les températures avoisineront 9 – 12 degrés.

**B. L'info à chaud, en direct et en priorité sur Europe 1.** Servie toute fraîche, par des journalistes réactifs. Du direct et des interviews, en majorité. Des grands reporters qui connaissent leur métier. L'info est racontée, expliquée et commentée. Voilà ce qui fait sa différence, sa marque de fabrique.

**C. 300 policiers se sont déployés samedi 18 mai à Mulhouse.** En tout, plus de 300 hommes. Un phénomène est devenu quasi rituel au fil des semaines. Depuis le 8 octobre, le jour de l'élection de Miss France à Mulhouse, les bandes du quartier débarquaient à la terminus des bus. Les deux bandes avaient transformé le centre-ville en arène.

**D. Londres fête le compositeur John Adams,** qui est le compositeur américain vivant probablement le plus joué. Mais sa musique subit censures. Ce fut le cas après la mort de la princesse Diane et, après le 11 septembre 2001. Les

organisateur ont pensé que le titre de sa pièce fanfare pour orchestre pouvait donner lieu à des associations d'idées d'un goût douteux.

**H. Le Conseil constitutionnel vient de censurer trois textes importants.** Cet organisme est une grande institution de la République et il ne s'agit pas de remettre en cause son existence. Mais personne ne peut nier que sa composition est très politique.

**I. Le Cendrillon de la Coupe de France** est désormais l'équipage de l'US montagnarde, qui a battu (4-2) la Roche-sur-Yon (National). Ce club a déjà accédé aux huitièmes de finale de la Coupe de France. L'US montagnarde joue désormais en division d'honneur, soit un échelon plus bas. Jamais dans l'histoire de la coupe de France un club de sixième niveau national ne s'était retrouvé parmi les seize dernières équipes encore en lice.

**G. La Conférence des enfants de la Méditerranée sur l'environnement** s'est déroulée dans la banlieue de Tunis avec thème «L'avenir de la Méditerranée entre les mains des enfants». Qualifiée d'historique, elle a réuni des délégations de 17 pays

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

**B3** Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами А-Г. Одна из частей в списке А-Г лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Aujourd'hui, les forêts couvrent 30 % de la surface de la terre, un peu plus de la moitié est constituée de forêts tempérées et le reste sont des forêts tropicales. Mais, chaque année, une surface de forêt égale au tiers de la France disparaît.

En effet, presque toutes les forêts dans le monde portent la marque de l'homme; **1** \_\_\_\_\_, en Scandinavie, en Pologne et à Madagascar.

Au plan écologique, les forêts, nous le savons, jouent un rôle très important puisqu'elles prennent le gaz carbonique de l'air et **2** \_\_\_\_\_.

Au plan économique, les forêts sont de plus en plus exploitées car l'augmentation de la population mondiale provoque une augmentation des besoins en bois, **3** \_\_\_\_\_, dans les pays en développement. Cependant, ce sont les pays développés **4** \_\_\_\_\_.

La destruction des forêts tropicales est un grave problème **5** \_\_\_\_\_. Et en Europe, la surface des forêts augmente de 1 % par an, mais on constate une diminution du nombre des espèces et elles sont atteintes par la pollution **6** \_\_\_\_\_.

Des associations écologiques essaient d'informer les gens sur ces problèmes mais, malheureusement, ce qu'elles font est encore très insuffisant pour empêcher la destruction des forêts.

<b>A.</b>	Qu'elles rejettent de l'oxygène
<b>B.</b>	souvent pour cuire les aliments
<b>C.</b>	quelques forêts seulement n'ont pas encore été touchées par celui-ci
<b>D.</b>	qui empêche la destruction des forêts.
<b>E.</b>	qui consomment 85 % du bois dans le monde.
<b>F.</b>	qui abîme les feuilles des arbres
<b>G.</b>	car elle entraîne la sécheresse

1	2	3	4	5	6

**A15-A21** *Прочитайте текст и выполните задания A15-A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.*

Je n'ai pas de personnalité

Grâce à mes années d'école primaire, j'obtenais des résultats honorables en calcul et en orthographe; d'autre part ma passion des mots m'avait permis de rapides progrès en anglais, et, avec l'aide du savant Bigot, quelques succès en version latine. En thème j'étais parfaitement nul: pourtant, j'apprenais par coeur mes leçons de grammaire, et j'avais la tête farcie de règles et d'exemples, mais je n'en comprenais pas l'usage, et je croyais en toute bonne foi qu'il était suffisant d'être capable de les réciter. Pour traduire une phrase, je cherchais les mots latins dans mon dictionnaire et je les alignais à la place des mots français: c'est pourquoi notre prof prétendait que j'étais un remarquable fabricant des barbarismes, alors que je ne savais même pas ce que c'était.

D'autre part, l'histoire ne m'intéressait plus: ces rois qui n'avaient que des prénoms, qui étaient tous parents et qui se faisaient la guerre, je n'arrivais pas, malgré leur numérotage, à les distinguer les uns des autres. D'ailleurs tous ces gens-là étaient morts depuis longtemps, ils ne pouvaient plus rien me donner ni me prendre: l'histoire ne parlait jamais que du passé.

La géographie m'amusait par moments, parce qu'on y rencontrait des personnages bien sympathiques: Marco Polo, Christophe Colombe et la Perouse, cuit à la broche par les cannibales dans son costume d'amiral. Mais les péninsules, les caps, les affluents étaient vraiment trop nombreux pour moi.

C'est pourquoi, tandis que le fragile Oliva en sixième B, portait très haut la bannière de l'école de la rue de Lodi, je ne fis grand-chose pour la gloire du chemin des Chartreux. Par malheur il y avait dans ma classe Picot et Gilles, deux anormaux qui se disputaient toutes les premières places. Lorsque Picot n'était classé que le second, il en perdait l'usage de la parole pendant plusieurs jours.

Mon père qui avait espéré une année triomphale fut déçu par la médiocrité de ma moyenne générale et me fit des remontrances.

D'après Marcel Pagnol "Le temps des secrets"

**A15** Le héros de cet extrait était fort en ...

1)	grammaire.
2)	histoire.
3)	géographie.
4)	anglais.

**A16** Il adorait apprendre ...

1)	les noms géographiques
2)	les mots anglais et latins
3)	le numérotage des rois français

4)	les règles de grammaire
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**A17** Le prof prétendait que cet élève fabriquait les barbarismes parce qu'il ...

1)	apprenait les règles de grammaire par coeur
2)	n'était capable que de les réciter
3)	cherchait les mots latins dans le dictionnaire pour traduire une phrase
4)	alignait les mots latins à la place des mots français

**A18** Le problème psychologique de ce garçon est ...

1)	la passion des mots
2)	les difficultés de mémorisation
3)	l'absence de personnalité
4)	l'absence d'amis

**A19** Le héros du texte était nul en ...

1)	orthographe.
2)	thème latin.
3)	version latine.
4)	calcul.

**A20** Que signifie l'expression "porter haut la bannière de l'école"?

1)	glorifier l'école
2)	trahir l'école
3)	Faire citer l'école
4)	Faire du tort à l'école

**A21** Quelle phrase **ne**correspond **pas** au contenu du texte? Le père de cet élève ...)

1)	espérait la gloire de son fils
2)	n'espérait rien de bon
3)	était déçu par ses résultats
4)	lui a fait des remontrances

### Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведенные ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4—B10**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B4— B10.

REVELATION



B4	A peu de temps de là, un événement s'est accompli qui fait époque dans ma vie. J'ai assisté à la représentation d'une pièce de théâtre...Enfin, nous sommes _____.	ARRIVER
B5	L'ouvreuse nous a introduits dans une loge _____	TOUT
B6	d'où _____ les sons inharmonieux	PARTIR
B7	des que les musiciens _____	ACCORDER
B8	La solennité des trois coups frappés sur la scène et suivis d'un profond silence m' _____ beaucoup ému.	AVOIR
B9	Le lever du rideau a _____ pour moi le passage d'un monde à un autre.	ETRE
BO	Et dans quel monde splendide j' _____ !	ENTRER

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B11-B16**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B11- B16**.

#### **La publicité, miroir de nos rêves**

<b>B11</b> Pour faire vendre la publicité a toujours utilisé trois moyens: informer, séduire et faire rêver. Sur ces trois _____, elle a change	POINT
<b>B12</b> Aujourd'hui, elle apporte des informations plus - _____	OBJECTIF
<b>B13</b> et plus _____ que dans le passé. Elle nous séduit plus par l'humour et la beauté des images que par le sérieux. Et enfin, elle ne nous fait pas rêver de la même manière parce que nos rêves ont changé.	PRECIS
<b>B14</b> Les publicités d'aujourd'hui ne parlent pas seulement du produit. Elles ne disent pas seulement: «cette voiture est la plus belle, la moins chère, la _____»,	BON
<b>B15</b> mais aussi: «avec cette voiture, vous serez heureux, équilibré, _____, etc.»	INTELLIGENT
<b>B16</b> Les hommes et les femmes d'aujourd'hui ne rêvent plus _____ grands changements. Ils ont envie de supprimer les différences entre l'homme et la femme. Ils ont envie de réussir.	DE

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22-A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

## Bretagne

La Bretagne est une région qui a changé de visage en trente ans. Bien sûr, elle a **A22**\_\_\_ ses monuments (calvaires, menhirs) qu'on peut voir sur toutes les cartes **A23**\_. Les touristes **A24**\_\_\_\_\_ toujours cette région pour ses plages et ses petits ports typiques où on peut faire de la voile. Mais l'image que donne la région a **A25**\_\_\_\_\_. Ainsi la pêche, qui était une activité traditionnelle, est en crise. L'agriculture, que les Bretons ont **A26**\_\_\_\_\_ développer, est devenue la première de France **A27**\_\_ la production. Autour de Brest et de Rennes, capitale **A28**\_\_\_\_\_ la région, on trouve des industries modernes. Et la langue bretonne qu'on étudie maintenant à l'école est de moins en moins parlée par les Bretons.

### A22

- |          |             |          |               |
|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. Alors | 2. Toujours | 3. Aussi | 4. Sans cesse |
|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|

### A23

- |            |              |              |             |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Postées | 2. Postiches | 3. Possibles | 4. Postales |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|

### A24

- |               |             |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Apprécient | 2. Estiment | 3. Apprennent | 4. Évaluent |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|

### A25

- |            |            |           |            |
|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Échangé | 2. Vieilli | 3. Changé | 4. rajeuni |
|------------|------------|-----------|------------|

### A26

- |       |        |          |             |
|-------|--------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Su | 2. Osé | 3. Voulu | 4. Prétendu |
|-------|--------|----------|-------------|

### A27

- |          |         |         |         |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Entre | 2. Pour | 3. Dans | 4. Avec |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|

### A28

- |       |       |      |         |
|-------|-------|------|---------|
| 1. De | 2. En | 3. À | 4. Dans |
|-------|-------|------|---------|

## Раздел 4. Письмо

Необходимо соблюдение указанного объема текста. Тексты недостаточного объема, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объем - не оцениваются.

**C1** Pendant les vacances vous avez rencontré une nouvelle amie française. Ecrivez-lui une lettre. Racontez-lui la rentrée. Parlez-lui de votre classe, de votre école. Posez-lui des questions sur ce qu'il /elle devient. Votre amie Danielle Morelle habite à Maréchaux, au n° 9 de la Rue de la Comtesse. Son code postal est 25640. **(En 100 – 140 mots)**

**C2** Peu de personnes choisissent librement le lieu où elles vivent.

Si vous pouviez choisir où vivre, en ville ou à la campagne, qu'est-ce que vous préféreriez ? Argumentez votre réponse en présentant les «pour» et les «contre» de votre choix .

Ecrivez la réponse en argumentant votre point de vue. Suivez le plan:

- 1. Introduction:** poser le problème
- 2. Développement:** exposer et défendre une opinion, argumenter (arguments «pour», arguments «contre»), donner des exemples.
- 3. Conclusion**  
**(En 200 – 250 mots)**

## Раздел 5. Говорение

Вы получите карточку, на которой представлены два задания для устного ответа: тематическое монологическое высказывание, диалог с целью обмена оценочной информацией. Окончание выполнения каждого задания определяет экзаменатор.

### Задания для экзаменуемого C3

Préparez un exposé pour 2 – 3 minutes sur votre ville natale. Dites ce que vous aimez/ n'aimez pas dans votre ville, expliquez pourquoi. Décrivez les endroits ou les monuments qui vous tentent plus que les autres. N'oubliez pas de dire

- où se trouve votre ville;
- comment sont ses rues;
- ce qu'il y a d'intéressant à voir;
- quels grands hommes ou personnages illustres y ont habité;
- ce que vous aimeriez montrer dans votre ville à un/une ami(e) français(e).

Le professeur vous donnera la possibilité de terminer votre exposé. Après il vous posera quelques questions.

### C4

Vous voulez aller au cinéma avec votre ami/ami(e). On projette au cinéma trois films, donc vous avez trois possibilités:

- un drame;
- une comédie;
- un thriller.

Un des examinateurs va jouer le rôle de votre ami/ami(e). Demandez-lui son opinion. C'est vous qui commencez la discussion. N'oubliez pas de discuter toutes les possibilités, soyez actif/ve et poli/e au cours de la discussion.