

**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

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**АДАптированная программа специалитета**

**Экономико-правовое обеспечение экономической безопасности**

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(наименование образовательной программы)

**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ,  
реализуемой без применения электронного (онлайн) курса**  
для обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и обучающихся инвалидов

**Б1.О.04 Иностранный язык**

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(код и наименование дисциплины)

**38.05.01 Экономическая безопасность**

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(код, наименование направления подготовки /специальности)

**Очная, заочная**

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(форма (формы) обучения)

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## 1. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине, соотнесённых с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы

### 1.1. Осваиваемые компетенции

Дисциплина Б1.О.04 «Иностранный язык» обеспечивает овладение следующими компетенциями:

Код компетенции	Наименование компетенции	Код компонента компетенции	Наименование компонента компетенции
УК ОС-4	Способность осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном и иностранном(ых) языках	УК ОС 4.1.	Способность осуществлять коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном и иностранном языках в различных сферах экономической и внешнеэкономической деятельности
		УК ОС 4.2.	Способность использовать устную и письменную коммуникацию иностранном языках в профессиональной деятельности

### 1.2. Результаты обучения

В результате освоения дисциплины у студентов должны быть сформированы:

Код этапа освоения компетенции	Результаты обучения
УК ОС 4.1.	<b>на уровне знаний:</b> -общие методы и правила логики и стилистики при формулировании своей устной и письменной речи на русском и иностранном языках
	<b>на уровне умений:</b> -иноязычная коммуникация в основных видах речевой деятельности (говорении, аудировании, чтении и письме); -иноязычное общение в разговорно-бытовой и профессиональной сфере
	<b>на уровне навыков:</b> -осуществление коммуникации на государственном языке с соблюдением норм профессиональной речи специалиста по экономической и внешнеэкономической деятельности
УК ОС 4.2.	<b>на уровне знаний:</b> -ролевые характеристики и правила коммуникативного поведения в жанрах деловой беседы, спора, полемики, дискуссии, делового совещания, переговоров, телефонного общения
	<b>на уровне умений:</b> - составление документов с соблюдением правил деловой переписки и правил иностранного языка; -самостоятельная работа с профессионально ориентированной

литературой с целью получения необходимой информации
<b>на уровне навыков:</b>
- осуществление переписки по проблемам профессиональной деятельности на иностранном языке с соблюдением норм делового этикета;
-навык самостоятельной работы в освоении иностранного языка и реализации творческого потенциала в процессе языковой подготовки

## 2. Объем и место дисциплины в структуре ОП ВО

Учебная дисциплина Б1.О.04 «Иностранный язык» относится к блоку обязательной части дисциплин. В соответствии с учебным планом, по очной форме обучения дисциплина осваивается на 1 курсе в 1 и 2 семестрах, общая трудоемкость 180 часа (5 ЗЕТ)

Для освоения дисциплины Б1.О.04 «Иностранный язык» обучающиеся используют знания, умения, навыки, способы деятельности и установки, сформированные в ходе изучения учебного предмета основной образовательной программы среднего общего образования «Иностранный язык».

Знания, полученные студентами в ходе изучения дисциплины Б1.О.04 «Иностранный язык» могут быть полезны при изучении такой дисциплины как «Иностранный язык в сфере экономической безопасности».

По очной форме обучения количество академических часов, выделенных на контактную работу с преподавателем (по видам учебных занятий) — 96 а. ч. практических занятий, на самостоятельную работу – 76 а. ч., контроль – 8 а. ч.

Форма промежуточной аттестации в соответствии с учебным планом:

1 семестр – зачет;

2 семестр – зачет с оценкой.

По заочной форме обучения: практические занятия – 20 а. ч., самостоятельная работа – 152 а. ч., контроль – 8 а. ч.;

Форма промежуточной аттестации в соответствии с учебным планом:

Курс 1 Сессия 2 – зачет;

Курс 1 Сессия 3– зачет с оценкой.

## 3.Содержание и структура дисциплины

### 3.1. Структура дисциплины

Очная форма обучения

№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)	Объем дисциплины, час.					Форма текущего контроля успеваемости *, промежуточной аттестации*	
		Всего	Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем по видам учебных занятий					СР
			Л	ЛР	ПЗ/ЭО, ДОТ	КСР		
<b>1 семестр</b>								
Раздел 1	Communicative Means of Self-Presentation and Career Development	34			24	10	О, ДЗ	

Раздел2	Obtaining Success and Overcoming Barriers in Different Areas of Business and Professional Communication	34			24		10	О, ДЗ, Э
	Промежуточная аттестация	4						Зачет
	Итого за 1 семестр	72			48		20	
<b>2 семестр</b>								
Раздел3	Building Relations within the Organisation and in the Market Environment	52			24		28	О, ДЗ
Раздел4	Facing Challenges in Business and Professional Communication	52			24		28	О, ДЗ, Э
	Промежуточная аттестация	4						Зачет с оценкой
	Итого за 2 семестр	108			48		56	
	<b>Всего:</b>	180			96		76	

Примечание:

Формы текущего контроля успеваемости: опрос (О), проверка практического домашнего задания (ДЗ), контрольная работа (КР), эссе (Э).

Форма промежуточной аттестации зачет, зачет с оценкой.

Заочная форма обучения

№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)	Объем дисциплины, час.					Форма текущего контроля успеваемости *, промежуточной аттестации*	
		Всего	Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем по видам учебных занятий					
			Л	ЛР	ПЗ/ЭО, ДОТ	КСР		
<b>Установочная сессия</b>								
Раздел 1	Communicative Means of Self-Presentation and Career Development	5			2		3	О, ДЗ
Раздел 2	Obtaining Success and Overcoming Barriers in Different Areas of Business and Professional Communication	5			2		3	О, ДЗ, Э
	Итого:	10			4		6	
<b>Зимняя сессия</b>								
Раздел 3	Building Relations within the Organisation and in the Market Environment	58			6		52	О, ДЗ

Промежуточная аттестация		4					Зачет
Итого:		62			6		52
<b>Летняя сессия</b>							
Раздел 4	Facing Challenges in Business and Professional Communication	104			10		94
Промежуточная аттестация		4					Зачет с оценкой
Итого:		108			10		94
<b>Всего:</b>		180			20		152

Примечание:

Формы текущего контроля успеваемости: опрос (О), проверка практического домашнего задания (ДЗ), контрольная работа (КР), эссе (Э).

Форма промежуточной аттестации зачет, зачет с оценкой

Самостоятельная работа (СР) по изучению дисциплины осуществляется с применением ДОТ. Доступ кДОТ 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

#### Раздел 1 Communicative Means of Self-Presentation and Career Development

Лексические и тематические компоненты: будущая профессия, область специализации, факторы, влияющие на карьерный рост, необходимые условия для профессионального развития, планирование дальнейшего продвижения по карьерной лестнице.

Виды компаний, структура компании, продвижение компании на рынке, деловой имидж предприятия, бренды.

Грамматический материал: правила образования и употребления грамматических форм настоящего простого (PresentSimple) и настоящего длительного времени (PresentContinuous).

Грамматический материал: Модальные глаголы (can, may, should), способы образования сравнительной и превосходной степени прилагательных.

Грамматический материал: Модальные глаголы (must, have to, need)

#### Раздел 2 Obtaining Success and Overcoming Barriers in Different Areas of Business and Professional Communication

Лексические и тематические компоненты: роль инноваций в развитии бизнес-технологий, инновационные продукты и услуги, обсуждение рисков и потенциальной доходности новых товаров и услуг. Интернет-ресурсы в профессиональной деятельности.

Типичные стрессовые ситуации на рабочем месте, стрессоустойчивость среди мужчин и женщин, способы преодоления психоэмоционального напряжения, профессии с повышенным стрессовым фактором.

Особенности корпоративной культуры в разных странах, организация досуга гостей компании (выставки, концерты, фестивали, спортивные мероприятия), посещение кафе, ресторана, организация развлекательных мероприятий и официальных приемов.

Грамматический материал: правила образования и употребления грамматических

форм прошедшего простого (PastSimple) и прошедшего длительного времени (PastContinuous).

Грамматический материал: правила образования и употребления грамматических форм прошедшего простого (PastSimple) и настоящего совершенного (Presentperfect).

Грамматический материал: Типичные ошибки в употреблении грамматических форм настоящего совершенного времени (PresentPerfect).

### **Раздел 3 Building Relations within the Organisation and in the Market Environment**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: понятие «маркетинг», основные маркетинговые стратегии, методы исследования ситуации на рынке, культурная обусловленность маркетинговых шагов, продвижение новых товаров, виды рекламы.

Планирование шагов по развитию компании, планирование деловых встреч и мероприятий.

Подбор персонала, личностные и профессиональные качества сотрудников компании, собеседование при приеме на работу, способы мотивации персонала, управление персоналом в мульти национальной компании.

Грамматический материал: Различные виды вопросительных предложений.

Грамматический материал: Способы выражения запланированного действия в будущем.

Грамматический материал: Правила преобразования прямой речи в косвенную.

### **Раздел 4 Facing Challenges in Business and Professional Communication**

Лексические и тематические компоненты: факторы, обуславливающие конфликтные ситуации на рабочем месте, конфликтные ситуации между работниками и работодателем, пути решения межличностных конфликтов.

Роль экономических факторов в развитии нового бизнеса, благоприятные экономические показатели для ведения бизнеса, влияние негативных экономических факторов на развитие новых компаний.

Лексические средства описания продукта или услуги, продвижение нового товара на рынке, подготовка презентации новой продукции или услуги.

Грамматический материал: Правила образования форм сослагательного наклонения (1 и 2 тип).

Грамматический материал: Придаточные предложения времени и условия.

Грамматический материал: Правила образования форм пассивного залога.

## **4. Материалы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся**

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

В ходе реализации дисциплины Б1.О.04 «Иностранный язык» используются следующие методы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся:

Тема (раздел)	Методы текущего контроля успеваемости
Раздел 1 Communicative Means of Self-Presentation and Career Development	О, ДЗ
Раздел 2 Obtaining Success and Overcoming Barriers in Different Areas of Business and Professional Communication	О, ДЗ, Э



Раздел 3 Building Relations within the Organisation and in the Market Environment	О, ДЗ
Раздел 4 Facing Challenges in Business and Professional Communication	О, ДЗ, Э

**4.2. 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**

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*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

**Типовые вопросы для опросов, разделы 1-4**

Опрос по разделу 1:

What does economics study?

What is microeconomics?

What is macroeconomics?

What do positive economists do?

What do normative economists do?

Where does the word 'economics' come from?

Do you know the names of any famous economists from the past or anything about their ideas?

What does the word 'econometrics' mean?

Why is gold expensive?

Why are so many electrical goods cheap now?

What affects demand for a product or a service?

How does a producer react to increases and decreases in demand?

What products and services are most in demand in your country now? Why?

What is a traditional economy?

Who lives in a traditional economy? Where do they live?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the traditional economy?

Who controls a market economy?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the market economy?

What is the role of the government in the market economy?

Who decides what products are for sale in a free market?

What do companies in the market economy want?

Why is competition a good thing?

Why does technology exist in the market economy?

Опрос по разделу 2:

What is a planned economy?  
 What are the advantages and disadvantages of the planned economy?  
 What is a mixed economy?  
 What are major features of the mixed economy?  
 What do most economists believe about economies in the world today?  
 Why do governments choose to run some industries?  
 Why do governments deregulate some industries?  
 According to neoclassical economists, what do consumers want?  
 What is budget constraint?  
 What is utility?  
 What explains marginal utility?  
 What do neoclassical economists believe about consumers?  
 What are costs?  
 Why are costs important?  
 What are fixed costs?  
 What are variable costs?  
 Why is economy of scale good?  
 Why is dis-economy of scale bad?  
 What do economists mean by market structure?  
 What kinds of market structure exist?  
 What is perfect and imperfect competition?  
 What is needed to make perfect competition possible?  
 Why is it difficult to create perfect competition?  
 How do different market structures affect consumers?  
 What is a monopoly?  
 What monopolies do you know?  
 What is a takeover?  
 What are the benefits or drawbacks of having a monopoly in an industry?

Опрос по разделу 3:

What is the labour market?  
 In what situations can a worker ask for a lot of money?  
 In what situations can an employer pay less money to workers?  
 What affects demand for labour?  
 What affects the supply for labour?  
 What is the productivity of a worker?  
 What motivates people to work?  
 What factors of production do you know? Speak about each of them.  
 What is a "labour intense industry"?  
 What is 'net investment'?  
 What is 'replacement investment'?  
 What are the advantages and disadvantages of the division of labour?

Опрос по разделу 4:

What is surplus?  
 What is consumer and producer surplus?  
 What is market price?  
 What is price discrimination and why do producers use it?  
 What types or degrees of price discrimination are there?  
 What do governments spend money on?  
 Where does most of the government's money go?  
 What are the tools of fiscal policy?

How do governments try to make the economy fair?  
 What is equity?  
 What is the difference between horizontal and vertical equity?  
 Why do some economists think equity is not important?  
 How can taxation help to create equity?  
 How can a tax system have vertical and horizontal equity?  
 What are externalities?  
 How do prices affect people's lives?  
 What is the effect of the economy on our environment?

### 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 устных ответов (в рамках опроса) в рамках текущего контроля

Критерии	Баллы
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– продемонстрирована способность логично строить высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей;</li> <li>– продемонстрирован междисциплинарный подход к решению задачи, осуществлена интеграция лингвистических и экстралингвистических знаний;</li> <li>– лексические единицы и грамматические структуры использованы уместно, речь понятна.</li> </ul>	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– продемонстрирована способность анализировать и обобщать информацию;</li> <li>– продемонстрирована способность синтезировать на основе данных новую информацию;</li> <li>– сделаны обоснованные выводы на основе интерпретации информации, разъяснения;</li> <li>– установлены причинно-следственные связи, выявлены закономерности;</li> </ul>	0,75

– точность воспроизведения учебного материала (воспроизведение языковых единиц, грамматических правил, коммуникативных норм и т.п.); – точность в описании фактов, явлений, процессов с использованием лексики и грамматики; – точность различения и выделения изученных материалов;	0,5
– фрагментарное воспроизведение учебного материала (воспроизведение языковых единиц, грамматических правил, коммуникативных норм и т.п.); – демонстрирует базовую точность в описании фактов, явлений, процессов с использованием лексики и грамматики; – различает и выделяет изученные материалы;	0,25
Ответ неверный (не воспроизведет учебный материал), либо ответ отсутствует.	0

#### **Критерии оценивания решения ситуационных задач в рамках текущего контроля**

<b>Критерии</b>	<b>Баллы</b>
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.	1
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.	0,5
Ответ отсутствует или не характеризуется тематической связностью и завершенностью, не включает необходимую лексику, а также разнообразные грамматические конструкции, речь несвязная.	0

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

<b>Критерии</b>	<b>Баллы</b>
Выполнены тестовые задания творческого уровня в полном объеме (выбраны правильные ответы)	1
Выполнены тестовые задания среднего уровня в полном объеме (выбраны правильные ответы)	0,5
Выполнены тестовые задания легкого уровня в полном объеме (выбраны правильные ответы)	0,25

#### **Критерии оценивания эссе в рамках текущего контроля**

<b>Критерии</b>	<b>Баллы</b>
Эссе характеризуется тематической связностью и завершенностью, включает необходимую лексику (в том числе терминологическую), а также	1

разнообразные грамматические конструкции. Соответствует жанровым требованиям к письменной речи. Содержит необходимую страноведческую информацию профессионального характера, а также самостоятельно сделанные выводы на профессиональные темы.	
Эссе характеризуется тематической связностью и завершенностью, включает необходимую лексику, а также разнообразные грамматические конструкции. Соответствует жанровым требованиям к письменной речи с некоторыми отклонениями (нестрогое соответствие жанру). Содержит необходимую страноведческую информацию профессионального характера, а также самостоятельно сделанные выводы на профессиональные темы.	<b>0,75</b>
Эссе характеризуется тематической связностью и завершенностью, включает 50% необходимой лексики, а также наиболее употребимые грамматические конструкции. Соответствует жанровым требованиям к письменной речи с некоторыми отклонениями (нестрогое соответствие жанру). Содержит необходимую страноведческую информацию профессионального характера.	<b>0,5</b>
Эссе характеризуется тематической связностью и завершенностью, включает лексический минимум по тематике эссе, а также базовый набор грамматических конструкций, необходимый для написания текста. Содержит минимально-необходимую страноведческую информацию профессионального характера	<b>0,25</b>

### Тестирование

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 Б – количество баллов, полученных студентом по итогам тестирования;

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

О – общее количество вопросов в тесте.

## 5. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

### 5.1. Методы проведения зачета и экзамена

**Зачет и экзамены проводятся с применением следующих методов:** метод устного опроса по вопросам из перечня примерных вопросов из п.5.2. и выполнения письменных тестов по проработанным темам.

При необходимости предусматривается увеличение времени на подготовку к промежуточной аттестации. Процедура проведения промежуточной аттестации для обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и обучающихся инвалидов устанавливается с учётом индивидуальных психофизических особенностей. Промежуточная аттестация может проводиться в несколько этапов.

### 5.2. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации

Компонент компетенции	Промежуточный / ключевой индикатор оценивания	Критерий оценивания
УК ОС - 4.1. Способ-	-способен логически и грамматически	-осуществляет коммуникацию на

<b>Компонент компетенции</b>	<b>Промежуточный / ключевой индикатор оценивания</b>	<b>Критерий оценивания</b>
ность осуществлять коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном и иностранном языках в различных сферах экономической и внешнеэкономической деятельности	верно строить устную и письменную речь на иностранном языке, демонстрировать свободное владение специфической лексикой, характерной для деловой сферы, а также соблюдать нормы и правила иностранного языка.	государственном языке с соблюдением норм профессиональной речи специалиста по экономической и внешнеэкономической деятельности.
УК ОС 4.2 Способность использовать устную и письменную коммуникацию на иностранном языке в профессиональной деятельности	-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, -демонстрировать знание норм делового этикета -применять принципы ведения деловой переписки, использовать лексические единицы, характерные для языка делового общения	-составляет документы с соблюдением правил деловой переписки и правил иностранного языка. -осуществляет переписку по проблемам профессиональной деятельности на иностранном языке с соблюдением норм делового этикета

### **Типовые оценочные средства промежуточной аттестации**

#### **Рекомендуемые вопросы для устного опроса на аттестации по дисциплине Б1.О.04 «Иностранный язык»:**

*Вопросы к зачету (1 семестр)*

1. Do you have a career plan? Where do you want to be in 10 year's time?
2. What helps when trying to move ahead in your career?
3. What do you or don't you like about shopping?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of shopping online?
5. Which of the items would you not buy online, and why?
6. Give three reasons why some people prefer not to buy goods or services online?
7. Which type of the company would you like to work for: a family owned company, a multinational company or your own company?
8. Talk about the company you know well (where is its head office, what does it sell, who are its customers, what's its annual turnover, what are its future plans).
9. What examples of great business ideas do you know?
10. What makes a business idea a really great idea?
11. What do you do to relax? Which activities are the most effective for you and why?
12. Do you prefer a slow or a fast pace of life?
13. What can people do to have a good work-life balance?
14. Some people say they would like to "live the rat race". What do you think they mean?
15. Do you like working under pressure?
16. What deadlines do you have to meet in your daily life?
17. Why do people become workaholics?
18. How important is corporate entertaining?



19. Many companies spend a lot of money on corporate entertaining. Do you think the money is well spent?
20. What types of entertainment could you offer?

*Вопросы к Экзамену (2 семестр)*

1. What are the four “Ps” from the basis of the marketing mix?
2. Tell about a marketing campaign that impressed you.
3. Why do companies need to create brands?
4. Why do people buy brands?
5. How loyal are you to the brands you have chosen?
6. Do you agree that making lists of things to do is a waste of time? Why?
7. What do you know about the economy of Russia or of other developing economies?
8. What are some of the possible threats and opportunities for foreign investors in Russia?
9. What qualities and skills should a good manager have?
10. If you are managing people from different cultures, what qualities and skills do you need?
11. What would you find difficult if you had to go and work in a very different culture from your own?
12. How will you plan a party to celebrate your company’s 10th anniversary?
13. What advice would you give to a foreign manager who is going to manage staff in your country?
14. In your culture, how usual is it to see young people in management positions?
15. What challenges do young managers face, compared to older ones?
16. What may be the advantages of being a relatively young manager?
17. Tell about any experience you have of a conflict which was handled well.
18. Tell about any experience you have of a conflict which was handled badly.
19. What qualities does a mediator need?
20. Disagreement is a form of conflict. In what ways can it make meetings and discussions more productive?
21. How do people usually deal with personal conflict in your country? In what ways is it different from other countries you know?
22. What advice would you give to people starting their own companies in your country?
23. How can new businesses get help to grow and become successful?
24. What product would you most like to own? Why?

**Рекомендуемые типы ситуационных задач:**

Задача №1

**You represent an organisation called South-East Asian Business Associates, which will hold a conference next year. Write a letter to Dr Vladimir Sarkowski inviting him to be a key-note speaker. Dr Sarkowski is author of a book *The New Way – Business in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, so you think he will have an important message for your members. Offer to pay all expenses – airfare and accommodation (five-star hotel in Singapore, three nights). Inform Dr Sarkowski about the conference and your organisation. (You can refer to an enclosed brochure giving further details.) Write about 140–180 words.**

- Conference title: New Trends in Business
- Dates: 3–4 February
- Place: to be held in Singapore
- Number of delegates expected to attend: 1,500–2,000
- SE Asian Business Associates: 5,000 members, owners and managers of businesses in South-East Asia

South-East Asian Business Associates  
 Dr Vladimir Sarkowski  
 927 Stabu Street  
 Riga  
 Latvia  
 Dear ...  
 Re:

Задача №2

**Following the meeting at Igloo Foods, the Marketing Department put forward a proposal to launch a new range of healthy food products. The Finance Department has now agreed to the plan.**

**You are the Head of Marketing. Write a memo of 100 to 150 words (including a complete heading) to all marketing staff telling them the news. List actions you now need to take (new dishes → taste trials → product names → packaging design → advertising campaign)**

**Objective: launch six products by end of year**

**Encourage staff to make project a success.**

**MEMO**

Date: June 14th  
 To:  
 From:  
 Subject:

I am pleased to inform you that ...

Типовая ситуационная задача №3:

This letter does not make a good impression on the reader. Rewrite the letter in your own words to make it shorter and more businesslike.

Dear Mr Brown,

What an unexpected pleasure to hear from you after all this time! We thought you must have forgotten us since you place your previous order with us two years ago.

May I take this opportunity of enclosing for your attention our new catalogue and price lists. One of the things you'll probably notice is that all the prices have gone up by 15% since your last order but still, never mind, everyone else's have gone up too – even yours I expect! Nevertheless, for your current order, we shall be delighted to supply you at the old price, so you're quite lucky.

Oh, and another thing, I nearly forgot: you can contact us by fax if you feel like it. The number is 998321, all right?

So, there we are, nice to be writing to you again.

Yours faithfully,

A. Burke

Sales Director

### 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

Критерии оценивания	Оценка
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 для решения коммуникативной задачи. Материал изложен в основном уверенно при незначительных затруднениях.	89% - 75% (хорошо)
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
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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 Б1.О.04 Иностранный язык

Освоение дисциплины» 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 ограничения 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.

• Поспорьте 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 лекси-

ку 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 отдельно, 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.

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

### **7.1. Основная литература.**

#### **Английский язык**

1. Левченко, В. В. Английский язык для экономистов (A2-B2) : учебник для

вузов / В. В. Левченко, Е. Е. Долгалёва, О. В. Мещерякова. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 408 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-14780-3. — Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/511145>.

2. Маньковская, З. В. Английский язык в ситуациях повседневного делового общения: учебное пособие / З.В. Маньковская. — Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2023. — 223 с. — (Среднее профессиональное образование). - ISBN 978-5-16-014149-7. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1902093>.

3. Уваров, В. И. Английский язык для экономистов (A2–B2). English for Business + аудиозаписи: учебник и практикум для вузов / В. И. Уваров. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 351 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09049-9. — Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/511466>.

4. Яшина, Т. А. Английский язык для делового общения: учебное пособие / Т. А. Яшина, Д. Н. Жаткин. - 3-е изд., стер. - Москва: Флинта, 2021. - 110 с. - ISBN 978-5-9765-0335-9. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1234690>.

### **Немецкий язык**

1. Акиншина, И. Б. Немецкий язык: учебник / И. Б. Акиншина, Л. Н. Мирошниченко. — Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2023. — 247 с. — (Высшее образование: Специалитет). - ISBN 978-5-16-016544-8. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1959268> (дата обращения: 18.05.2023). – Режим доступа: по подписке. – Текст: электронный.

2. Иванов, А. В. Немецкий язык для менеджеров и экономистов: учебное пособие для вузов / А. В. Иванов, Р. А. Иванова. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Юрайт, 2023. — 400 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09516-6. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/512147> (дата обращения: 18.05.2023). — Текст: электронный.

3. Львова, О. В. Немецкий язык для экономистов: учебник и практикум для вузов / О. В. Львова, Т. Н. Николаева, Г. Н. Махмутова ; под редакцией О. В. Львовой. — Москва: Юрайт, 2023. — 461 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-00762-6. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/511446> (дата обращения: 18.05.2023). — Текст: электронный.

4. Немецкий язык для экономистов (A2–B1): учебник для вузов / Ж. Б. Жалсанова [и др.]; под научной редакцией К. Шпренгера. — Москва: Юрайт, 2023. — 463 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-02779-2. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/510884> (дата обращения: 18.05.2023). — Текст: электронный.

### **Французский язык**

1. Багана, Ж. Le Français des Affaires. Деловой французский язык: учебное пособие / Ж. Багана, А. Н. Лангнер. - 6-е изд., стер. - Москва: ФЛИНТА, 2022. - 260 с. - ISBN 978-5-9765-1101-9. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1877104>

2. Змеёва, Т. Е. Французский язык для экономистов (B1-B2): учебник для вузов / Т. Е. Змеёва, М. С. Левина. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 440 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-06777-4. — Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/510872>

## **7.2. Дополнительная литература.**

### **Английский язык**

1. Дюканова, Н. М. Английский язык: учебное пособие. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2022. — 319 с. — (Высшее образование: Бакалавриат). - ISBN 978-5-16-006254-9. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1815603> .

2. Гальчук, Л. М. 5D English Grammar in Charts, Exercises, Film-based Tasks, Texts and Tests — Грамматика английского языка: учебное пособие / Л.М. Гальчук. — Москва: Вузовский учебник: ИНФРА-М, 2023. — 439 с. — (Высшее образование: Бакалавриат). - ISBN 978-5-9558-0520-7. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1895661> .

3. Стогниева, О.Н. Английский язык для экономистов (B1–B2). English for Business Studies in Higher Education: учебное пособие для вузов / О. Н. Стогниева. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 197 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-10008-2. — Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/517158>.

### **Немецкий язык**

1. Зимина, Л. И. Немецкий язык (A2—B1): учебное пособие для вузов / Л. И. Зимина, И. Н. Мирославская. — 4-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 139 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-14693-6. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/513407> (дата обращения: 18.05.2023). — Текст: электронный.

2. Смирнова, Т. Н. Немецкий язык. Deutsch mit lust und liebe. Интенсивный курс для начинающих: учебное пособие для вузов / Т. Н. Смирнова. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Юрайт, 2023. — 312 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-00833-3. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/513293> (дата обращения: 18.05.2023). — Текст: электронный.

3. Смирнова, Т. Н. Немецкий язык. Deutsch mit lust und liebe. Продвинутый уровень: учебник и практикум для вузов / Т. Н. Смирнова. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Юрайт, 2023. — 276 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-02468-5. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/512601> (дата обращения: 18.05.2023). — Текст: электронный.

### **Французский язык**

1. Иванченко, А. И. Грамматика французского языка в упражнениях: 400 упражнений с ключами и комментариями / А. И. Иванченко. — Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2020. — 352 с. — ISBN 978-5-9925-0905-2. — Текст: электронный // Электронно-библиотечная система IPR BOOKS: [сайт]. — URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/19495.html>.

2. Левина, М. С. Французский язык. Экономика, менеджмент, политика: учебное пособие для вузов / М. С. Левина, И. Ю. Бартенева, О. Б. Самсонова. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 203 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-06029-4. — Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/516014>.

3. Шлепнев, Д. Н. Составление и перевод официально-деловой корреспонденции = Redaction et traduction de la correspondance professionnelle : учебное пособие / Д. Н. Шлепнев. - 5-е изд., стер. — Москва: ФЛИНТА, 2021. - 260 с. - ISBN 978-5-9765-2818-5. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1090469> .

## **7.3. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы.**

### **Английский язык**

1. David Cotton - Market Leader. Business English. Pre-Intermediate: Course Book 978-0-582-50720-3 (2007) (ranepa id 434094)

2. Legal English. Essentials: Учебное пособие / научн.ред. Г.Г. Слышкин. — Москва: РГ-Пресс, 2019. — 296 с. ISBN 978-5-9988-0784-8

3. Market Leader: New edition. Pre-Intermediate Business English. PracticeFile 978-1-4058-1341-9 (2007) (ranepaid 435332)

4. Левченко, В. В. Английский язык для экономистов (A2-B2) : учебник для вузов / В. В. Левченко, Е. Е. Долгалёва, О. В. Мещерякова. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 408 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-14780-3. — Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. —

URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/511145>.

5. Маньковская, З. В. Английский язык в ситуациях повседневного делового общения: учебное пособие / З.В. Маньковская. — Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2023. — 223 с. — (Среднее профессиональное образование). - ISBN 978-5-16-014149-7. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1902093>.

6. Уваров, В. И. Английский язык для экономистов (A2–B2). English for Business + аудиозаписи: учебник и практикум для вузов / В. И. Уваров. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 351 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09049-9. — Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/511466>.

7. Яшина, Т. А. Английский язык для делового общения: учебное пособие / Т. А. Яшина, Д. Н. Жаткин. - 3-е изд., стер. - Москва: Флинта, 2021. - 110 с. - ISBN 978-5-9765-0335-9. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1234690>

### Немецкий язык

1. Акиншина, И. Б. Немецкий язык: учебник / И. Б. Акиншина, Л. Н. Мирошниченко. — Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2023. — 247 с. — (Высшее образование: Специалитет). - ISBN 978-5-16-016544-8. — URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1959268> (дата обращения: 18.05.2023). – Режим доступа: по подписке. – Текст: электронный.

2. Иванов, А. В. Немецкий язык для менеджеров и экономистов: учебное пособие для вузов / А. В. Иванов, Р. А. Иванова. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Юрайт, 2023. — 400 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09516-6. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/512147> (дата обращения: 18.05.2023). — Текст: электронный.

3. Львова, О. В. Немецкий язык для экономистов: учебник и практикум для вузов / О. В. Львова, Т. Н. Николаева, Г. Н. Махмутова ; под редакцией О. В. Львовой. — Москва: Юрайт, 2023. — 461 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-00762-6. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/511446> (дата обращения: 18.05.2023). — Текст: электронный.

4. Немецкий язык для экономистов (A2–B1): учебник для вузов / Ж. Б. Жалсанова [и др.]; под научной редакцией К. Шпренгера. — Москва: Юрайт, 2023. — 463 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-02779-2. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/510884> (дата обращения: 18.05.2023). — Текст: электронный.

### Французский язык

1. Федоткина, Е. В. Французский язык в эпоху глобализации: учебное пособие по французскому языку / Е. В. Федоткина, Р. Г. Гусева. — Москва: Российский университет транспорта (МИИТ), 2021. — 152 с. — Текст: электронный // Цифровой образовательный ресурс IPR SMART: [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/122154.html>

2. Харитонов, И. В. Французский язык: базовый курс: учебник / И. В. Харитонов, Е. Е. Беляева, А. С. Бачинская. — 3-е изд., дополн. и перераб. — Москва: Прометей, 2022. — 418 с. — ISBN 978-5-00172-279-3. — Текст: электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/264992>

#### 7.4. Нормативные правовые документы.

Не предусмотрены.

#### 7.5. Интернет-ресурсы, справочные системы.

Мультитран. Многоязычная словарная база – <http://www.multitran.ru/>  
АВВУ LINGVO Русско-английский словарь –  
<http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Translate/ru-en/>

Образовательные ресурсы интернета. Английский язык (грамматика, лексика, фонетика, учебники) – <http://www.alleng.ru/english/engl.htm>

FreeEnglishTestsandExercisesOnlinefor ESL, TOEFL, TOEIC, GRE, SAT, GMAT сайт

тестов по грамматике, лексике, чтению и письму – <http://englishteststore.net/>

Сайт BBC LearningEnglish (разговорный и бизнес английский, грамматика, лексика\вокабуляр, произношения, разговоры о спорте, викторины, видео) – <http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/>

Linguists. Ресурсы для переводчиков и лингвистов – <http://linguists.narod.ru/>

BritishCouncil – изучение английского с "Британским Советом": практические материалы по аудированию, видеоматериалы, грамматика и лексика, весёлые игры, английский для бизнеса и работы, международный экзамен IELTS – <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/>

Сайт VOA LearningEnglish – изучение американского английского с "Голосом Америки": обучающие статьи с аудиозаписью текстов, подкасты, языковые задания; статьи обо всех сферах жизни, мировые новости и др. – <http://learningenglish.voanews.com/>

<https://quizlet.com/ru> - Инструменты для обучения

#### **7.6. Иные источники.**

1. ProfessionalEnglishinUse: EconomicSecurity: Учебное пособие / под.ред. Е.М. Александровой. – Москва: РГ-Пресс, 2019. – 192с. ISBN 978-5-9988-0824-1

2. LegalEnglish. Essentials: Учебное пособие / научн.ред. Г.Г. Слышкин. – Москва: РГ-Пресс, 2019. – 296 с. ISBN 978-5-9988-0784-8

3. David Cotton - Market Leader. Business English. Pre-Intermediate: Course Book 978-0-582-50720-3 (2007) (ranepa id 434094)

4. Market Leader: New edition. Pre-Intermediate Business English. Practice File 978-1-4058-1341-9 (2007) (ranepa id 435332)

5. Нужнова, Е. Е. Английский язык. Professional Reading: Law, Economics, Management: учебное пособие для вузов / Е. Е. Нужнова. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 149 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-07994-4. — Текст: электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/454142> .

6. Воробьева, С. А. Английский язык для эффективного менеджмента. GuidelinesforBetterManagementSkills: учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Воробьева. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 260 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-04200-9. — Текст: электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/453938> .

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

Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины включает в себя:

- лекционные аудитории, оборудованные видеопроекторным 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.

Обеспечивается возможность беспрепятственного доступа обучающихся инвалидов в аудитории, туалетные и другие помещения, а также их пребывания в указанных помещениях (наличие пандусов, поручней, расширенных дверных проемов, лифтов, при отсутствии лифтов аудитория располагается на первом этаже, наличие специальных кресел и других приспособлений).

Учебные аудитории для всех видов контактной и самостоятельной работы, научная библиотека и иные помещения для обучения оснащены специальным оборудованием и учебными местами с техническими средствами обучения для обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и обучающихся инвалидов с разными видами ограничений здоровья:

- с нарушениями зрения:

Принтер Брайля braille embosser everest-dv4

Электронный ручной видеувелечитель САНЭД

- с нарушениями слуха:

средства беспроводной передачи звука (FM-системы);

акустический усилитель и колонки;

тифлофлешплееры, радиоклассы.

- с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата:

передвижные, регулируемые эргономические парты с источником питания для индивидуальных технических средств;

компьютерная техника со специальным программным обеспечением;

альтернативные устройства ввода информации;

других технических средств приема-передачи учебной информации в доступных формах для студентов с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата.

Доступ к информационным и библиографическим ресурсам в сети Интернет для каждого обучающегося инвалида или обучающегося с ограниченными возможностями здоровья обеспечен предоставлением ему не менее чем одного учебного, методического печатного и/или электронного издания по адаптационной дисциплине (включая электронные базы периодических изданий), в формах, адаптированных к ограничениям их здоровья и восприятия информации:

Для обучающихся с нарушениями зрения:

- в печатной форме увеличенным шрифтом;
- в форме электронного документа;
- в форме аудиофайла;
- в печатной форме шрифтом Брайля.

Для обучающихся с нарушениями слуха:

- в печатной форме;
- в форме электронного документа;
- в форме аудиофайла.

Для обучающихся с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата:

- в печатной форме;
- в форме электронного документа;
- в форме аудиофайла.



Содержание адаптационной дисциплины размещено на сайте информационно-коммуникационной сети Интернет: Ссылка: <http://vlgr.ranepa.ru/sveden/education/> ...

Информационные средства обучения, адаптированные к ограничениям здоровья обучающихся:

электронные учебники, учебные фильмы по тематике дисциплины, презентации, интерактивные учебные и наглядные пособия, технические средства предъявления информации (мультимедийный комплекс) и контроля знаний (тестовые системы).

ЭБС «Айбукс», Информационно-правовые базы данных («Консультант Плюс», «Гарант»).

Мультимедийный комплекс в лекционной аудитории.

**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 21.09.2023 г.

**ПРОГРАММА СПЕЦИАЛИТЕТА**

**Экономико-правовое обеспечение экономической безопасности**

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(наименование образовательной программы)

**ФОНДЫ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ  
АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**Б1.О.04 Иностранный язык**

---

(код и наименование дисциплины)

**38.05.01 Экономическая безопасность**

---

(код, наименование направления подготовки /специальности)

**Очная, заочная**

---

(форма (формы) обучения)

Год набора – 2024 г.

Волгоград, 2023 г.

**1. Вопросы к зачету и экзамену. 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 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 class-rooms. 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 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 type-face, 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 class-rooms. 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.

**Ответьте 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 com-

munity 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 “**W**hat **I** **K**now **I**s”. 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 Auction-Web, 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)  
 Michelangelo Drawings: Closer to the Master \$10 (\$9 Senior citizen)

**Main room**

Britain and Europe	Upper floor (first floor)
Egyptian Mummies	Upper floor
Asia	Main floor
Greece and Rome	Main floor
Africa	Lower floor

**Library – The reading Room**

The Reading Room is open to the general public. 10.00 – 17.30

**Shops**

The souvenir shop is on the west side of Great Court 10.00 – 18.00  
 The bookshop is on the north side of Great Court 10.00 – 18.00  
 The children's shop is on the east side of Great Court 10.00 – 18.00

**Food**

The restaurant sells hot meals and afternoon teas 12.00 – 20.00  
 The Great Court café sells sandwiches, cakes and drinks 10.00 – 18.00

**18. Writing and Speaking: Civilizations**

**Look at the information below. Answer the questions.**

1. Where was Mayan civilization?
2. What were The Inca people good at?

3. When was Aztec civilization important?
4. What was the capital city of Mayan civilization?
5. What were the abilities and skills of the people?
6. When was the end of the civilization?
7. When was the main period of the civilization?

	Location of civilisation	Main period of civilisation	Capital city	Abilities / Skills of people	End of civilisation
Mayan	modern-day Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and Belize	between 600 BC and AD 250	more than one – Chichen Itza is the most famous	Writing, mathematics, studying the starts and building large cities of stone	in about AD 900
Inca	modern-day Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile	From AD 1200 to AD 1525	Guzco, in Peru	building roads, building temples	in AD 1532
Aztec	modern-day Mexico	from about AD 1200 to AD 1500	Under modern-day Mexico City	fighting	In AD 1521

**Now choose one of the civilizations and write about it using the information in the table.**

### 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 mail 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. a 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. c 8. b 9. d 10. b 11. a 12. a 13. b 14. a 15. c 16. d 17. d 18. d 19. b 20. B

**Test 15**

**Ключи: 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. d 7. d 8. b 9. b 10. a 11. a 12. a 13. a 14. b 15. d 16. a 17. a 18. b 19. c 20. c 21. c 22. a 23. d 24. a 25. c 26. b 27. c 28. b 29. b 30. b 31. b 32. a 33. c 34. a 35. c 36. d 37. b 38. d 39. c 40. b**